



ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

NOTICE OF OPEN MEETING

DATE: TUESDAY, 2019 NOVEMBER 05

TIME: 6:00 p.m.

PLACE: Clerk's Committee Room, City Hall

A G E N D A

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ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

MINUTES

An Open meeting of the Environment and Social Planning Committee was held in the Clerk's Committee Room, City Hall, 4949 Canada Way, Burnaby, B.C. on **Thursday, 2019 October 10** at 6:00 p.m.

1. CALL TO ORDER

PRESENT: Councillor Colleen Jordan, Chair
 Councillor Joe Keithley, Vice Chair
 Councillor James Wang, Member
 Trustee Peter Cech, Burnaby School Board
 Mr. Joel Gibbs, Citizen Representative
 Mr. Elie Lubendo, Citizen Representative
 Ms. Mary Lumby, Citizen Representative
 Mr. Andrei Zawadzki, Citizen Representative

ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS: Mr. Jerry Muir, BC Hydro
 Mr. Darin Wong, FortisBC

ABSENT: Ms. Deborah Harford, Simon Fraser University
 Mr. Frank Huang, Citizen Representative
 Ms. Doris Mah, Citizen Representative
 Ms. Tessa Vanderkop, Burnaby Board of Trade

STAFF: Mr. Dipak Dattani, Director Corporate Services
 Ms. Lee-Ann Garnett, Assistant Director Long Range Planning
 Ms. Simone Rousseau, Manager Environmental Services
 Ms. Lise Townsend, Ecosystem Planner
 Ms. Monica Macdonald, Administrative Officer

The Chair called the Open meeting to order at 6:07 p.m.

The Chair, Councillor Colleen Jordan, recognized the ancestral and unceded homelands of the hə́nqəmiñə́m and Skwxwú7mesh speaking peoples, and extended appreciation for the opportunity to hold a meeting on this shared territory.

2. MINUTES

a) **Minutes of the Environment and Social Planning Committee Open meeting held on 2019 September 03**

MOVED BY MR. GIBBS
SECONDED BY TRUSTEE CECH

THAT the minutes of the Environment and Social Planning Committee Open meeting held on 2019 September 03 be adopted.

- amended

MOVED BY MR. LUBENDO
SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR WANG

THAT the main motion under item 4A) of the minutes of the Environment and Social Planning Committee Open meeting held on 2019 September 03 be **AMENDED** to read as follows:

“THAT the recommendation of the Director Corporate Services and the Director Planning and Building be adopted. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY”.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

MOVED BY MR. LUBENDO
SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR KEITHLEY

THAT the minutes of the Environment and Social Planning Committee Open meeting held on 2019 September 03 be adopted, **AS AMENDED**.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. DELEGATION

a) **MetroVan Repair Cafés** **Re: Proposal for a Repair Café Program in Burnaby** **Speakers: Dan Withers, Co-Founder and** **Yining Sun (Sunny), Co-Founder**

Mr. Dan Withers and **Ms. Yining Sun (Sunny)**, Co-Founders, MetroVan Repair Cafés, appeared before the Committee seeking support to start a “Repair Café” program in the Burnaby.

Mr. Withers advised that a Repair Café is a gathering for people to learn how to fix their broken items with the help of experienced volunteers. Repair Cafés began

in the Netherlands and are now established around the world, including in the following Metro Vancouver cities: Surrey, Vancouver, Maple Ridge, and Port Coquitlam.

Ms. Sun explained that a Repair Café takes place in a public space, consists of different repair stations manned by volunteers, and is typically a monthly pop-up event. The following items can be repaired: electronics, small appliances, clothing and textiles, jewelry, bicycles, toys, small pieces of furniture, and musical instruments.

Mr. Withers described the two major benefits of a Repair Café:

1. Waste reduction - repair of visitors' items to be reused, passing on of repair knowledge, influencing (sustainable) purchasing habits, connecting visitors to local repair businesses; and,
2. Community building - inclusion - different generations and cultures participating.

In conclusion, the delegation stated that they are looking for a partnership with and funding from the City to start a Repair Café program in Burnaby.

The Committee inquired regarding the delegation's office support, as well as Repair Cafés in the region, including the type community support they receive.

The delegation advised that MetroVan Repair Cafés did not have an office, Ms. Sun and he were the only staff, and summarized community support, as follows:

- City of Vancouver - provides some venues (other venues donated by Neighbourhood Houses) but no funding;
- Maple Ridge – owned and operated by the Ridge Meadows Recycling Society (RMRS), received a start-up grant from the Federal Government and has received grants from VanCity and the RMRS; and,
- Port Coquitlam – city-owned and operated program.

The Committee inquired regarding the funding required for a Burnaby program.

Mr. Withers advised that the delegation needs \$10,000 for the first event and \$5,000 for subsequent events; however, he noted that in-kind donations for printing and promotions can significantly reduce these amounts.

The Committee further inquired regarding the group's volunteer database and whether the same volunteers help in other community events; as well as, asked how the 1600 Repair Cafés in Europe are supported.

The delegation advised that volunteer databases are unique to each community and are made up of volunteers that live and serve in that community. With respect

to the European Cafés, he advised that most of these are supported by a foundation or are in partnership with their respective cities.

Arising from discussion, the Committee thanked the delegation and advised that, as this proposal involves multiple Committees and departments, members and staff would need to discuss this proposal further prior to any decision being made.

4. **CORRESPONDENCE**

a) Correspondence from the Minister of Environment and Climate Change
Re: Proposed South Okanagan-Similkameen National Park Reserve – Update

Correspondence was received from the Honourable Catherine McKenna, M.P., Minister of Environment and Climate Change, advising that the governments of Canada and British Columbia and the syilx/Okanagan Nation have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formally work toward establishing a national park reserve in the South Okanagan-Similkameen. Further, the Minister advised that the next step will be to negotiate a formal national park reserve agreement which will define the terms and conditions for the establishment, development, management and operation of the reserve.

b) Correspondence from Angelika Hackett
Re: Support for Ambitious Climate Targets in Burnaby

Correspondence was received from Ms. Angelika Hackett, Burnaby resident, expressing concern for climate change and requesting that the City adopt, as a minimum, the latest International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recommended Green House Gas (GHG) reduction targets for community-wide emissions. Further, Ms. Hackett asked that the City include these targets in its Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) and Official Community Plan (OCP), and establish a plan for measuring and reporting which would also include a proposal for funding these initiatives. Identical letters were also received from 31 other Burnaby residents (available in the Clerk's Office).

c) Correspondence from the Stoney Creek Environment Committee
Re: Proposed Gondola for Simon Fraser University

A copy of correspondence sent from Mr. Alan James, Member at Large – Education, Stoney Creek Environment Committee, to the TransLink Board of Directors was received opposing a gondola to Simon Fraser University (SFU).

In his letter, Mr. James advised that, regardless of the route chosen, a gondola to SFU presents a threat to the Burnaby Mountain Conservation Area (BMCA) and to Stoney Creek, a salmon-bearing stream. Mr. James is requesting that the

project be designated as 'reviewable' under the *BC Environmental Assessment Act Reviewable Projects Regulation* to conduct a Provincial Environmental Assessment of the south part of the BMCA and of the cumulative effects of all stressors on Stoney Creek.

Staff advised that TransLink will be conducting public consultations on route options in 2020.

**d) Correspondence from the Force of Nature Alliance
Re: Support for IPCC Targets and Green House Gas
Reduction - Petition Letter**

Correspondence was received from the Force of Nature Alliance (which included a petition of 1100 Burnaby residents and a letter from Burnaby Residents Opposing Kinder-Morgan Expansion (BROKE), SFU 350, Embark Sustainability Organization, Burnaby Climate Hub, Force of Nature, Acorn Canada and BC/Burnaby Acorn) expressing concern for climate change and requesting Council:

- adopt the latest IPCC recommended GHG reduction targets for community-wide emissions;
- establish meaningful interim targets which would be included in the CEEP and the OCP;
- draft a plan for measuring and reporting; and,
- prioritize high-impact climate solutions.

**e) Correspondence from Iain Macanulty and Vibeke Rasmussen
Re: More EV Charging Stations in Burnaby**

Correspondence was received from Iain Macanulty and Vibeke Rasmussen, Burnaby residents, expressing appreciation to Council for declaring Climate Emergency and supporting plans to reduce Burnaby's carbon usage. The writers requested consideration of more EV charging stations around the City, particularly at civic facilities.

The Committee inquired regarding the inclusion of EV charging stations in the *Climate Action Framework* report that staff are currently developing.

Staff confirmed that the *Climate Action Framework* report (a follow-up report to the 2019 September 09 Council *Climate Change* report) would include the matter of EV charging stations, as well as advised that seven stations will be installed throughout the City by the end of 2019. Installation of an additional 20 stations are planned, subject to funding from BC Hydro and Council approval.

Arising from discussion, the following motion was introduced:

MOVED BY MR. LUBENDO
SECONDED BY MR. GIBBS

THAT staff send a letter to Iain Macanulty and Vibeke Rasmussen providing information on the City's EV charging stations program, and advising that this matter will be included in the *Climate Action Framework* report.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

f) Correspondence from Terry Callender
Re: Appreciation for Climate Action and Suggestions for Action

Correspondence was received from Terry Callender, Burnaby teacher, expressing gratitude to Council for declaring Climate Emergency, adopting community-wide emission targets, and installing charging stations at schools. The writer suggested the City takes additional actions, such as installing signage thanking people for taking public transit, and water bottle refill stations in public buildings (not just in the schools).

Arising from discussion, the following motion was introduced:

MOVED BY MS. LUMBY
SECONDED BY MR. ZAWADZKI

THAT staff send a letter in response to the writer of item f), and items g) and h) advising that their comments, suggestions, and questions will be considered in the *Climate Action Framework* report.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

g) Correspondence from Chris Baudat
Re: Appreciation for Climate Action and Questions for Council

Correspondence was received from Chris Baudat, Member, Director's Guild of Canada expressing appreciation for Council's climate action; as well as inquiring regarding next steps and receiving cooperation from the Provincial and Federal Governments.

h) Correspondence from Yilin Dong
Re: Support for Climate Emergency Declaration and
Comments for Further Action

Correspondence was received from Yilin Dong, Burnaby/Vancouver High School student, expressing support for the Climate Emergency Declaration and hopes for future climate action.

i) **Correspondence from the Wilderness Committee**
Re: Protection of Old-Growth Forests

Correspondence was received from Mr. Torrance Coste, National Campaign Director, Wilderness Committee B.C., expressing concern for the protection of old-growth forests. Mr. Coste referred to the latest paper by the Wilderness Committee, *Old-Growth Crisis*, which highlights the issue, and called on Municipal Governments to raise this issue with local MLAs.

j) **Correspondence from Metro Vancouver Home Trap Coalition**
Re: Request for City Representation on Metro Vancouver Home Trap Coalition

Correspondence was received from Mr. Mark Stockbrocks, Home Trap Coalition member, expressing concern for people with disabilities or mobility challenges who live in buildings that have only one elevator; and advising that he and others have experienced weeks or months trapped in their homes when the one elevator has broken down. Mr. Stockbrocks called for City support to address this issue and advocate to end “home traps” in Burnaby.

Staff advised that the BC Building Code does not require an elevator for low-rise buildings (four storeys or less), however, does require at least one elevator for hi-rises.

The Committee noted that, unless residents report being trapped in their homes due to elevator failure, the City would not know the frequency of these incidents and how many individuals are being affected.

The Committee inquired regarding a requirement for residents to report “home trap” incidents.

Arising from discussion, the following motion was introduced:

MOVED BY TRUSTEE CECH
SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR KETIHLEY

THAT the writer's concerns be **REFERRED** to staff for consideration in the development a Standards of Maintenance Bylaw; and,

THAT a letter be sent to Mr. Stockbrocks with this information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

5. **NEW BUSINESS**

Councillor Jordan – Lise Townsend is Leaving the City

Councillor Jordan announced that Ms. Lise Townsend, Ecosystem Planner, is leaving the City. On behalf of the Committee, Councillor Jordan expressed appreciation for Ms. Townsend's work and wished her well in her future endeavors.

6. **INQUIRIES**

Councillor Jordan – Waterways of Burnaby Map

Councillor Jordan inquired regarding the revised Waterways of Burnaby Map.

Staff advised that the updated map was shown at the 2019 World Rivers Day event and noted a few of the changes, such as, the naming of all waterways.

The Committee inquired whether the new map would be distributed to all Burnaby schools.

Staff undertook to investigate.

7. **ADJOURNMENT**

MOVED BY MR. LUBENDO
SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR WANG

THAT this Open Committee meeting do now adjourn.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The Open meeting adjourned at 7:12 p.m.

Monica Macdonald
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Councillor Colleen Jordan
CHAIR



October 30, 2019

Subject: Request for Presentation to City of Burnaby Environment and Social Planning Committee

Request Submitted By: Diabetes Canada and York University

Request Submitted To: City of Burnaby Clerks Department c/o Environment and Social Planning Committee

Topic of Presentation: Diabetes Canada and The National Association for Charitable Textile Recycling Request to partner with the City of Burnaby to create a formal textile diversion program

Speakers (via conference call): Simon Langer, National Manager Government and Strategic Partnerships, Diabetes Canada

Supporting Information and Links:

<https://1drv.ms/u/s!AIOX0TXFACq82CVezLgxffe7NyYo?e=gKqsYb>

www.declutter.diabetes.ca

<https://www.kamloops.ca/city-services/recycling-garbage/residential-recycling/textile-recycling>

1300 – 522 University Avenue, Toronto, ON, M5G 2R5
Call us: 1-800-BANTING (226-8464)
Diabetes.ca

Charitable Number: 11883 0744 RR0001



October 30, 2019

Dear respected members of the Environment and Social Planning Committee for the City of Burnaby:

The National Association for Charitable Textile Recycling (NACTR) is made up of not-for-profit and charitable textile collectors across Canada. NACTR addresses textile waste by uniting charitable textile collectors, with the purpose of creating a positive social and environmental impact with textile reuse and recycling. Together we are working towards a circular textile economy.

As one of the founding members of this coalition, Diabetes Canada requests that you partner with us and NACTR to create a formal textile diversion program for the City of Burnaby. We firmly believe that your city will benefit from this formal partnership. At present, it is estimated that more than 4.7M kgs of used textiles are being generated in the City of Burnaby on a yearly basis, with 85% of these materials ending up in landfills. This significant amount of textile waste not only has a devastating impact on the environment, it also represents a missed opportunity to generate revenue for critical, lifesaving diabetes research, in addition to supporting other important charitable causes and programs that serve your local community.

By partnering with Diabetes Canada and NACTR, we will be able to ensure that the materials being collected are managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner and that the donation bins being utilized have been reviewed by a 3rd party engineer deeming the bins safe for public use. This program will also support Canada's first national textile diversion study in partnership with York University.

This research and diversion program initiative is currently being supported by municipalities and organizations from across the country including: Vancouver, Kamloops, Leduc, Winnipeg, Brandon, Markham, King, Aurora, Newmarket, Whitchurch-Stouffville, Peel Region, York Region, Durham Region, Niagara Region, Peterborough County, Oshawa, Vaughan, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, Recycling Council of Alberta, Coast Waste Management Association, Recycling Council of British Columbia, and many others. There are currently more than 1000 textile recycling bins and sheds placed on municipal sites across the country.

We expect that this joint collaborative effort will allow all of our organizations to reach our collective goal of increasing our social and environmental impact in the City of Burnaby. We greatly appreciate your consideration and thank you for your consideration.

Simon Langer
National Manager, Government and Strategic Partnerships
National Diabetes Trust / Diabetes Canada

1300 – 522 University Avenue, Toronto, ON, M5G 2R5
Call us: 1-800-BANTING (226-8464)
Diabetes.ca

Charitable Number: 11883 0744 RR0001

City of Vancouver City Council May 28, 2019
Donation Bin Decision

FINAL MOTION AS ADOPTED

A. THAT Council approve, in principle, amendments to the License By-law No. 4450 regarding Clothing Donation Bin Regulations as generally set out in Appendix A of the Administrative Report dated May 14, 2019, entitled “Regulating Clothing Donation Bins”;

FURTHER THAT in Section 13.4(4)(a)(ix) of the draft License By-law attached as Appendix A to the above-noted report, the phrase “registered or licensed under the Engineers and Geoscientists Act” be deleted and the phrase “registered licensed to practice in BC or another jurisdiction in Canada” be inserted in its place, so that the section would read:

13.4 (4)

(a)

(ix) a certification from a professional engineer registered or licensed to practice in BC or another jurisdiction in Canada, that the construction, design and operation of the donation bin is safe.

B. THAT Council instruct the Director of Legal Services to bring forward for enactment amendments to the License By-law No. 4450 as generally set out in Appendix A of the Administrative Report dated May 14, 2019, entitled “Regulating Clothing Donation Bins” and as amended in A above.

C. THAT Council direct staff to implement a City of Vancouver-branded clothing donation bin program in conjunction with charitable and not-for-profit organizations that applies to city-owned lands, recognizing that such programs are proving to

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Minutes, May 28, 2019 11

substantially increase donations, the total amount of textiles diverted from landfills (thereby contributing to zero waste goals) and to increase public confidence;

FURTHER THAT Council acknowledges and directs that overall costs for such programs are borne by participating charitable partners including production and placement of bins;

FURTHER THAT staff explore the ability to receive regular textile diversion volume data from participating organizations.

D. THAT Council bring the City of Vancouver-branded clothing donation bin program to the Vancouver Park Board for their information, and for their consideration of the opportunity to participate through inclusion of recreation facilities and public spaces under their jurisdiction.

E. THAT Council bring the City of Vancouver-branded clothing donation bin program to the Vancouver Public Library for their information, and for their consideration of the opportunity to participate through inclusion of facilities and public spaces under their jurisdiction.

F. THAT Council direct staff to explore the extension of a City of Vancouver-branded clothing donation bin program in conjunction with charitable and not-for-profit organizations to private lands, recognizing that such programs are proving to substantially increase donations, the total amount of textiles diverted from landfills (thereby contributing to zero waste goals) and to increase public confidence and report back to Council with recommendations;

FURTHER THAT Council acknowledges and directs that overall costs for such programs are borne by participating charitable partners including production and placement of bins;

FURTHER THAT staff explore the ability to receive regular textile diversion volume data from participating organizations.

G. THAT Council directs staff to incorporate the Metro Vancouver co-developed Apparel Waste Reduction Strategy (“Think Thrice”) to reduce, repair and re-use clothes (in that order) to help minimize landfill waste, as a condition of any City of Vancouver-branding on clothing donation bins;

FURTHER THAT Council affirms the global apparel industry is resource-intensive and a major source of water pollution and GHG emissions, which makes reducing apparel consumption a key opportunity for decreasing Vancouver’s ecological footprint.



October 3, 2019

Dear Councillor Kelthley,

The National Association for Charitable Textile Recycling is a group of not for profits/charities that are involved in clothing/textile diversion and reuse. Some of the members include, Big Brothers Big Sisters, Salvation Army Thrift Stores and Diabetes Canada. We are requesting that the City of Burnaby participate in York University's National Textile Diversion Study, partnering with our charitable organizations to design and deliver a formal textile diversion program for the city.

This initiative represents Canada's first national study on textile waste, identifying the economic, environmental and social impacts of textile diversion for municipalities. At present, more than 100 municipalities and organizations from across the country are participating in this initiative, including: Recycling Council of British Columbia, The Recycling Council of Alberta, Province of Manitoba, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, City of Kamloops, City of Vancouver (recently passed a motion), City of Winnipeg, City of Brandon, City of Markham, Region of Peel, Region of York, Niagara Region, Durham Region, City of Oshawa, King Township, City of Stratford, Town of Aurora, Town of Newmarket, among many others.

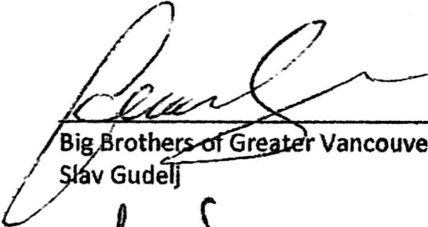
As Canada strives towards a circular economy, this research highlights the pivotal role that reuse and repurposing of textiles can have, highlighting both the environmental and social benefits of using charitable collectors to divert textiles from landfills. Our hope is that this research will be used to inform new legislation surrounding end of life textiles and serve as a model to be replicated in other jurisdictions. In British Columbia alone, it is estimated that 85 percent of used textiles, or more than 162,000,000 kilograms, are sent to landfills each year - this represents a significant missed opportunity not only for municipalities looking to increase diversion, but a valuable revenue stream for charitable collectors who generate funds from the sale of used textiles. We hope that this study will encourage the City of Burnaby to educate the public about the environmental and social impacts of textile waste diversion, thereby increasing participation in diversion.

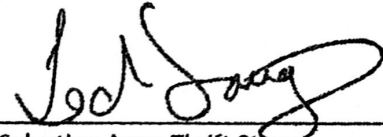
As legitimate charitable collectors and not-for-profit textile collectors in the Province of British Columbia, our organizations fully support the national textile diversion study and pilot program being conducted by York University. We also express a mutual agreement in wanting to partner with the City of Burnaby in the creation of the city's first textile diversion program. A formal program will ensure that materials being collected are managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner and that the bins being utilized have been reviewed by a 3rd party engineering team and deemed safe for public use.

We expect that this joint collaborative effort will allow all of our organizations to reach our collective goal of increasing social and environmental impact in the City of Burnaby. We greatly appreciate your consideration and thank you for your consideration,

Scott Benhardt

National Diabetes Trust (Diabetes Canada)
Scott Ebenhardt


Big Brothers of Greater Vancouver
Slav Gudelj


Salvation Army Thrift Store
Ted Troughton

RCBC



**RECYCLING
COUNCIL OF
BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

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October 1, 2018

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is in support of York University's national textile diversion study and pilot program, in partnership with Diabetes Canada, a member in good standing with the Recycling Council of British Columbia. It is our understanding that this is Canada's first national study on textile waste diversion, identifying the economic, environmental and social impacts of textile diversion for municipalities. As RCBC is a proponent of circular economy principles and practices, including the component of regulated extended producer responsibility, we support this study. Our hope is that this research will assist to inform new legislation regarding the management of used textiles in the province, and by extension, the rest the Canada.

As an organization representative of relevant stakeholders that have an interest in diverting this material from the landfill, we believe not only will our members benefit from this exciting research and pilot initiative, but Canadian society as a whole. In British Columbia alone it is estimated that 85 percent of used textiles, or more than 160,000,000 kilograms, are sent to landfills. Those figures represent a missed opportunity to generate revenue for critical, life-saving diabetes research and the work of other likeminded charitable organizations. As well, the addition of these textiles could provide economic benefits and tax revenues once added to the activity of the more than \$16 billion Canadian reused-goods sector.

Finally, the finding of this study will assist RCBC's efforts to better inform B.C. residents through our public information systems. RCBC fully supports this collaborative and supporting research initiative. We expect it will assist in a variety of ways towards our organization's vision of a world without waste.

Sincerely,

Brock Macdonald
CEO

To the Chair of the Environment and Social Planning Committee, respectfully;

In the spirit of electoral change and understanding what is on the minds of voters at this juncture, I send this letter in the hopes of creating change.

Montreal has recently announced a goal and plans to go 'Zero Waste.'

[How the City of Montreal plans to go 'zero waste' | CBC News](https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/montreal-zero-waste-grocery-compost-textile-recycling-1.5325319)

(or type the following URL into your search bar:)

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/montreal-zero-waste-grocery-compost-textile-recycling-1.5325319>

Burnaby should follow suit. And we should start by targeting packaging on our produce. For example, there is NO need to package cucumbers to be pre-portioned into Styrofoam plates and wrapped in saran. Packaging is all about marketing, anyway. It's marketing departments that need their hands slapped.



The point I would like to make is that grocery store packaging shouldn't be looked upon as a 'waste management' issue to be overseen by Metro Vancouver. Rather it should be looked upon as a supply chain and marketing issue, overseen by city bylaws, the same bylaws that will enact 'single use plastics' bans. Let's get them out of the waste-management cycle altogether!

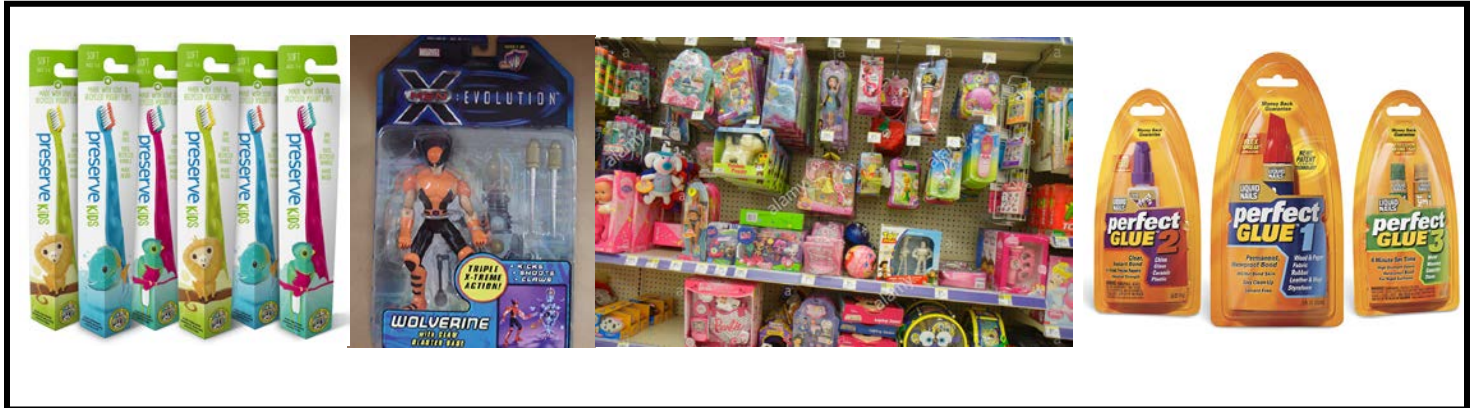
It seems to me that, in order to establish a 'single use plastics' ban, we have to define and list 'single use plastic,' and I'm arguing that Styrofoam and saran wrap packaging on grocery produce should make that list. It's completely unnecessary, except for the marketing and product information on it. Currently, Health Canada does not require product information for unprocessed produce, so any information the supplier wants imparted to the consumer should be provided as signage to be displayed near the item, not on unnecessary plastic or foam.

Furthermore, produce sellers - such as Kin's Farmers Markets - who purchase in bulk and then repackage into pre-priced portions shouldn't be allowed to use foam or plastic to do this anymore. Again, signage can indicate how many/much of an item is included for the posted price.

At the very least, the purchase of plastics or foam of any kind within Burnaby should be levied with an environmental processing tax or surcharge, much like the recycling fee levied on beverage containers or the surcharge on fuel at gas stations, and for that fee to be added on the receipt as a separate line item in exactly

the same manner as the abovementioned analogues. This might encourage produce sellers, such as Kin's Farmers Markets, to reconsider their packaging 'requirements.' At the same time, end-user customers will see this on their bill and want to do something about reducing their spending, as well. Incidentally, this will produce income for the City of Burnaby that can be reinvested in further ways to reduce waste and emissions, create more green spaces, or purchase carbon credits.

Once this process is in place, the definition of 'single use plastics' could be broadened to include hard plastic casing and therefore extended to other retail goods, such as the unnecessary amount of packaging on Children's toys, pet supplies, items packaged in bulk quantities such as lighters, glue, and batteries, etc.



Finally, if the City of Burnaby chooses not to enforce any kind of moratorium on the unnecessary packaging of produce, perhaps consumers will start to unwrap the products in the store and leave it for them to deal with, hopefully creating change this way: the store doesn't want to deal with the waste, but if they are forced to, they might go to their suppliers and ask them to package things differently.



But municipal legislation is far preferable to consumers becoming 'agents provocateurs.'

With a great deal of respect and wishful thinking;

Bethney Ross

Beth Ross

Burnaby, BC,

From: Bruce & Nicole [REDACTED]
Sent: October-25-19 8:54 AM
To: Mayor; [REDACTED]; Dhaliwal, Satvinder; Johnston, Dan; [REDACTED]; Keithley, Joe; McDonnell, Paul; Volkow, Nick; Wang, James
Subject: Protection of Groundwater - Stop bottling of groundwater
Importance: High

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Mayor and Councillors of the City of Burnaby:

I am following up on my submission of Aug 9th. Since that time the Groundwater Extraction resolution was passed with strong support at the UBCM convention. I was very pleased with that result and I am grateful for your support of that resolution. We are now working hard to see the resolution acted on by the provincial government. I am also very pleased to note that your City has signed on as a Blue Community as further evidence of your support for the environment. In light of these actions, and taking into consideration the huge support for climate marches in Vancouver and around BC I am asking for the City of Burnaby to reconsider my request to amend your bylaws to prohibit the bottling of groundwater in any of your zoning (if your bylaws currently allow bottling). The provincial government is not obligated to act on the Groundwater resolution, therefore I am asking that you take the steps that are within your jurisdiction to help protect against the bottling of groundwater.

Thank you for your consideration of my requests, and please forgive me, and accept my gratitude, if your bylaws already prohibit water bottling, but I am unable to review the bylaws of every UBCM community during this campaign.

Bruce Gibbons

[REDACTED]
Merville
[REDACTED]

Referred to:

Environment and Social Planning Committee (2019.11.05)

Copied to:

City Manager

Dir. Corporate Services

Dir. Engineering

Dir. Planning and Building

Presentation to the City of Burnaby

August 9, 2019

Mayor, Councillors and staff of the City of Burnaby

Request to change the zoning bylaws of the City of Burnaby to prohibit the bottling of groundwater for commercial sale or bulk export

My name is Bruce Gibbons, and I live in Merville in the Comox Valley. I am submitting this request to address council about the issue of protecting groundwater all over British Columbia. In November of 2017, the Provincial Government approved a groundwater extraction licence for a resident of Merville, in the Comox Valley, to extract up to 10,000 liters of water per day from the Comox Valley aquifer, and bottle and sell that water. That was the moment we realized our groundwater was under threat from a new source. Under the 2016 Water Sustainability Act the provincial government has targeted our groundwater for extraction and commercial sale or bulk export. The provincial government continues to approve water extraction licences for groundwater in many areas of BC. Bottling of groundwater is extremely profitable for the licence holder, whether it is bottled on-site or trucked to a suitable bottling site. That is why we are campaigning to ask British Columbia communities to revise their bylaws to prevent water licence holders from bottling their water and asking those communities to also support the Strathcona Regional District resolution that was passed unanimously at the Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities (AVICC) convention in April, and will be presented at the UBCM convention in September. The effects of climate change and the increasing demands of population growth are putting increasing demands on existing water sources for cities and groundwater will likely become more critical. Many communities/cities are becoming more conscious of treating groundwater as a critical natural asset.

I am the founder of a group called Merville Water Guardians. I formed the group in March 2018 to oppose the water licence in Merville, oppose the rezoning application and to achieve reforms to the Water Sustainability Act to protect the groundwater aquifers of BC. In March of this year we presented a petition with approximately 1,200 signatures in the BC Legislature, asking the BC Government to stop approving licences to bottle and sell water from all aquifers in BC. We have also posted that petition online in support of the paper petition, and it has approximately 1,400 signatures to date. Water is becoming a critical issue all over the world, and British Columbia is no exception. We just experienced a severe winter drought in many areas of BC, with water levels recorded at record lows. In the past few years we have seen prolonged summer drought, with serious repercussions to our rivers, streams and lakes and to the fish and fish habitat in those waterways. Rain events are less frequent during those drought periods, but are also more severe and extreme, causing serious run-off, flooding and erosion and not the typical behaviour associated with aquifer recharge. Our supporters and followers in the Comox Valley tell us that water, and the protection of our water was a big issue in the recent local elections and will be a huge issue in the next provincial election.

Approximately 22% of British Columbians, over a million people, rely on aquifers, or groundwater, for their only source of water for their personal needs and for producing food. If that water supply is depleted, then those millions of residents and farmers will not be able to look after their personal needs for drinking water, sanitation, growing their backyard gardens or growing their crops and raising their livestock. That would put our food security at risk. Without water, farmers cannot produce our food, the local food that so many people want and rely on. That applies to aquifers all over Vancouver Island and mainland British Columbia. Without water, there is no life. Population growth is putting more demand on the aquifers and we are already seeing the negative effects of climate change impact the quality and quantity of water in the summer drought period. We experienced level 4 drought all over Vancouver Island and in many other areas of BC this past summer. We have seen record dry months and record heat and every indication is that these changes are here to stay and will likely only get worse. Many areas of BC have had record low months of rainfall and have record low levels of water in their drinking water systems for this time of year. A Level 3 drought has been declared in some areas. This is causing grave concern over water supply in the coming summer drought period. Residents and farmers are being told to seriously conserve water. Yet we have provincial water licence holders for commercial profit who continue the extraction of water from the aquifers we all rely on despite the level 4 drought, and despite government precedence procedures. Climate change is causing glaciers to recede and shrink. Snow-packs in the mountains are diminishing. Those two factors alone are causing surface water volumes to shrink, and since those two sources are also part of the recharge system for groundwater, the normal recharge of groundwater is in question.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy just recently released a Climate Risk Assessment. The key findings of the assessment were:

- The greatest risks to B.C. are severe wildfire season, **seasonal water shortage**, heat wave, ocean acidification, **glacier loss, and long-term water shortage**.
- Other risks that have the potential to result in significant consequences include severe river flooding and severe coastal storm surge, although these events are less likely to occur.
- Nearly all risk event scenarios (except moderate flooding and extreme precipitation and landslide) would have major province-wide consequences in at least one category.

At some point, communities will need to rely on our aquifers for community water supplies when surface water systems become depleted or tainted. There is not enough information known about our aquifers to risk bottling and selling any of the water. The FLNRORD Ministry licence approval in Merville relied on old data, and technical calculations but did not consider climate change that is producing extended periods of serious drought, putting rivers, streams, fish habitat and fish stocks at risk. It did not consider serious impacts from receding glaciers and diminishing snowpack. The Ministry of Environment is espousing the risks of climate change while the FLNRORD Ministry is ignoring those risks and approving licences for the bottling of groundwater. It is clear from worldwide data that groundwater is being dangerously depleted by over-pumping, mismanagement and corporate greed. In countries like India, Morocco, Peru and even closer to home in California there are water crisis situations caused by mismanaging water resources. It is critical for us to take serious steps to start the process for managing and protecting our groundwater.

In the meantime, there is an existing, real threat to the groundwater of British Columbia since the provincial government continues to approve extraction licences for bottling and commercial sale or bulk export. We have campaigned with two specific goals.

1. Lobby the provincial government to stop approving licences for the extraction, bottling and sale or bulk export of groundwater.
 - a. The provincial government controls the approval of extraction licences; therefore, it is the provincial government who can stop the approval. We fully realize the Merville licence volume was not significant, but we are concerned about the precedent such a licence sets and concerned about future increases of the licence volume and/or the sale of the property, with the licence, to a large corporation where the possibility exists of the volume increasing from 10,000 liters to millions of liters. We are also aware that water bottling is not the worst offender when it comes to groundwater depletion. Both industrial use and farm use are significant, and we also need to take a hard look at improving the efficiency of both industrial and farm use of groundwater. Prohibition of the bottling and commercial sale of groundwater is a relatively quick and easy first step.
2. Lobby local governments to take local action to control activities that are within their purview. Local governments can control the type of business that is conducted in their jurisdiction by creating bylaws that permit or prohibit specific uses, including the prohibition of the bottling of groundwater in all zones. We have lobbied all the communities of the Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities (AVICC) to change their bylaws to prohibit the bottling of groundwater in their zoning bylaws. We are pleased to see that numerous communities of the AVICC already prohibit the bottling of groundwater, several communities have already acted on our request to change their bylaws and numerous other communities are in the process of changing their bylaws or are considering the change. We are now in the process of contacting all member communities of the UBCM, asking for consideration of our request to change their bylaws to prohibit the bottling of groundwater. This step is critical, since there are no guarantees that the provincial government will act on a resolution raised by the UBCM.

We have been working with the Strathcona Regional District (SRD), since Sept 2018. We worked with SRD Directors to help draft a resolution and that resolution was presented to the Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities (AVICC) convention in April, asking the provincial government to cease approval of licences for bottling of groundwater for commercial sale or bulk export. The AVICC delegates voted unanimously to pass the resolution. We are pleased to note the resolution has been accepted for the agenda of the UBCM convention in September and we are encouraging all UBCM member communities to support and vote in favor of adopting the resolution to be presented to the provincial government.

I have 2 requests for the City of Burnaby.

- 1) that you consider taking the necessary steps to implement a bylaw that expressly prohibits bottling of groundwater in any of your zoning, to help in the fight to protect our groundwater/aquifers for the use of our residents and farmers today and for our children and grandchildren and great grandchildren in the future.
- 2) I also ask that the City support the Strathcona Regional District/AVICC resolution at the September UBCM convention, to ask the Provincial Government to cease the approval of licences for commercial extraction of groundwater resources for bottling and commercial sale or bulk water export.

Strathcona Regional District Water Protection Resolution

WHEREAS water is an essential resource upon which all life, including all ecosystems and all local communities depend,

AND WHEREAS water is a public heritage and a public trust for present and future generations and access to water must not be compromised by commercial operations relating to commercial water bottling or commercial bulk water exports,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Premier of British Columbia and the Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development be requested to immediately cease the licensing and extraction of groundwater for commercial water bottling and/or bulk water exports from aquifers.

We cannot allow water bottling from our aquifers based on theory and calculations. The consequences of being wrong could be catastrophic. We will continue to do our part to lobby and work with the Provincial Government, who have jurisdiction over groundwater licencing, and to support the Strathcona resolution to cease the approval of licences for groundwater extraction for bottling or bulk sales. We would sincerely appreciate the support of the City of Burnaby in protecting the above ground uses of our groundwater by preventing anyone from bottling and selling water from any aquifer in BC. I implore you to talk to and work with the Strathcona Regional District to protect the aquifers of British Columbia. Water is our most precious resource. Water is life. We must do everything we can to protect and conserve it. Thank you for your time and your consideration.

Bruce Gibbons

Merville Water Guardians

[REDACTED]

Merville, BC [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Sunshine Coast Regional District**BOARD POLICY MANUAL**

Section:	Planning and Development	13
Subsection:	General	6410
Title:	Water Extraction for the Purpose of Commercial Bottled Water Sales	10

1.0 POLICY

The Sunshine Coast Regional District does not support the extraction of fresh water resources in gas, liquid or solid form from surface or groundwater for the purpose of commercial bottled water sales.

3.0 SCOPE

This Policy applies to all streams, lakes, groundwater, and wells within the Sunshine Coast Regional District.

4.0 REASON FOR POLICY

The Sunshine Coast Regional District supports water conservation, solid waste reduction goals, greenhouse gas emission reduction goals, healthy community water infrastructure and protecting the environment for a sustainable future. This policy serves to conserve water in its natural state, to address local and international environmental issues and to support safe, low cost, clean water for communities.

5.0 AUTHORITY TO ACT

Retained by the Board in part and delegated to staff in part.

6.0 PROCEDURE

Do not support any application to Provincial and Federal agencies for the extraction of fresh water resources in gas, liquid or solid form for the purpose of commercial bottled water sales.

Approval Date:	February 24, 2011	Resolution No.	088/11 rec. no. 9
Amendment Date:		Resolution No.	
Amendment Date:		Resolution No.	



Residents for Responsible Renewables

October 29, 2019

Mayor Mike Hurley and Members of Council
City of Burnaby
4949 Canada Way
Burnaby BC V5G 1M2

Dear Mayor & Members of Council

Re: 2019 UBCM session on Hydrogen and ongoing promotions by special interest groups

Our organization promotes the responsible use of renewables in addressing the climate crisis. We have no relationships or financial interests in any industry or academic institution and our only objective is to ensure that proposed climate crisis solutions are based on science and the evidence and that funds available to address the climate emergency are used as effectively as possible.

We note that at the 2019 UBCM session entitled “Hydrogen 101” and through other channels, there may remain a series of unsupported claims about the efficacy of hydrogen for roadway transportation purposes to reduce GHG emissions.

Attached please find 10 reasons why hydrogen fuel cell vehicles and infrastructure should not be considered as part of a municipal GHG reduction strategy. It is not a matter of hydrogen vehicles being “an option”, but rather that hydrogen vehicles, fuel, and infrastructure continue to show no prospects of being commercially or environmentally viable.

We are confident (from the science and the math) that the result of a roadway hydrogen strategy would be the ultimate abandonment of such a direction. This would result in the stranding of any and all hydrogen assets constructed with taxpayer funding.

Regretfully, these assets would represent millions of dollars in taxpayer expenditures that could have been effectively used to address the climate crisis emergency.

We would urge all municipalities to be highly circumspect about hyperbolic claims about hydrogen for roadway transportation. Although hydrogen has many industrial and commercial applications and uses, roadway vehicles is not one of them.

Yours truly

Jim Henshaw, Residents for Responsible Renewables

cc Chris Gilmore, Exec Dir. of Climate Change Strategy Christopher.gilmore@gov.bc.ca

Referred to:

Environment and Social Planning Committee (2019.11.05)

Copied to:

City Manager, Dir. Corporate Services, ~~I-24~~-ngineering



Residents for Responsible Renewables

Ten reasons why Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles and Infrastructure should not be considered as part of a municipal GHG reduction strategy.

BACKGROUNDER, updated to September 18, 2019

1) Hydrogen fuel and fueling is dangerous (safety first)

Hydrogen is 10 times more flammable and 20 times more explosive than gasoline and cannot be odorized (like propane). In early 2018 there was an incident in California involving a hydrogen transport vehicle catching fire during which the fire chief imposed a one-mile evacuation zone around the burning hydrogen transporter. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=amzs_xdiinM More recent incidents in 2019 involved; an explosion at a hydrogen electrolysis facility that killed 2 and injured 6 <http://koreajoongangdaily.joins.com/news/article/article.aspx?aid=3063503> ; an explosion and fire at a hydrogen transfer station in California <https://tinyurl.com/yx9qtzdg> and an explosion at a combined hydrogen production and dispensing station in Norway <https://tinyurl.com/y6aoak2h> Both of the latter incidents resulted in the interruption of hydrogen supplies for hydrogen vehicles. The latter explosion also resulted in a personal injury and a suspension of all hydrogen vehicle sales.

2) Hydrogen sourcing is either harmful to the environment or wasteful of resources.

There are two main commercial methods of producing hydrogen. “Blue” hydrogen is made by steam-reforming natural gas (methane) and results in the release of 5.5 kg of CO₂ to the atmosphere per kg of hydrogen produced [1] [2]. The other method known as “green” hydrogen or clean hydrogen, is produced via electrolysis, and although emissions-free, there are CO₂ and other emissions associated with delivering the hydrogen to the dispensing stations. However, the major issue with green hydrogen is the wasteful quantities of electricity (60 kWh per kg) and clean water (9 litres per kg) that are expended to make it. The electricity used to make enough hydrogen to propel a hydrogen vehicle for 100 km is enough electricity to power a BC home for 2 days. The water expended to produce the same one kg of hydrogen is 9 litres, or enough for the daily drinking water requirements of a family of four.

Moreover the same electrical energy used to make enough hydrogen to propel a hydrogen vehicle 100 km will propel an all-electric vehicle over 3 times farther.

Producing hydrogen from biogas or other fugitive methane sources is in most cases both impractical and wasteful. Such sources of methane should be used locally to replace conventional methane or other fossil fuels rather than expend additional CO₂ emissions and energy inputs and costs to, in effect, convert one fuel (methane) to another (hydrogen). Other methods of producing hydrogen (and there are many) are either impractical, still in the lab, or unaffordable.

Although claims continue to be made that carbon capture and storage (CCS), will be used to eliminate CO₂ emissions from blue hydrogen, this technology is still prohibitively expensive and/or not

commercially viable. Billions of dollars have been spent world-wide on CCS attempts over several decades without commercial success. Claims of viable CCS via injecting CO₂ into oil wells are significantly overstated and result in additional oil production.

3) Hydrogen fuel is unaffordable

Hydrogen fuel, depending on the source of hydrogen, costs from 27% more (for methane-based hydrogen) to 98% more (for clean hydrogen) than the equivalent cost of gasoline [3][4]. There is no objective data that indicates that mainstream vehicle owners are prepared to pay more than the price of gasoline to fuel a hydrogen vehicle. Some vehicle manufacturers are offering up to three years of free hydrogen fuel with the purchase of their vehicles in attempts to mitigate this issue, but this essentially highlights the problem of higher fueling costs and the extra costs that would be incurred after three years.

4) Hydrogen fueling is impractical

Only 18 vehicles can be fueled per day at a 100 kg hydrogen dispensing station. There is a further constraint that a maximum of 3 or 4 vehicles can receive a full tank of hydrogen before there has to be a significant pause in refueling for re-pressurizing the hydrogen dispensing tank back up to 10,000 psi and recharging the hydrogen before dispensing. Continuing to fuel another vehicle at lower pressure (5,000 psi) would result in the vehicle receiving only half a tank of hydrogen (half the range).

5) Hydrogen infrastructure is not scalable

Unlike gasoline stations that can refuel about 600 vehicles per day, a 100 kg hydrogen station can only practically refuel about 18 vehicles per day. It would take 4 FCEV stations (8 pumps per station) to fuel 600 FCEVs per day - a four-fold increase that is constrained by station footprint requirements as hydrogen cannot be safely stored below ground.

With the high capital and operating costs for hydrogen infrastructure, there is no known business model that results in a positive rate of return for a hydrogen fueling - even with subsidized hydrogen fueling costs. Worse, hydrogen station installations would represent a sub-optimal use of scarce and valuable real estate assets. Producing hydrogen at dispensing locations is impractical and represents a high degree of risk (the Norway incident).

6) Hydrogen infrastructure is not sustainable

Hydrogen production and dispensing is energy-intensive compared to other options. Sixty (60) kWh of electricity is required to produce each kilogram of green hydrogen – enough to propel a hydrogen vehicle 100 km but a fully-electric vehicle at least 3 times further. Using such quantities of electricity to produce hydrogen would not only be wasteful of a renewable resource but would compete for the electricity and grid capacity needed for other and more cost-effective purposes such as converting oil-heated homes to electric heating. Worse, electrolyzing hydrogen in quantities would seriously impact the grid as electrolysis would occur during the daytime peak periods as opposed to when most electric vehicles would be charged at night (off peak).

7) The Lack of a market for hydrogen fuel cell vehicles

There is no known demand for FCEVs in British Columbia. Hydrogen vehicles that used to have advantages in terms of range and refueling times have seen these advantages disappear as pure electric vehicles are now available with equivalent range at lower cost and with faster charging speeds. There is no hydrogen refueling time advantage under most circumstances as electric vehicles are usually (80%-90%) charged unattended at home overnight whereas hydrogen vehicles must be driven to and from a hydrogen station and be attended by the vehicle operator while refueling.

8) Regulatory issues

Currently there are no hydrogen fueling dispensers approved by Measurement Canada for the retail sale of hydrogen to the general public in Canada.

9) Hydrogen vehicles are expensive

The current entry level purchase cost of a hydrogen vehicle is in the order of \$73,000 compared to an equivalent-range electric vehicle at \$45,000 or 38% less

The high cost of hydrogen vehicles combined with their complexity, means that hydrogen vehicle prices are not expected to be substantially reduced with increased volumes or technology.

10) Hydrogen infrastructure is socially inequitable

A capital investment of \$3,200,000 CDN for a 100 kg/day hydrogen hydrolysis production facility (\$2,920,000) and dispensing equipment (\$400,000) would be required to support just 200 hydrogen vehicles travelling an average of 50 km per day. The same funding would provide infrastructure for 10 times as many (2,000) new or used electric vehicles. These factors make investments in hydrogen infrastructure an order-of-magnitude less effective at increasing the adoption rates of zero well-to-wheel emission vehicles. Due to the high cost of hydrogen vehicles and hydrogen infrastructure, fuel cell vehicles would be accessible to high-end consumers only.

[1] Ulf Bossel “Does a Hydrogen Economy Make Sense” Vol. 94, No. 10, October 2006 | Proceedings of the IEEE Page 1835 – Figure 9

[2] Although claims continue to be made about carbon capture and storage there are no viable operations to date that either do not result in additional CO₂ emissions and/or result in additional production of oil to be burned in the atmosphere.

[3] Based on current average cost of hydrogen in California (\$13.99USD/kg) and BC gasoline cost of \$1.40 per litre and Joint Agency Staff Report – Cost to Attain 100 Hydrogen Refueling Stations – California Energy Commission- California Air Resources Board, January 2017, Page F-5 adjusted for the lower cost of BC electricity

[4] Subsidies for hydrogen fuel costs should not be eligible for funding from the BC Low Carbon Fuel Standard if the hydrogen is sourced from steam-reformed methane as this method, in effect, expends additional energy to convert one fuel into another.



Executive Committee of Council
c/o Office of the City Clerk

K. O'Connell, City Clerk
B. Zeinabova, Deputy City Clerk

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL PLANNING
COMMITTEE

DATE: 2019 OCTOBER 09

FROM: ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER 2

FILE: 2410-20

SUBJECT: TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION OF CANADA - UPDATE
ON 'CALLS TO ACTION' FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT
(ITEM 6(B), REPORTS, COUNCIL MEETING 2019 OCTOBER 07)

Burnaby City Council, at the Open Council meeting held on 2019 October 07, recieved the above noted report and adopted the following recommendations contained therein:

1. THAT Council approve an annual expenditure of up to \$10,000 from the Boards, Committees and Commissions budget in order to fund reconciliation focussed protocol related activities, as detailed in Section 5.2 of the report.
2. THAT Council authorize staff to pursue the approach and process regarding acknowledging Indigenous territory in written documents, as outlined in Section 5.3 of the report.
3. THAT a copy of this report be forwarded to the Environment and Social Planning Committee and the Community Heritage Commission for information.

A copy of the report is attached for your information.

Nikolina Vracar

Nikolina Vracar
Administrative Officer 2



Meeting 2019 October 07

COUNCIL REPORT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL

*HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR
AND COUNCILLORS*

**SUBJECT: TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION OF CANADA –
UPDATE ON ‘CALLS TO ACTION’ FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT Council approve an annual expenditure of up to \$10,000 from the Boards, Committees and Commissions budget in order to fund reconciliation focussed protocol related activities, as detailed in Section 5.2 of this report.
2. THAT Council authorize staff to pursue the approach and process regarding acknowledging Indigenous territory in written documents, as outlined in Section 5.3 of this report.
3. THAT a copy of this report be forwarded to the Environment and Social Planning Committee and the Community Heritage Commission for information.

REPORT

The Executive Committee of Council, at its meeting held on 2019 October 01, received and adopted the attached report providing an update on implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action for local governments.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor S. Dhaliwal
Chair

Mayor M. Hurley
Vice Chair

Copied to: City Manager Director Planning and Building Director Corporate Services Director Public Safety and Community Services Director Engineering Director Human Resources	Director Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Chief Librarian City Solicitor Museum Service Supervisor City Archivist
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Meeting 2019 October 01

COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DATE: 2019 September 24

FROM: DIRECTOR PLANNING AND BUILDING

FILE: 2155 01

**SUBJECT: TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION OF CANADA –
UPDATE ON ‘CALLS TO ACTION’ FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

PURPOSE: To provide the Committee with an update on implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada’s Calls to Action for local governments.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **THAT** the Committee request Council to approve an annual expenditure of up to \$10,000 from the Boards, Committees and Commissions budget in order to fund reconciliation focussed protocol related activities, as detailed in *Section 5.2* of this report.
2. **THAT** the Committee request Council to authorize staff to pursue the approach and process regarding acknowledging Indigenous territory in written documents as outlined in *Section 5.3* of this report.
3. **THAT** a copy of this report be forwarded to the Environment and Social Planning Committee and the Community Heritage Commission for information.

REPORT

1.0 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN BURNABY

Burnaby is located on the ancestral, unceded, and shared Coast Salish territory of hə́nqəmínəḥ and Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh speaking peoples. According to the 2016 National Census, approximately 4,195 individuals living in Burnaby self-identified as being Aboriginal. This accounts for approximately 1.8% of the total city population. Based on enrollment information from the Burnaby School District, the Burnaby neighbourhoods with the highest percentage of Indigenous families are the Heights, Edmonds, Cameron, and Stride.

2.0 RECONCILIATION BACKGROUND

In 2016 September, Council received a report providing background and context relating to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) final report *Honouring the Truth – Reconciling for the Future*, and the contained ‘Calls to Action’ for local government. Since that time, staff have been working to initiate relationships with local Nations, including commissioning research regarding ancestral and ongoing Indigenous presence on this land,

To: Executive Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada – Update on ‘Calls to Action’
 for Local Government
 2019 September 24 Page 2

hiring Indigenous Educators (at Burnaby Village Museum), and developing appropriate language for territory acknowledgement. As the Executive Committee of Council Terms of Reference has recently been updated to include oversight of corporate reconciliation efforts, it is an appropriate time to bring forward an update of activities.

3.0 POLICY SECTION

The City of Burnaby efforts to implement the ‘Calls to Action’ are supported by the following Council-adopted policies:

- Equity Policy, approved by Council in 1994, which states that “The City has a duty to its citizens to set a positive example and foster a climate of understanding and mutual respect”;
- Burnaby Social Sustainability Strategy, approved by Council in 2011, includes a primary goal of ‘Community Inclusion’. This goal is particularly concerned with ensuring the City is “welcoming of all cultures, identities and abilities”, and focuses on “principles of economic and social security and justice”; and the
- Goals and sub-goals of the Corporate Strategic Plan through:
 - An Inclusive Community
 - Celebrate diversity –
Create more opportunities for the community to celebrate diversity
 - Serve a diverse community –
Ensure City services fully meet the needs of our dynamic community
 - Create a sense of community –
Provide opportunities that encourage and welcome all community members and create a sense of belonging
 - A Thriving Organization
 - Organizational culture –
Ensure that our core values are reflected in our policies, programs and service delivery

4.0 TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION OF CANADA

The mandate for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) is outlined in *Schedule N* of the *Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (2007)*, which is the agreement reached between former residential school students, the involved Churches¹, the Assembly of First Nations, other Aboriginal organizations, and the Government of Canada.

Beginning in the 1870’s, approximately 150,000 Indigenous children were removed and separated from their families and communities to attend residential schools. While most of the 139 residential schools ceased to operate by the mid-1970s, the last federally-run school closed in 1996.²

¹ Specifically: The General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the United Church of Canada, and Roman Catholic Entities.

² The last operational Residential School was Gordon Residential School in Punnichy, Saskatchewan.

To: Executive Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada – Update on ‘Calls to Action’
 for Local Government
 2019 September 24..... Page 3

Commissioners of the TRC spent six years travelling to all parts of Canada to hear from Indigenous people who had been taken from their families as children, often by force, and placed for much of their childhoods in residential schools. What they heard regarding the ongoing impacts felt by Indigenous individuals and communities of the abuse, neglect and cultural genocide experienced in these residential schools is contained in the Commission’s final report *Honouring the Truth – Reconciling for the Future*³ (2015 December). The report also contains a series of 94 ‘Calls to Action for Reconciliation’, which are directed towards all parties of the Agreement as well as to individuals, community institutions, and all levels of government including local government.

As part of its work, in 2015 the TRC established the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation housed at the University of Manitoba. This Centre fulfills the TRC’s commitment to establish a national research centre on reconciliation and also is a permanent repository and archive for the statements, documents and other materials the TRC gathered over its years of operation and for ongoing related documents.

4.1 Calls to Action for Local Governments

The ‘Calls to Action’ included in the final report of the TRC are divided into two categories: legacy (Actions #1 to #42) and reconciliation (Actions #43 to #94.). The ‘legacy’ actions include sections on Child Welfare, Education, Language and Culture, Health, and Justice. The ‘reconciliation’ actions include sections relating to the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*⁴; equity for Indigenous peoples in the legal system; professional development and training for public servants; education; relationships with faith institutions; youth; museums and archives; missing children and women; sports; business; and immigration. These actions also provide direction to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to continue its research and cataloguing activities.

As mentioned above, the ‘Calls to Action’ speak not only to parties of the Agreement but also to other levels of governments, including local government, and to community institutions and individual Canadians. The eight actions that specifically name municipal governments or which refer to ‘all levels of government’ in areas of local government jurisdiction/involvement are excerpted below:

- **#43)** We call upon all levels of government to recognize the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation.
- **#47)** We call upon all levels of government to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands.
- **#55)** We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports and/or any current relevant data to the National Centre for Reconciliation

³ A full copy of the report can be found at: <http://nctr.ca/reports.php>

⁴ The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*⁴ was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007 and recognises the wide range of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of Indigenous peoples. In particular, the Declaration highlights the requirement for prior and informed consultation, participation and consent for activities of any kind that impact Indigenous peoples.

To: Executive Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada – Update on ‘Calls to Action’
 for Local Government
 2019 September 24..... Page 4

- #57) We call upon all levels of governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Indigenous peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
- #75) We call upon all levels of government, as applicable, to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing protection of residential school cemeteries. This includes the provision of appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.
- #77) We call upon the archives of all levels of government to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system.
- #87) We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Indigenous peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.
- #88) We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth and continued support for North American Indigenous Games.

An update of staff work to-date to implement the above ‘Calls to Action’ is summarized below.

5.0 RECONCILIATION EFFORTS IN BURNABY

To date City efforts towards reconciliation include:

- Participation in the development of the Burnaby School District’s most recent ‘Aboriginal Enhancement Agreement’ (approved 2014 November). The City is a signatory to this Agreement as a ‘Community Witness’.
- Burnaby Village Museum has/is:
 - developed an ‘Indigenous History in Burnaby Resource Guide’ in collaboration with local Nations (in process);
 - created an Indigenous Learning House and Matriarch’s Garden on Museum grounds;
 - hired five local Indigenous Educators⁵ who offer on-site programming;
 - updated school programs to reflect Indigenous content;
 - organizing a free ‘Indigenous Learning Week’ at the Museum for Burnaby students and teachers to learn from Indigenous educators and knowledge keepers; and,
 - working with the Musqueam, Tsleil-Waututh, Squamish and Kwantlen Nations to develop programs, provide opportunities for cultural presenters and performers, and collaborate on historical research together.
- City Archives responded to Call #77 noted above and completed a submission of relevant records to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation. All new transfers and donations to the Archives are also examined with Call #77 in mind.
- Human Resources has hosted staff learning opportunities in 2018/2019. As well, the ongoing observance of Orange Shirt Day⁶ was initiated in 2018.

⁵ The positions created are casual and contract based.

To: Executive Committee

From: Director Planning and Building

Re: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada – Update on ‘Calls to Action’
for Local Government

2019 September 24 Page 5

- Burnaby Public Library has/is:
 - continued to expand its collection of Indigenous materials;
 - increased Indigenous content in Library programming including author readings, related book club discussions etc. that recognize the importance of the oral tradition; and,
 - acting on the Canadian Federation of Library Associations Indigenous Matters Committee.
- Burnaby City Council has/is:
 - issued a proclamation recognizing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People*;
 - developing corporate Indigenous territory acknowledgement language and an annual updating process;
 - proclaiming and recognizing (since 2014) June 21st as ‘National Indigenous Peoples Day’, the federally designated ‘day’ recognizing and celebrating the many accomplishments and contributions of Indigenous peoples; and,
 - supporting and advertising National Indigenous Peoples day activities in Burnaby, with corporate leadership from Burnaby Public Library.
- Burnaby Art Gallery has/is:
 - developed School and Public Programs that incorporate and feature Indigenous content (e.g. Coastal Waters, an outreach program which features the work of Coast Salish artist John Marsden);
 - committed to host at least one exhibit a year with Indigenous content and/or that is guest curated by an Indigenous Curator;
 - developed a partnership with the Salish Weave Collection, a philanthropic initiative that promotes awareness of contemporary Coast Salish art and artists;
 - expanding the diversity represented within the City of Burnaby’s Permanent Art Collection;
 - commissioning public art by local Indigenous artists; and,
 - working to repatriate decommissioned totem poles in the City’s possession.

5.1 Additional Reconciliation Efforts

Building upon these initiatives, the following areas of work have been identified by relevant City Departments:

- A collaborative research project, through the Community Heritage Commission and with local Nations, to identify landscapes, stories and places for commemoration and recognition.
- Revising the Burnaby ‘Charting Change’ Historical Atlas in consultation with local Nations to more fully represent Indigenous presence, based on the content of the ‘Indigenous History in Burnaby’ Resource Guide.

⁶ Orange Shirt Day is observed on September 30 every year to raise awareness, acknowledge and maintain open discussion about the legacy of residential schools in Canada and the reconciliation process.

To: Executive Committee

From: Director Planning and Building

Re: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada – Update on ‘Calls to Action’
for Local Government

2019 September 24..... Page 6

- Identifying and developing inventory archeological records and artifacts in the City’s collections, or that are generated or accessed within Burnaby, including developing an appropriate process for sharing access to this information when possible.
- An expanded staff training program, including:
 - indigenous content included in staff ‘on boarding’ hiring packages;
 - formal training opportunities offered through Believe and Achieve or other mechanisms;
 - expanded resources for online training; and,
 - annual organized visits to the Burnaby Village Museum ‘Indigenous Learning House’.
- ‘Printing of the ‘Indigenous History in Burnaby’ Resource Guide referenced above (commissioned by Burnaby Village Museum) with hard copies made available to the public via distribution at Burnaby Public Library Branches and at City Hall. A copy will also be provided to each Burnaby Public Library Branch and to each Burnaby School District School Library for inclusion in their permanent collection.
- Formalization of the City’s support for community-based National Indigenous Day (June 21) events and activities.
- Acknowledging Indigenous territory in a prominent place on the City website.
- Furthering Indigenous representation and inclusion in regular City recreation and culture programming.

Staff are developing these opportunities within the City’s existing programs and initiatives and will explicitly seek to collaborate, partner, contract and/or hire indigenous persons to create and/or implement as possible. As required, separate subsequent reports will be brought forward to Council containing implementation details for approval and corresponding budget requests.

5.2 Reconciliation Focused Protocol Activities

Many of the initiatives and processes noted above require staff to engage directly with representatives of local Nations, on behalf of Council and as representatives of the City of Burnaby. Some of these interactions, particularly those that involve communicating with Councils of local Nations and with Elders, involve the observance of certain protocols.

Protocols vary by Nation, although generally are either relational or tangible. Relational protocols include acknowledging traditional and ancestral territory, reframing civic history and public documents to recognize local Nations, and sharing teaching documents or other developed resources (as possible) in gestures of reciprocity. Tangible protocols include providing refreshments at meetings or conversations, covering transportation costs (i.e. transit tickets or gas cards) for Elders or other dignitaries attending civic functions, the presentation of ceremonial gifts (e.g. blankets, civic memorabilia), and offering honorariums to members of Nations for events or meeting attendance. This is particularly important when working with Elders as many of the individuals in question live with low incomes.

Respecting these protocols also contributes to the building of respectful relationships, and demonstrates the City’s commitment to reconciliation. As such, it is proposed that an annual

To: Executive Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada – Update on 'Calls to Action'
 for Local Government
 2019 September 24 Page 7

expenditure of up to \$10,000 be approved from the Boards, Committees and Commissions budget in order to fund reconciliation focussed, protocol related activities. It is intended that these funds would support the further development of reconciliation-based relationships with local Nations until such time that they can be incorporated into the appropriate regular operating budgets.

5.3 Territory Acknowledgement in Written Documents

At its meeting of 2019 June 24, Burnaby City Council approved a report regarding corporate guidelines for Indigenous territory acknowledgement. Since that time, staff have been working to implement the guidelines, and accompanying process, across the city.

To continue with this work it is proposed a territory acknowledgement also be included within written City documents. Phrasing is proposed below based on the previously approved verbal acknowledgement. This phrasing may need to be slightly adjusted depending on the document in question. The lower case letters are deliberate:

We recognize that Burnaby is located on the ancestral and unceded homelands of the Skwxwú7mesh and hənq̓əminəm speaking peoples, and we are grateful to be on this shared territory.

It is noted that Burnaby City Council already includes a written territory acknowledgement in the minutes of its meetings, and in the minutes of Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission meetings and other Committee meetings of Council. To follow this example, it is proposed that a written territory acknowledgement statement should be included in the following instances:

- In meeting minutes where the acknowledgement is verbally offered;
- At the beginning of important, publicly-available, strategic City documents (e.g. forthcoming Community Safety Plan, any future updates of City Sustainability Plans);
- Public Consultation resources, documents, and materials for all processes across the City;
- Future updates or iterations of Community Plans, including the Official Community Plan;
- Public Educational and/or Historical Resources; and,
- Other public documents at the discretion of staff.

As with the oral acknowledgement, it is suggested that the above undergo an annual review so that the evolving understandings and knowledge of staff regarding territory acknowledgements can be reflected. Social Planning and Burnaby Village Museum staff can undertake this process.

6.0 NATIONAL INQUIRY INTO MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGNEOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS

Action #41 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Final Report calls upon the federal government, in consultation with Indigenous organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Indigenous women and girls. In 2016, the federal government established 'The National Inquiry into Missing and

To: Executive Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada – Update on ‘Calls to Action’
 for Local Government
 2019 September 24..... Page 8

Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls’ as a public inquiry under *Part I* of the federal *Inquiries Act*.

The National Inquiry released its final report in 2019 May⁷, which includes ‘Calls for Justice’ directed towards all levels of government, including local government, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other policing services in Canada, other public institutions, and individual Canadians. Staff are working to prepare an overview report for Council on the ‘calls for justice’ directed towards local government.


7.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On 2015 December 15, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada released its final report, *Honouring the Truth – Reconciling for the Future*. The report contains 94 ‘Calls to Action for Reconciliation’. The Actions are directed towards individuals, other community institutions, and all levels of government including local government. More specifically, there are seven actions that specifically name municipal governments or which refer to ‘all levels of government’ in areas of local government jurisdiction/involvement. This report provides an update on efforts to date to meet the ‘Calls to Action’ for local government. Staff will continue to keep the Committee and Council apprised.

To support these efforts it is recommended that the Committee request Council to approve an annual expenditure of up to \$10,000 from the Boards, Committees and Commissions budget in order to fund reconciliation focused protocol related activities, as detailed in *Section 5.2* of this report.

It is also recommended that the Committee request Council to authorize staff to pursue the approach and process regarding acknowledging Indigenous territory in written documents as outlined in *Section 5.3* of this report

Finally, it is recommended that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Environment and Social Planning Committee and the Community Heritage Commission for information.



E.W. Kozak, Director
 PLANNING AND BUILDING

RM:sa

cc: City Manager
 Director Corporate Services
 Director Public Safety and Community Services
 Director Engineering
 Director Human Resources
 Director Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services

Chief Librarian
 City Solicitor
 City Clerk
 Museum Service Supervisor
 City Archivist

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⁷ A full copy of the report can be found at: www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report/



Financial Management Committee
c/o Office of the City Clerk

K. O'Connell, City Clerk
B. Zeinabova, Deputy City Clerk

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS DATE: 2019 OCTOBER 09
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL PLANNING
COMMITTEE

FROM: ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER 2 FILE: 2410-20

SUBJECT: CITY-OWNED CHILD CARE CENTRES LICENSE AND OPERATING
AGREEMENTS RENEWALS
(ITEM 6(L), REPORTS, COUNCIL MEETING 2019 OCTOBER 07)

Burnaby City Council, at the Open Council meeting held on 2019 October 07, received the above noted report and adopted the following recommendations contained therein:

1. THAT Council authorize the renewal of the license and operating agreements with the Burnaby Children's Centres Society for the Hanna Court and Taylor Park Children's Centres for a five-year term ending 2024 December 31.
2. THAT Council authorize the renewal of the license and operating agreements with the Lower Mainland Purpose Society for Madison, Yukon Crescent and Cameron Children's Centres for a five-year term ending on 2024 December 31.
3. THAT a copy of this report be forwarded to the Boards of Directors of the Burnaby Children's Centres Society and the Lower Mainland Purpose Society, and to the Environment and Social Planning Committee.

As directed, a copy of the report is attached for your information.

Nikolina Vracar

Nikolina Vracar
Administrative Officer 2



Meeting 2019 October 07

COUNCIL REPORT

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

*HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR
AND COUNCILLORS*

SUBJECT: CITY-OWNED CHILD CARE CENTRES LICENSE AND OPERATING AGREEMENTS RENEWALS

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT Council authorize the renewal of the license and operating agreements with the Burnaby Children's Centres Society for the Hanna Court and Taylor Park Children's Centres for a five-year term ending 2024 December 31.
2. THAT Council authorize the renewal of the license and operating agreements with the Lower Mainland Purpose Society for Madison, Yukon Crescent and Cameron Children's Centres for a five-year term ending on 2024 December 31.
3. THAT a copy of this report be forwarded to the Boards of Directors of the Burnaby Children's Centres Society and the Lower Mainland Purpose Society, and to the Environment and Social Planning Committee.

REPORT

The Financial Management Committee, at its meeting held on 2019 September 19, received and adopted the attached report seeking Council authorization to renew the license and operating agreements for City-owned child care centres.

Respectfully submitted,

Copied to:	City Manager Director Planning and Building Director Corporate Services Director Engineering Director Finance Director Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
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Mayor M. Hurley
Chair

Councillor S. Dhaliwal
Vice Chair



Meeting 2019 Sep 19
COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

DATE: 2019 September 11

FROM: DIRECTOR PLANNING AND BUILDING

FILE: 13000-02

SUBJECT: CITY-OWNED CHILD CARE CENTRES LICENSE AND OPERATING AGREEMENTS RENEWALS

PURPOSE: To obtain Council authorization to renew the License and Operating Agreements for City-owned child care centres.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **THAT** Council authorize the renewal of the License and Operating Agreements with the Burnaby Children's Centres Society for the Hanna Court and Taylor Park Children's Centres for a five-year term ending 2024 December 31.
2. **THAT** Council authorize the renewal of the License and Operating Agreements with the Lower Mainland Purpose Society for Madison, Yukon Crescent and Cameron Children's Centres for a five-year term ending on 2024 December 31.
3. **THAT** a copy of this report be forwarded to the Boards of Directors of the Burnaby Children's Centres Society and the Lower Mainland Purpose Society.

REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The availability of quality child care meets an important community need and contributes to the social and economic well-being of the city. It is a key factor in the location and relocation decisions of both families and businesses and plays an important role in the recruitment and retention of employees. The City's commitment to the provision of quality child care is exemplified in its five, purpose-built City-owned child care centres that provide a total of 232 licensed child care spaces for infant/toddlers, three-to-five year olds, and school aged children. These centres include:

- Hanna Court Children's Centre – 7500 Hanna Court
- Taylor Park Children's Centre – 7521 Hanna Court
- Madison Children's Centre – 4397 Buchanan Street

To: Financial Management Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: City-owned Child Care Centres License and
 Operating Agreements Renewals

2019 September 11 Page 2

- Yukon Crescent Children's Centre – 2123 Yukon Crescent
- Cameron Children's Centre – 9838 Cameron Street

The Burnaby Children's Centres Society operates Hanna Court and Taylor Park Children's Centres and the Lower Mainland Purpose Society operates the Madison, Yukon Crescent and Cameron Children's Centres.

In 2015, all five centres were moved onto the same license and operating agreement terms which expired at the end of 2017. The centres are currently operating on a month to month basis under the terms under the existing agreements. This report seeks Council's authorization to enter into new license and operating agreements for the five centres based on a five-year term.

2.0 POLICY SECTION

The City's initiatives in childcare are guided by its Child Care Policy, adopted in 1994 and revised in 2000. The Policy's vision states that the City is committed to:

- assisting with the creation of a comprehensive and inclusive child care system in Burnaby;
- supporting families and children in their search for child care options; and
- working with the Board of Education, government ministries, child care providers, community service providers, and others in pursuing the City's child care objectives.

These policy statements are also identified as key objectives in the City's Social Sustainability Strategy, adopted in 2011. The Strategy recognizes the role childcare plays in people's economic security and its contribution towards the development of complete communities (communities with a range of housing, services, transportation options and amenities within their own boundaries).

The availability of quality child care in the community also aligns with the Corporate Strategic Plan:

A Connected Community

- Social Connection – Enhance social connections throughout Burnaby
- Partnership – Work collaboratively with businesses, educational institutions, association, other communities and governments

A Dynamic Community

- Economic Opportunity – Foster an environment that attracts new and supports existing jobs, businesses and industries
- Community Development – Manage change by balancing economic development with environmental protection and maintaining a sense of belonging

To: Financial Management Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: City-owned Child Care Centres License and
 Operating Agreements Renewals

2019 September 11 Page 3

An Inclusive Community

- Serve a diverse community – Ensure City services fully meet the needs of our dynamic community
- Create a sense of community – Provide opportunities that encourage and welcome all community members and create a sense of belonging

3.0 BACKGROUND

Hanna Court and Taylor Park Children's Centres

Hanna Court Children's Centre was achieved through the development approval process for BC Hydro's new headquarters in southeast Burnaby in 1991. BC Hydro donated the site and contributed \$250,000, the Provincial government provided a grant of \$419,000, and the City contributed \$238,000. The total value of the land, building and furnishings at the time was \$1,156,785.

Taylor Park Children's Centre (formerly BC Hydro Children's Centre) was donated to the City by BC Hydro in 2002. At the time of the donation, land and buildings were valued at \$936,000.

Madison, Yukon Crescent and Cameron Children's Centres

These three centres were acquired by the City through the Community Benefit Bonus Policy. As part of the policy, the developer was required to fully finish and equip each centre. The value of the centres at the time the density bonus was negotiated is presented below.

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Value of Density Bonus</u>
Madison	\$1.0 million (1998)
Yukon Crescent	\$1.85 million (2004)
Cameron	\$2.0 million (2005)

4.0 OPERATING TERMS

The Burnaby Children's Centres Society and the Lower Mainland Purpose Society for Youth and Families (Purpose Society) operate the City's child care centres on behalf of the City. The City leases the centres at a nominal rate to the non-profit operators. As part of each centre's operating agreement with the City, the non-profit operators are responsible for the financial operations of the centres including:

- utility fees;
- custodial services;
- insurance;
- maintenance, repair and replacement of indoor and outdoor equipment;
- grounds maintenance including landscaping, and maintenance and repair of irrigation systems, stairs, railings, fences, retaining walls, walkways and asphalt surfaces;

To: Financial Management Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: City-owned Child Care Centres License and
 Operating Agreements Renewals

2019 September 11 Page 4

- licensing fees; and
- staff wages and benefits.

The City is responsible for maintaining the mechanical, heating, ventilation, electrical and plumbing systems, and structural elements (building envelopes and roofs) of the centres.

The operators are required to provide a Burnaby-based, self-sustaining range of inclusive, quality child care services for the community. The staff at all five centres are required to be certified Early Childhood Educators. Each centre operates under a collective agreement which assists in attracting and retaining well qualified staff. Staff continuity in turn contributes to a stable child care environment which benefits the children and families at the centres.

In 2019, Burnaby Children's Centre Society:

- served 103 families, of which 74% were Burnaby residents;
- employed 24 staff in full-time positions; and
- covered 75% of its annual operating costs through parent fees, 24% through Provincial funding and 1% through fundraising.

In 2019, Purpose Society:

- served 147 families at its three centres, of which 80% were Burnaby residents;
- employed 48 staff in full-time and part-time positions; and
- covered 72% of its annual operating costs through parent fees, 27% through Provincial funding and 1% through fundraising.¹

All five centres are operating at capacity and maintain extensive waiting lists. All the centres provide developmentally appropriate programs and encourage parent involvement in many ways including participation on committees, attending field trips, donating supplies and serving on the Societies' boards. Staff representatives from both societies are represented at the Child Care Resources Group, the City's advisory committee on child care matters. In general, City staff are satisfied with the operation of the child care facilities by both societies.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The licensing and operating agreements for the City's five purpose-built child care centres expired at the end of 2017. The Burnaby Children's Centres Society operates Hanna Court and Taylor Park Children's Centres and Purpose Society operates the Madison, Yukon Crescent and Cameron Children's Centres. Given that both Societies have successfully operated their

¹ In April 2018, both Burnaby Children's Centres Society and Purpose Society opted in to the Provincial Child Care Fee Reduction Initiative which aims to reduce the cost of child care for parents each month. In previous years, parent fees covered 82-85 percent of operating costs of each centre. Parent fees continue to be the main source of funding for the operation of the centres.

To: Financial Management Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: City-owned Child Care Centres License and
 Operating Agreements Renewals

2019 September 11 Page 5

respective centres and continue to provide quality and much needed child care services for families that live and work in Burnaby, it is recommended that Council authorize the renewal of the license and operating agreements for the five centres, each for another five-year term, under the same lease terms and provisions.

It is further recommended that copies of this report be forward to the Boards of Directors for the Burnaby Children's Centres Society and the Purpose Society, and to the Environment and Social Planning Committee for information.



E.W. Kozak, Director
 PLANNING AND BUILDING

MM:sa

cc: City Manager
 Director Corporate Services
 Director Engineering
 Director Finance
 Director Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
 City Clerk

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Planning and Development Committee
c/o Office of the City Clerk

K. O'Connell, City Clerk
B. Zeinabova, Deputy City Clerk

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
ENVIRONMENT AND
SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

DATE: 2019 October 08

FROM: ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

FILE: 2410-20

**SUBJECT: PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW TEXT AMENDMENTS
- 2019 SEPTEMBER**
Item 6(R) Reports, Council Meeting 2019 October 07

Burnaby City Council, at its Open Council meeting held on 2019 October 07, received the above noted report and adopted the following recommendations contained therein:

1. THAT Council authorize the preparation of a bylaw amending the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw, as outlined in Section 3.0 of this report, for advancement to a Public Hearing on 2019 October 29.
2. THAT a copy of this report be sent to the Fraser Health Authority, Licencing Office, 4946 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC V5G 4H7, and the Burnaby New Westminster YMCA Child Care Resource and Referral, 4460 Beresford Street, Burnaby, BC V5H 2Y8.
3. THAT a copy of this report be sent to the Environment and Social Planning Committee for their information.

A copy of the staff report is enclosed for your information.

Regards,

Eva Prior
Administrative Officer

Copied to: Director Planning and Building

Our Vision: A world-class city committed to creating and sustaining the best quality of life for our entire community.



Meeting 2019 October 07

COUNCIL REPORT

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

*HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR
AND COUNCILLORS*

**SUBJECT: PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW TEXT AMENDMENTS
-2019 SEPTEMBER**

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT Council authorize the preparation of a bylaw amending the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw, as outlined in Section 3.0 of this report, for advancement to a Public Hearing on 2019 October 29.
2. THAT a copy of this report be sent to the Fraser Health Authority, Licencing Office, 4946 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC V5G 4H7, and the Burnaby New Westminster YMCA Child Care Resource and Referral, 4460 Beresford Street, Burnaby, BC V5H 2Y8.
3. THAT a copy of this report be sent to the Environment and Social Planning Committee for their information.

REPORT

The Planning and Development Committee, at its meeting held on 2019 September 17, received and adopted the attached report seeking authorization for Zoning Bylaw text amendments.

The report presents four Zoning Bylaw amendments regarding: 1) outdoor play areas in child care establishments; 2) child care facilities in P2 Administration and Assembly, P3 Park and Public Use, and P6 Regional Institutional Districts; 3) prohibition of certain uses on properties containing home-based child care facilities; and 4) lot area requirements for child care facilities in the P1 Neighbourhood Institutional, and P5 Community Institutional Districts.

Respectfully submitted,

Copied to: City Manager Director Planning & Building Director Corporate Services Director Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Fire Chief Chief Licence Inspector Chief Building Inspector City Solicitor

Councillor P. Calendino
Chair

Councillor S. Dhaliwal
Vice Chair



Meeting 2019 September 17

COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

DATE: 2019
September 11

FROM: DIRECTOR PLANNING AND BUILDING

FILE: 42000 20
Reference: Text Amendment

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW TEXT AMENDMENTS – 2019 SEPTEMBER

PURPOSE: To propose a number of text amendments to the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **THAT** Council be requested to authorize the preparation of a bylaw amending the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw, as outlined in Section 3.0 of this report, for advancement to a Public Hearing on 2019 October 29.
2. **THAT** a copy of this report be sent to the Fraser Health Authority, Licencing Office, 4946 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC V5G 4H7, and the Burnaby New Westminster YMCA Child Care Resource and Referral, 4460 Beresford Street, Burnaby, BC V5H 2Y8.
3. **THAT** a copy of this report be sent to the Environment and Social Planning Committee for their information.

REPORT**1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

As part of the ongoing review of the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw, which usually takes place in the context of development enquiries and discussions regarding the intent of the bylaw and the general need to update the bylaw, text amendments are brought forward from time to time. These text amendment reports are submitted in order to provide clarification and improvements to the wording of the bylaw, and to respond to changes in related legislation and changes in forms of development, land uses and social trends.

This report presents four Zoning Bylaw amendments regarding: 1) outdoor play areas in child care establishments; 2) child care facilities in the P2 Administration and Assembly, P3 Park and Public Use, and P6 Regional Institutional Districts; 3) prohibition of certain uses on properties containing home-based child care facilities; and 4) lot area requirement for child care facilities in the P1 Neighbourhood Institutional, and P5 Community Institutional Districts.

To: Planning and Development Committee
From: Director Planning and Building
Re: Proposed Zoning Bylaw Text Amendments –2019 September
2019 September 11 Page 2

2.0 POLICY

The advancement of the proposed Zoning Bylaw amendment aligns with the following goals and sub-goals of the Corporate Strategic Plan:

- **A Connected Community**
 - Partnership – Work collaboratively with businesses, educational institutions, associations, other communities and governments.
- **An Inclusive Community**
 - Serve a diverse community – Ensure City services fully meet the needs of our dynamic community.
- **A Healthy Community**
 - Healthy Life – Encourage opportunities for healthy living and well being
 - Healthy Environment – Enhance our environmental health, resilience and sustainability.
- **A Dynamic Community**
 - Economic opportunity – Foster an environment that attracts new and supports existing jobs, businesses and industries.
 - City facilities and infrastructure – Build and maintain infrastructure that meets the needs of our growing community.
- **A Thriving Organization**
 - Organizational culture – Ensure that our core values are reflected in our policies, programs and service delivery.

3.0 PROPOSED BYLAW TEXT AMENDMENTS

3.1 Outdoor Play Areas in Child Care Establishments

Background

On 2019 June 25, the Planning and Development Committee (PDC) received a text amendment report proposing to restrict the location of the outdoor play areas in front and side yards. This proposal was to maintain consistent streetscapes, protect neighbouring properties' privacy, and create suitable and safe outdoor play areas, in line with the general Zoning Bylaw's requirement, which limits location of any building, structure or use in front or flanking side yards.

Following the initial review, the PDC requested staff to conduct a further review to ensure that the proposed requirement will not negatively impact the feasibility of establishing child care facilities in Burnaby.

To: Planning and Development Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: Proposed Zoning Bylaw Text Amendments –2019 September
 2019 September 11 Page 3

Issue

There is a desire to regulate the location of outdoor play areas to ensure children's safety, maintain a uniform streetscape along major streets, and to protect neighbouring properties' privacy.

Discussion

All child care and home-based child care facilities are regulated by the *Community Care and Assisted Living Act* and the accompanying *Child Care Licensing Regulation* (CCLR), which are administered by the Fraser Health Authority. The Fraser Health Community Care Facilities Licensing Program uses a provincial tool to conduct the risk assessments of facilities, including the physical facility, equipment, furnishings and outdoor play areas. The Fraser Health assessment and continuous monitoring of the facilities are to ensure children's health and safety.

While the *CCLR* regulates the outdoor play area specifications, the Zoning Bylaw may control its location on the lot in relation to the neighbouring properties and abutting streets. The Zoning Bylaw generally does not allow location of any building/structure or uses, including parking and storage areas, in the required front yards or flanking side yards. The intent of the Bylaw is to maintain a consistent buffer along the street, and to improve streetscape. However, in defining the location of outdoor play areas, health and safety of children (e.g. limiting their exposure to fumes and noise) and the quality of the outdoor play areas should be considered in addition to maintaining an improved streetscape.

According to the Zoning Bylaw, child care is permitted as home-based child care facilities in the R Residential, RM Multiple Family Residential, A Agricultural, and P11 S.F.U Neighbourhood Districts, and as child care facilities in a number of RM (RM1 - RM5), and C (C1 - C4, C8, and C9) Districts as well as in the P1 Neighbourhood Institutional, P5 Community Institutional, and P11 Districts. The *CCLR* requires a minimum of 6.0 m² (64.58 sq. ft.) per child for outdoor play areas, with the exception of Family Child Care¹, Occasional Child Care or Child-minding programs. According to the Regulation, the entire outdoor play area must be enclosed in a manner that is safe and suitable for the age and development of children.

Considering the suitability of the required setbacks for outdoor play areas in the Districts where child care is permitted, and the enclosure requirements, the following provides recommendations regarding the location of outdoor play areas in home-based child care and child care facilities. It should be noted that the focus of this review is on straight-zoned properties containing child care facilities, as the Zoning Bylaw provides flexibility for relaxation of these requirements under the CD Comprehensive Development District in circumstances where these requirements cannot be met.

¹ According to the *Child Care Licensing Regulation*, a Family Child Care is a program in which the licensee personally provides care within the licensee's personal residence, to no more than seven children.

To: Planning and Development Committee
 From: Director Planning and Building
 Re: Proposed Zoning Bylaw Text Amendments –2019 September
 2019 September 11 Page 4

Child Care Facilities in Commercial Districts

According to the Zoning Bylaw, child care facilities are permitted in the C1 Neighbourhood Commercial, C2 Community Commercial, C3 General Commercial, C4 Service Commercial, C8 Urban Village Commercial (Hastings), and C9 Urban Village Commercial Districts. The required setbacks in the subject Districts are a minimum of 2.0 m (6.5 ft.) for the front yard, ranging between 0.0 to 3.0 m (9.84 ft.) for the side yard in the case of a corner lot, and zero for the side yard in the case of an interior lot.

A detailed review of the existing straight-zoned commercial properties indicates that most of these properties are located along Hastings Street, Kingsway and Lougheed Highway which are primary arterial roads, Edmonds Street and Sixth Street which are primary major collectors, and Canada Way which is a secondary arterial. These properties are either stand-alone commercial buildings, or multi-unit commercial complexes. Within these properties, the areas that are not occupied by buildings/structures are mostly utilized for parking, with the front setbacks being used for landscaping or driveway, or combination thereof.

This review indicates that 61% of the straight-zoned commercial properties have front setbacks of less than 3.0 m (9.8 ft.), and 54% have front setbacks of less than 1.0 m (3.2 ft.). These properties have limited potential to utilize the front yard as outdoor play area as they would not be able to provide adequate outdoor space, given the 6.0 m² (64.58 sq. ft.) minimum outdoor play area requirement.

The review also shows that 26% of these properties have front setbacks of more than 5.0 m (16.4 ft.). However, only 10% (approximately 54 properties) have the potential to accommodate outdoor play areas in the front yard, as the front yards are not used for parking, driveway access or maneuvering. It should be noted that the possibility of establishing child care facilities on these properties has not been determined as that would be subject to meeting other requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and the Fraser Health Authority, including but not limited to, a suitable and safe outdoor play area and parking.

The review of the straight-zoned commercial properties is indicative of the significant challenges in establishing child care facilities on these properties. For most stand-alone commercial properties, due to lot area, the existing outdoor areas are not adequate to satisfy both the outdoor play area and the parking requirements. Similarly, in the multi-unit commercial properties, despite the larger size of the lots, the existing outdoor areas are mostly utilized for parking, loading, maneuvering aisles, and garbage and recycling, which leaves limited, and in most cases no space to accommodate a safe and suitable outdoor play area.

To facilitate the establishment of commercial uses on Hastings Street (if it is located within 1 km of a City-owned and operated parking facility), and in the Metrotown, Edmonds, Lougheed, and Brentwood Town Centres, the Zoning Bylaw alternatively allows the business owner to pay cash-in-lieu for required parking spaces that are not provided on site. This option makes it feasible to establish child care facilities on the straight-zoned commercial properties on Hastings Street, and part of Edmonds Street, Kingsway and Lougheed Highway, by allowing conversion

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of a portion or all of the parking areas to outdoor play areas. Notwithstanding, given the demand for patron vehicle access to child care facilities, it is considered unlikely that child care facilities would be proposed with no on-site parking.

Considering the above mentioned challenges, and the need to create safe and suitable outdoor play areas, it is recommended that outdoor play areas not be permitted in required front or flanking side yards. This recommendation is based on the following reasons:

- Given the 6.0 m² (64.58 sq. ft.) minimum outdoor play area requirement per child, utilizing the 2.0 m (6.5 ft.) front yard, or a 3.0 m (9.84 ft.) (2.0 m [6.56 ft.] in the C8 and C9 Districts) flanking side yard does not noticeably increase the total area suitable for outdoor play area. Therefore, restricting the outdoor play areas in required front or side yards does not reduce the potential for establishing child care facilities on straight-zoned commercial properties.
- Proximity of the straight-zoned commercial properties to the primary arterial and major collectors negatively impacts quality of the outdoor play areas by exposing children to fumes and noise.
- Given the enclosure requirement of the outdoor play areas, construction of fences/walls around these areas could create an inconsistent and unpleasant streetscape along commercial main streets including Hastings Street, Kingsway, Lougheed Highway, Edmonds Street, Sixth Street, and Canada Way, if the outdoor play area is located within the front yard. Alternatively, if the outdoor play areas and the required enclosures are located beyond the front or the flanking side yards, the facilities' operators will be encouraged to landscape the yards in a manner that improves the aesthetic of the fence/wall from the street, or even from the outdoor play area, and also reduce the noise impact.

According to the Zoning Bylaw, in the Commercial Districts (C1 through C4), no side yard shall be provided with the exception of the properties abutting a lot in an A, R or RM Districts, where the side yard shall not exceed 3.0 m (9.84 ft.). The intent of the Bylaw is to reduce the noise impact, and to protect privacy of the neighbouring residential properties. Accordingly, given the inadequacy of the area of the side yard to accommodate outdoor play areas, and to limit privacy and noise impacts on neighbouring properties, it is recommended that outdoor play areas be located outside of the required side yard.

Child Care Facilities in Multiple-Family Residential Districts

Child care facilities are permitted in the RM1 through RM5 Districts, with the required front and side yard setbacks of 4.57 m (15 ft.). Most of the existing straight-zoned multiple-family residential properties contain older rental buildings with various building configurations and siting within the property, and relatively larger open areas.

A review of potential sites indicates that on most properties, the outdoor play areas can be accommodated outside of the required front and side yards. However, it is not clear if prohibition of the outdoor play area in the front or side yards would negatively impact the feasibility of

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establishing child care facilities on any straight-zoned multiple-family residential property. That said, many multi-family zoned sites are zoned CD Comprehensive Development District and would not permit child care facilities without a further rezoning.

It should be noted that due to a preference to locate outdoor play areas in the rear yards for privacy and safety purposes, location of the outdoor play areas in the front or side yards flanking a street is expected to be limited to those properties without a suitable open area beyond the required setbacks.

Considering the relatively larger front and side yards in the RM Districts, low demand to locate the outdoor play areas in the front and flanking side yards, and adjacency of the majority of these properties to local streets (less exposure to noise and fumes), it is recommended that the child care facilities' outdoor play areas be permitted anywhere on the property. This recommendation is to ensure all straight-zoned multiple-family residential properties can accommodate outdoor play areas as a requirement of establishing child care facilities.

Child Care Facilities in Institutional Districts

Child care facilities are permitted in the P1, P5, and P11 Districts. These properties, some of which contain child care facilities, observe a relatively large setback of 7.5 m (24.61) at the front (9.0 m [29.53 ft.] where it is abutting a lot in an R1 District), and 4.5 m (14.76 ft.) on the side, with the exception of the P11 District which has a larger side setback requirements of 7.5 m (24.61 ft.).

The review of the existing child care facilities in the P1 and P5 Districts indicates that these facilities are currently operating as a principal use, or accessory to places of public worship (e.g. churches) or schools. The outdoor play areas for a number of these facilities, particularly those that operate at the neighbourhood level (due to the smaller lot area), or those that are accessory to a church or school, are currently located within the front or side yards. Therefore, prohibition of outdoor play areas in the front or side yards would create a non-conforming situation regarding the siting of the outdoor play areas.

Considering the relatively larger front and side yards in the P1 and P5 Districts, adjacency of the majority of these properties to local streets, and location of a number of existing outdoor play areas within the front and side yards, it is recommended that the child care facilities' outdoor play areas be permitted anywhere on such properties. This recommendation is to ensure that all straight-zoned properties in the P1, P5 and P11 Districts can accommodate outdoor play areas as a requirement of establishing child care facilities.

Home-based Child Care Facilities

According to the Zoning Bylaw, a home-based child care facility is a community care facility for child care, located in the personal residence of the facility operator, and is permitted in the R, RM, A and P11 Districts. Subject to the CCLR, child care that is personally provided by a licensee within their personal residence can be in the form of a Family Child Care (up to a

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maximum of seven children), or an In-Home Multi-Age Child Care (up to a maximum of eight children of various ages).

Similar to child care facilities, outdoor play areas for home-based child care facilities are required to be sized 6.0 m² (64.58 sq. ft.) per child, with the exception of Family Child Cares which are only required to provide suitable and safely-constructed indoor and outdoor play areas.

In general, most single- and two-family residential properties are known for their relatively larger front yards which provide adequate separation between buildings and the street and create streetscapes that complement residential neighbourhoods. In addition, larger side yards to protect residents' privacy and limited lot coverage to provide outdoor areas are part of the residential neighbourhoods' character. The review of single- and two-family residential properties indicates that on average, 26% of the lot area beyond the front and side yards is not occupied by any buildings/structures². This area, which is mostly located at the rear of the lot, provides a safe and suitable outdoor play area, and has been utilized for this purpose in the existing facilities.

Accordingly, the availability of open spaces in the rear yard and the suitability of these spaces for outdoor play areas (from safety and privacy perspectives), and the limited number of children in care in home-based child care facilities which have smaller outdoor play areas, eliminates the need to utilize the front or side yards as outdoor play area.

Given the relatively larger front yards, low demand to locate outdoor play areas in the front or side yards, adjacency of most residential properties to local streets (less exposure to noise and fumes), it is recommended that the home-based child care facilities' outdoor play areas be permitted anywhere on the property. This recommendation is to ensure that all residential properties, including irregular lots and lots with siting restrictions can accommodate outdoor play areas as a requirement of establishing child care facilities.

Other Related Amendments

Section 6.14(5)(a) of the Zoning Bylaw requires that fences or walls located within the front yard shall not be greater than 1.07 m (3.51 ft.) in height. Should Council adopt the proposed bylaw to allow location of outdoor play areas within the front yards in the R, RM, A, and P Districts, fences or walls enclosing outdoor play areas will need to be exempted from this section of the Bylaw. Staff will bring forward for Council's consideration guidelines which will define the required fence height enclosing the outdoor play areas in future. In the interim, the required fence height will continue to be subject to the CCLR requirement that the entire outdoor play area be enclosed in a manner that is suitable for the age and development of the children using it.

The Zoning Bylaw requires that in Commercial Districts, all businesses and undertakings shall be conducted within an enclosed building, with the exception of uses that should be located in the open, such as parking and loading areas. Therefore, it is recommended that outdoor play

² It should be noted that this review does not include irregular-shaped lots and lots with siting restrictions.

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areas be exempted from the enclosure requirement of the Bylaw in the Districts where child care facilities are permitted.

In addition, Section 6.15(1)(c) of the Zoning Bylaw requires that in all zoning districts where the side line of a lot abuts a lot in an A, R, or RM Districts, or is separated by a street or lane therefrom, all those portions of a required side yard not used for permitted parking shall be fully landscaped. Should Council adopt the proposed bylaw, outdoor play areas will be permitted within side yards in the R, RM, and P Districts, where child care establishments are permitted. Considering that design of outdoor play areas is under the authority of Fraser Health, and may not necessarily include landscape features, it is recommended that the outdoor play areas be exempted from this section of the Bylaw.

Recommended Bylaw Amendments

1. **THAT** the definition of “Outdoor Play Area” be added to Section 3 (Definition) of the Zoning Bylaw with wording the same or similar to the following:

“OUTDOOR PLAY AREA” means an outdoor open area designated for physical activity of children in a child care facility or a home-based child care facility, in accordance with the Community Care and Assisted Living Act and the Child Care Licensing Regulation, as amended or replaced from time to time.

2. **THAT** Section 6.2 of the Zoning Bylaw be amended by adding the bolded text in the heading as follows:

6.2 Location and Siting of Buildings and Uses:

3. **THAT** Section 6.2(4) be added to the Zoning Bylaw with wording the same or similar to the following:

(4) No outdoor play area shall be located in any required front or side yard in the C1, C2, C3, C4, C8, and C9 Districts.

4. **THAT** Section 6.14(5)(a) be repealed and replaced with wording the same or similar to the following:

(a) In all zoning districts, except for screening required under this Bylaw, and fences enclosing an outdoor play area, fences not greater than 1.07 m (3.51 ft.) in height may be located anywhere on a lot.

5. **THAT** Section 6.15(1)(c) of the Zoning Bylaw be amended by adding the bolded text as follows:

(c) In all zoning districts where the side line of a lot abuts a lot in an A, R or RM District, or is separated by a street or lane therefrom, all those portions of a required side yard

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not used for permitted parking or outdoor play area, shall be fully and suitably landscaped and properly maintained.

6. **THAT** Sections 301.2(1)(f), 302.2(1)(g), 303.2(1)(g), 304.2(1)(g) be added to the Zoning Bylaw with wording the same or similar to the following:

outdoor play areas.

7. **THAT** Section 308.3(1) of the Zoning Bylaw be amended by adding the bolded text as follows:

*(1) Every business or undertaking shall be conducted within a completely enclosed building except for parking and loading facilities, produce and garden displays, outdoor restaurant seating, **outdoor play areas**, and mobile retail carts.*

8. **THAT** Section 309.3(1) of the Zoning Bylaw be amended by adding the bolded text as follows:

*(1) Every business or undertaking shall be conducted within a completely enclosed building except for parking and loading facilities, produce and garden displays, **outdoor play areas**, and outdoor restaurant seating.*

3.2 Child care facilities in the P2 Administration and Assembly, P3 Park and Public Use, and P6 Regional Institutional Districts

Issue

There is a need to facilitate the establishment of child care facilities as a principal use in the P2, P3, and P6 Districts.

Discussion

The availability of quality child care meets an important community need and contributes to the social and economic well-being of Burnaby. According to the vision statement of Burnaby's Child Care Policy, the City is committed to work towards improving the availability, accessibility, and affordability of child care by providing appropriate and sufficient opportunities for the establishment of child care facilities within the context of the Official Community Plan, the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw, community plans, and other City regulations.

Child care facilities are currently permitted in a number of RM and C districts, in addition to the P1, P5 and P11 Districts. Allowing child care facilities in additional P Districts can increase the potential to provide child care spaces in Burnaby. The P Districts which provide for the accommodation of cultural, recreational and institutional uses, such as schools and community centres, should also accommodate child care facilities as a supportive service. In doing so, child

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care facilities can operate in conjunction with the institutional/educational uses, and both uses would benefit from this collaboration.

In 2014, the City of Burnaby and the Burnaby School District signed a Child Care Facilities Memorandum of Agreement to provide up to 12 child care centres on school sites throughout the City. In addition, on 2019 April 29, Council adopted a motion to authorize staff to explore the desirability and feasibility of including child care facilities in the building program for future community centres.

Many school sites and community centres are zoned P2 Administrative and Assembly, or P3 Park and Public Use Districts, which currently do not permit child care facilities as a principal use. Currently, in the absence of the Zoning Bylaw provisions to allow child care facilities as an outright permitted use in the P2 and P3 Districts, these facilities are permitted as an accessory use, or through a rezoning process. In order to facilitate the establishment of child care facilities as a principal use without rezoning, it is recommended that child care facilities be permitted as an outright permitted use in the P2 and P3 Districts.

A majority of the P3-zoned properties are owned by the City and are provided for public uses such as cultural and recreational facilities, public parks, public libraries, and public playgrounds. To ensure these properties will continue to be used for public purposes following construction of child care facilities, it is recommended that the child care facilities located on P3-zoned properties which are owned, leased or controlled by the City, be operated by, or on behalf of the City.

The P6 Regional Institutional District provides for the accommodation of large scale public institutional uses at a municipal, metropolitan or regional level. These uses which include major educational institutions such as colleges, universities, and technical schools, create a demand for easily accessible child care facilities. Therefore, it is recommended that child care facilities be permitted as an outright permitted use in the P6 District to facilitate the establishment of these facilities as a principal use.

Recommended Bylaw Amendments

- 9. THAT** Sections 502.1(19), 503.1(12), and 506.1(9) be added to the Zoning Bylaw with wording the same or similar to the following:

Child care facilities.

- 10. THAT** Sections 503.2(3) be added to the Zoning Bylaw with wording the same or similar to the following:

(3) *A child care facility shall be operated by the City, or on behalf of the City, where it is located on lands that are owned, leased or controlled by the City.*

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3.3 Prohibition of certain uses on properties containing home-based child care facilities

Issue

The Zoning Bylaw does not limit the number of principal and accessory uses which can occur on a property. The co-location of multiple accessory home occupations with on-site client services, or uses which provide housing or care services to the clients in a dwelling may intensify the use of residential properties and trigger parking and traffic concerns.

Discussion

The Zoning Bylaw defines home occupation as an occupation or profession that is incidental to the residential use of a lot occupied by a dwelling. The home occupation may include an office or studio, the keeping of two boarders or lodgers, and home-based child care facilities. The Bylaw does not limit the number of home occupations on a property provided that no person who is not a resident in the dwelling shall be employed in such occupation, with the exception of one non-resident employee in home-based child care facilities.

Among the various home occupations, some are associated with “on-site client services” which requires the presence of clients in the dwelling to receive services, such as home-based child care facilities and the keeping of boarders and lodgers. Given that a combination of a number of home occupations with on-site client services could intensify the use of residential properties and create traffic and parking issues, it is recommended that home occupations with on-site client services be prohibited on a property containing a home-based child care facility.

Similarly, it is recommended that other outright permitted uses that provide housing for the clients for overnight accommodation, or medical or assisted living care, be prohibited in a dwelling containing home-based child care facilities. These uses include boarding, lodging and rooming houses; group homes; private hospitals; and supportive housing facilities.

This recommendation is consistent with the intent of the Zoning Bylaw, which restricts the keeping of boarders or lodgers, the operation of home-based child care facilities, group homes, and similar uses where a single family dwelling contains a secondary suite. The purpose of the Bylaw is to protect the residential character of the neighbourhoods, and to eliminate potential parking and traffic concerns as a result of non-residential use of the property.

Recommended Bylaw Amendments

11. THAT Section 6.8A(4) be added to the Zoning Bylaw with wording the same or similar to the following:

- (4) In a dwelling that contains a home-based child care facility, the following uses shall not be permitted:*
 - (a) keeping of boarders or lodgers;*

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- (b) a boarding, lodging and rooming house;
- (c) a group home;
- (d) a private hospital;
- (e) a supportive housing facility; and,
- (f) any home occupation that includes on-site client services.

3.4 Lot area requirement for child care facilities in the P1 Neighbourhood Institutional, and P5 Community Institutional Districts.

Issue

There is a need to remove the Zoning Bylaw provisions which require an additional lot area for child care facilities exceeding 20 children in the P1 and P5 Districts, in order to facilitate the establishment of these facilities.

Discussion

Child care facilities are permitted in the P1 and P5 Districts subject to a minimum lot area of 890.0 m² (9,580.19 sq. ft.), and an additional lot area of 19.0 m² (204.52 sq. ft.) per child for facilities exceeding 20 children in care. The requirement for additional lot area which was originally introduced to the Bylaw in 1965 for “kindergarten³” uses was to ensure sufficient indoor and outdoor areas are provided in facilities with higher numbers of children in care. It should be noted that the provision of additional lot area is not required for child care facilities permitted in any other district, such as the RM and C Districts.

According to the *CCLR*, child care facilities’ licensees must provide a minimum of 3.7 m² (39.83 sq. ft.) of usable indoor floor area per child, not including the areas provided for hallways, storage, bathrooms, and appliances. In addition, a minimum of 6.0 m² (64.58 sq. ft.) per child must be provided for outdoor play area in child care facilities. However, the provided outdoor play areas are permitted to be less than what is required, given the potential aggregate use of these areas. Accordingly, the additional 19.0 m² (204.52 sq. ft.) lot area requirement of the Zoning Bylaw seems to be excessive compared to the *CCLR* requirements, and this can negatively impact the possibility of establishing or expanding child care facilities, given the size of the lot.

Considering that the *CCLR* regulates child care facilities’ minimum required indoor and outdoor areas, it is recommended that the additional lot area requirement for child care facilities exceeding 20 children in care be removed, in order to eliminate the lot area barrier for the establishment or expansion of child care facilities, and to be consistent with child care facilities’ requirements in other districts.

³ In 1996, a Zoning Bylaw amendment was adopted to replace the term “kindergarten” with “child care facility”.

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Recommended Bylaw Amendments

12. THAT Section 501.4 of the Zoning Bylaw be amended with wording the same or similar to the following:

Each lot shall have an area of not less than 890 m² (9,579.9 sq. ft.) and a width of not less than 24.5 m (80.38 ft.).

13. THAT Section 505.4(1)(b) of the Zoning Bylaw be repealed.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The above Zoning Bylaw text amendments are proposed in order to clarify certain aspects of the Bylaw, make amendments in support of existing practices and Council policies, and achieve other regulatory changes. It is recommended that Council approve the above proposed text amendments, as outlined in Section 3.0 of this report, for advancement to a Public Hearing on 2019 October 29.



E. W. Kozak, Director
 PLANNING AND BUILDING

PS:sa

cc: City Manager
 City Clerk
 City Solicitor
 Director Corporate Services
 Director Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
 Fire Chief
 Chief Licence Inspector
 Chief Building Inspector

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From: Matthew Burrows [REDACTED]
Sent: November-01-19 3:16 PM
To: Mayor; Calendino, Attilio Pietro; Dhaliwal, Satvinder; Johnston, Dan; Jordan, Colleen; Keithley, Joe; McDonell, Paul; Volkow, Nick; Wang, James
Subject: "Short Firing", Reduction of Garbage P/up by 50% and Plastic Ban

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Esteemed Mayor Hurley and Burnaby Councillors:

I'll be quick and concise and for now we'll focus on the City of Burnaby with my Top 3.

However, this can and should be disseminated region-wide ,s o feel free to do just that if the mood grabs any of you.

1. Quick Firing

I am overseeing our Single Family residential pickup on Wednesdays in South Burnaby. I am always upset at the amount of plastic, organic waste and other sundry items that should be washed and reused, recycled or avoided to begin with - but somehow these still wind up in the garbage bin. I call this laziness and "Quick Firing", as it is easy for my lazy roomies to bag some organic waste and Quick Fire it into the garbage rather than step outside to the green bin zone.

2. Reduce S/F to ONE BLACK BIN fortnightly - Even with Quick Fired items, we as a house only have need for ONE BLACK BIN. This must be replicated citywide. Look at the positive headlines this would garner with next to no impact. If we can do it, we can all do it in Burnaby residential neighbourhoods!!!

3. BPA...Ban Plastic Already!

Simple...so can you at least enact 1 and 2 and work on 3?

Please and many thank yous.

Matthew Burrows

[REDACTED]
 Burnaby, BC,
 [REDACTED]

Referred to:

Environment and Social Planning Committee (2019.11.05)

Copied to:

City Manager

Dir. Corporate Services

Dir. Engineering