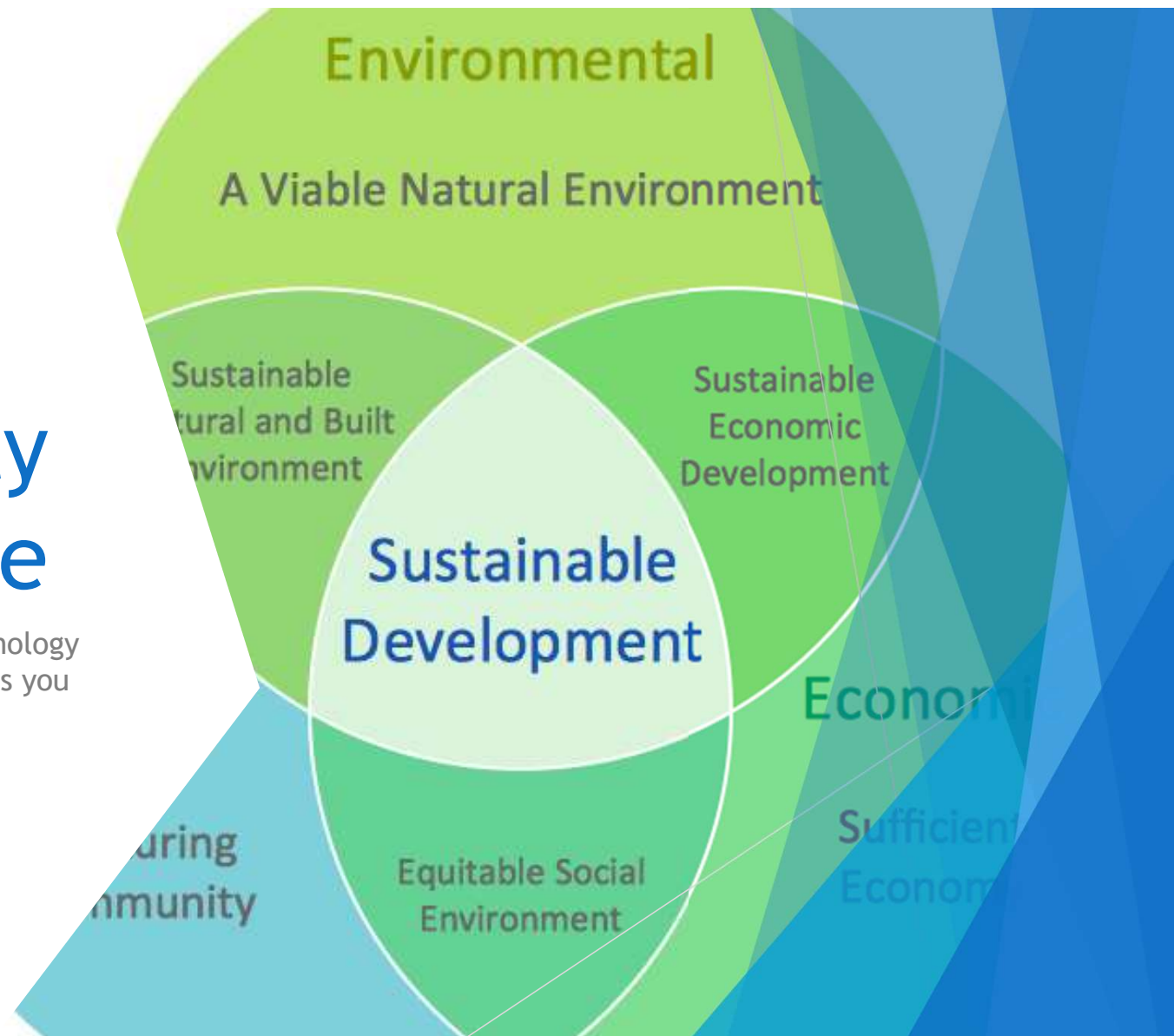


Sustainability Deep Dive

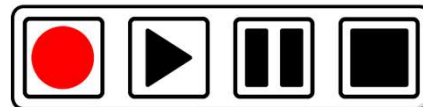
Transport Housing Consumption Technology
How sustainable development affects you





Who am I

- ▶ Geoff Snicer. B.Tech EET, PMP
- ▶ Born and raised in Kamloops, BC
- ▶ Father of 2
- ▶ Very proud Canadian





AGENDA



What is Sustainable Development



Legislation



Land Use & Water Use



Housing and Transportation



Smart City ??



Solutions

Disclaimer

- ▶ This presentation has information from municipalities across BC
- ▶ Some of it directly from RDCK
- ▶ You should confirm this on your own

NUANCE ALERT!

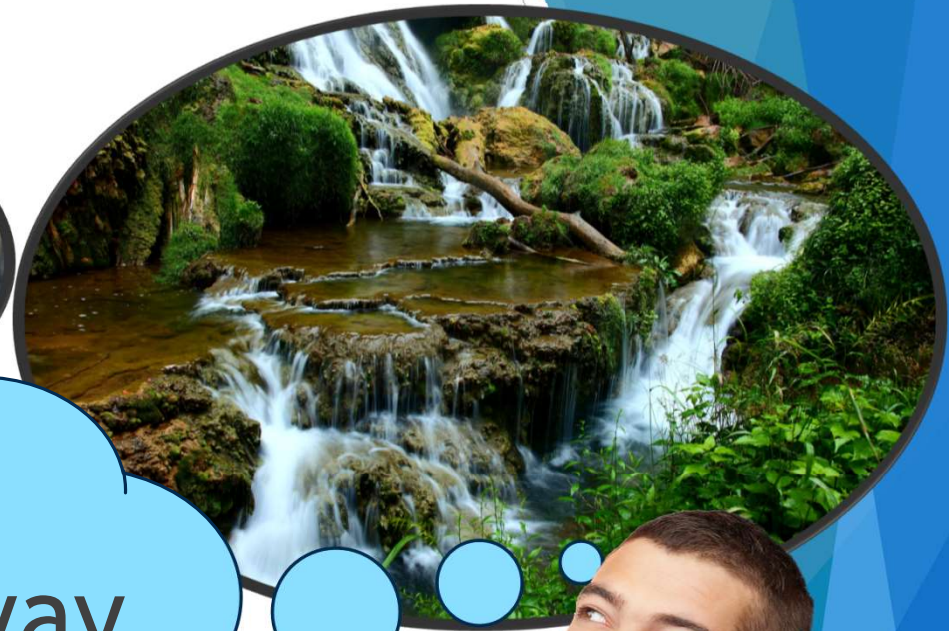
- ▶ Complicated and segmented ideas
- ▶ There is a reason for everything BUT...
- ▶ ***We must add context***
- ▶ “Teaspoon of sugar with a drop of Cyanide”



Trust me, I'm a
doctor



Sustainable Development



Developing in a way
that's good for the
environment



What is Sustainable Development?

The Round Table eventually defined sustainable development as “ensuring that our use of resources and the environment today does not damage the prospect of their being used by future generations.”

“‘Sustainable development’ is an oxymoron; something can not sustain and develop at the same time,” TWC member Bronwen Chernencoff told



The goal of the B.C. Round Table on the Environment and the Economy is to promote sustainable development.

But some are skeptical about the whole concept, and even the Round Table's chairman admits it has created some difficulties.

“There were about 400 definitions of sustainable development (when we started),” Chuck Connaghan said Tuesday at a Round Table open house in Kamloops.

The Round Table eventually defined sustainable development as “ensuring that our use of resources and the environment today does not damage the prospect of their being used by future generations.”

That definition does little to appease the Kamloops-based Thompson Watershed Coalition, which made a presentation to the Round Table yesterday at the Coast Canadian Inn.

“‘Sustainable development’ is an oxymoron; something can not sustain and develop at the same time,” TWC member Bronwen Chernencoff told the six Round Table members.

“Many theorists believe sustainable development is impractical, and that a no-growth economy is a much more feasible option,” she said.

Ms. Chernencoff questioned the Round Table's goal and make-up.

“Without regard for such visions as environmental/economic harmony, the Round Table, a government-appointed board without gender balance and with no Interior environmental representative, has chosen the goal of sustainable development without public consultation,” she said.

History of Sustainable Development

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/Agenda21.pdf>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5987our-common-future.pdf>



1972
UNCHE
UNEP Created



1976
HABITAT I



1987
Our Common
Future



1990
ICLEI
Created



1991
BC Round Table



1992
Earth Summit
UNCED



“Current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle class - involving high meat intake, the use of fossil fuels, electrical appliances, home and work-place air-conditioning, and suburban housing - are not sustainable” - Maurice Strong, 1992

What is Agenda 21?

Kamloops This Week, April 1992

2B KAMLOOPS THIS WEEK Wednesday, April 29, 1992



Law

The summit will bring together more than 161 world leaders in the biggest global environment conference ever. The recommendations that come from that meeting - which are being called Agenda 21 - will hopefully be a blueprint for global sustainable development which will extend into the 21st Century.



Fly the flag for the Earth

Canadian Tire is interested in alternatives that will assist in positive environmental action.

Barb Baker, marketing manager, says the corporation's concern for the environment led to their participating with the larger organization - United Nations/International Earth Day program called Earth Voice - to promote awareness of ways to make manageable and sustainable changes in their lifestyles which can make a difference.

"Canadian Tire considers the preservation of our environment to be an essential part of our mission to serve our customers' needs," says Ms. Baker. "We're re-thinking the way we do business as we recognize our collective impact on the environment."

The Earth Day Flag is national in scope and will be unveiled at a special ceremony in Ottawa, May 27, before travelling to Rio for presentation at the Earth Summit being held in June.

The summit will bring together more than 161 world leaders in the biggest global environment conference ever. The recommendations that come from that meeting - which are being called Agenda 21 - will hopefully be a blueprint for global sustainable development which will extend into the 21st Century.

The Municipal Primer (1994)

Agenda 21

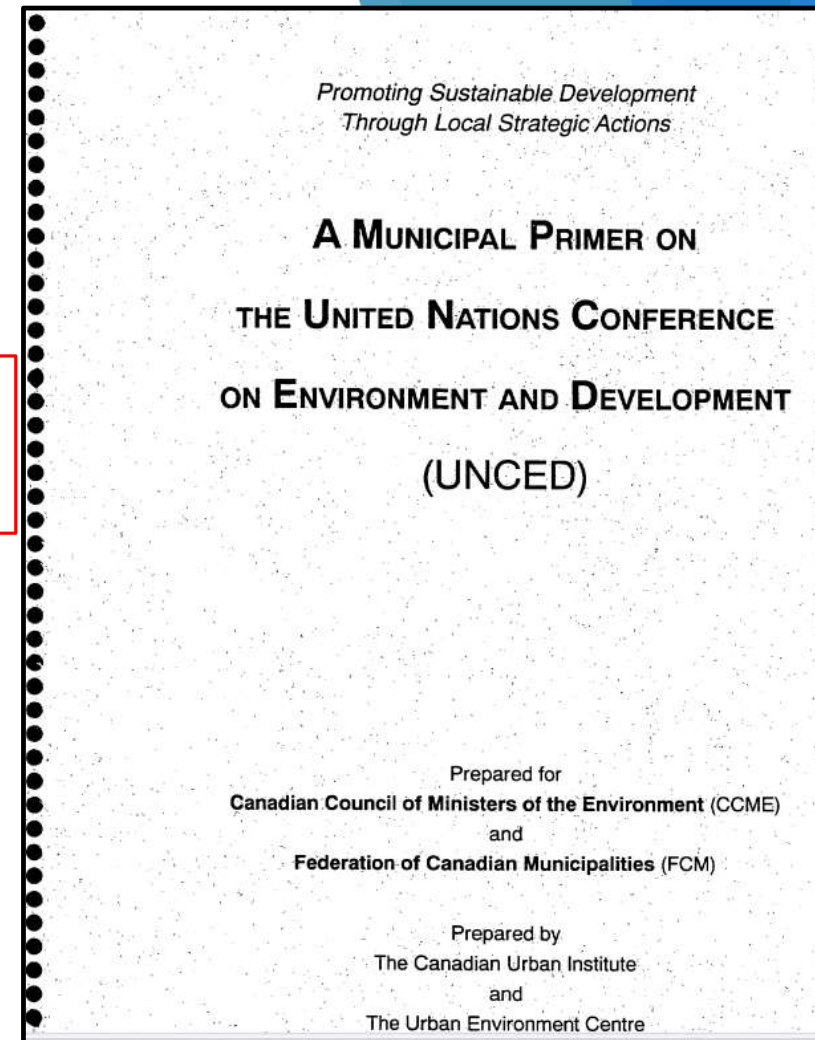
Agenda 21 recognizes that unsustainable development includes suburban sprawl, continued dependence on the private automobile, and residential development which favors single detached homes.

“a comprehensive blueprint for global actions to affect the transition to sustainable development”

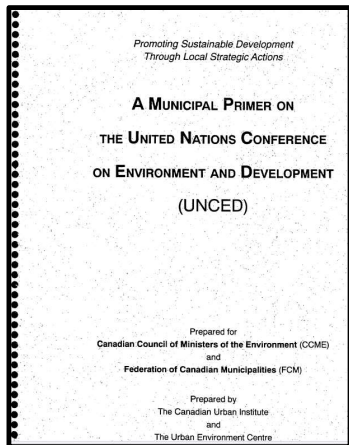


Canadian
Urban
Institute

<http://www.shelaw.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/municipal-primer-copy-4.pdf>



The Municipal Primer (1994) - New Doctrines



Rio Declaration - New Doctrines:

- *To achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.*
- *States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.*
- *The precautionary approach shall be widely applied and lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.*

Thinking globally, acting locally is not just a slogan. Sustainability cannot be achieved if each community assumes that others will act. Action is required by all and each must participate.



aka "GLOCAL"

Local action, regional collaboration,
and global contribution

The Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide (1996)

An Introduction to Sustainable Development

- ▶ Published by ICLEI & IDRC in 1996
- ▶ IDRC is a Canadian Federal crown corporation created in 1970
- ▶ <https://idrc-crdi.ca/sites/default/files/openebooks/448-2/>

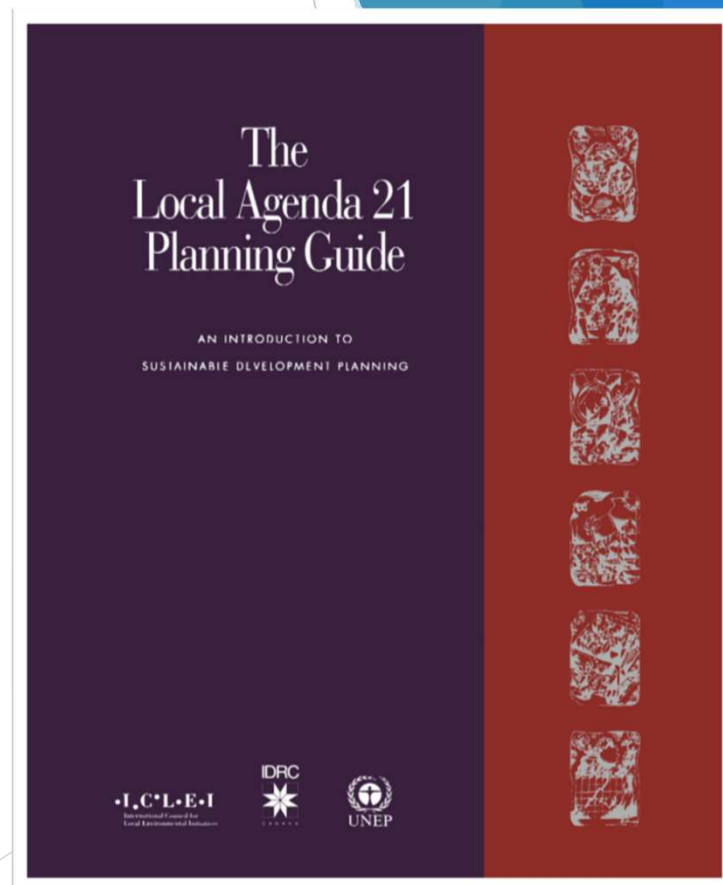
“Sustainable development is a program of action for local and global economic reform—a program that has yet to be fully defined.”



Canada



Canadian
Contact:



ICLEI Founding Document (1990)



In order to secure an environmentally sustainable future, the world's local governments must begin to restructure social and economic life at the local level.

MISSION

A New Direction in Global Environmental Policy Making

On September 5-8, 1990, local government representatives from around the world will gather at the United Nations to launch a new direction in global environmental protection: acting locally for a sustainable future. International, national, and local organizations have called for the World Congress because of a growing recognition that global environmental problems can only be solved through a restructuring of human society at the local level. Local governments are strengthening independent efforts to protect the global



<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1nn015nc>

Sustainable Development (un)Defined

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-8.6/page-1.html>

Federal Sustainability Act



Government
of Canada

What's the legal definition?

Basic Principle

Principles

5 The following principles shall be considered in the development of sustainable development strategies:

(a) the principle that sustainable development is based on an efficient use of natural, social and economic resources and the need for the Government of Canada to integrate environmental, economic and social factors in the making of all of its decisions;

It's everything

(a.1) the principle that sustainable development
(i) is a continually evolving concept,

Cannot be defined, there are no limits

What is Unsustainable?

(Whatever they say it is)

- ▶ Automobiles
- ▶ Air conditioning
- ▶ Appliances
- ▶ Eating meat
- ▶ Suburban homes
- ▶ Fossil fuels
- ▶ Rural living
- ▶ Farming
- ▶ Fertilizer
- ▶ Flying



2015: Agenda 21 becomes Agenda 2030



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In September 2015, Canada and 192 other UN member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda is a 15-year global framework centred on an ambitious set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and over 230 indicators. The 2030 Agenda envisions a secure world free of poverty and hunger, full and productive employment, access to quality education and universal health coverage, the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and an end to environmental degradation.



United Nations

Modern Sustainable Development

- ▶ UN Sustainable Development Goals
 - ▶ 17 Goals
 - ▶ Agreement with 192 Countries
 - ▶ **Integrated management and reporting system** to advance policy goals on poverty, hunger, health, resources, energy, water, equity, gender, education, economy etc...

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>



United Nations





What SD Means in Practice



<https://ourworldindata.org/co2/country/china>

Will SD Solve Climate Change?

► China, India, & developing world are driving the bus

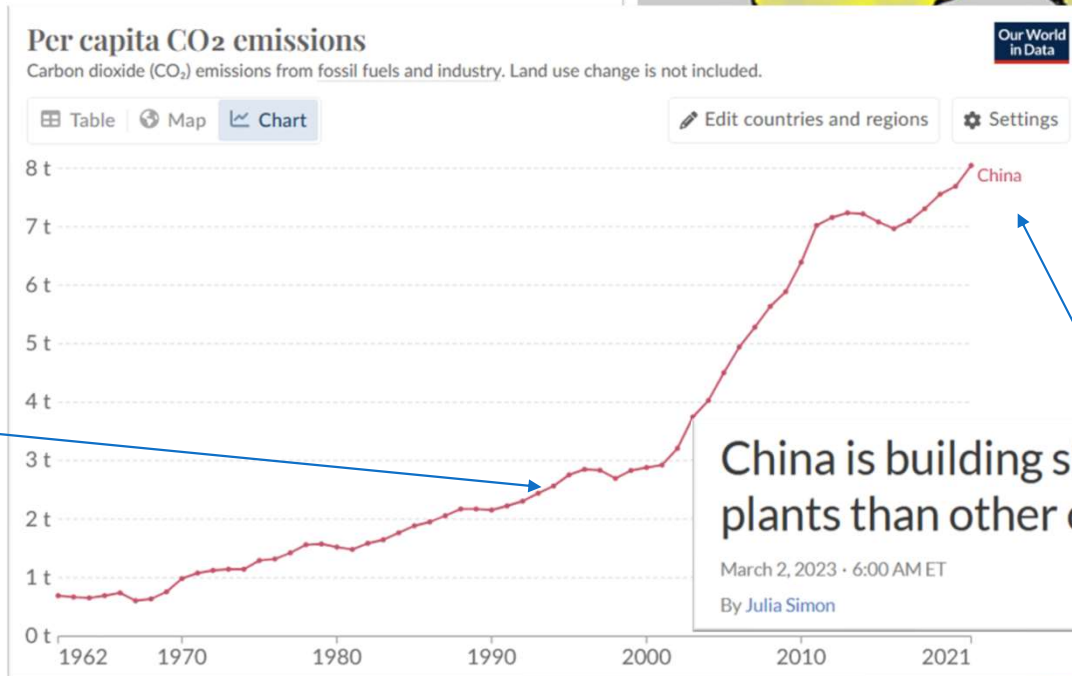
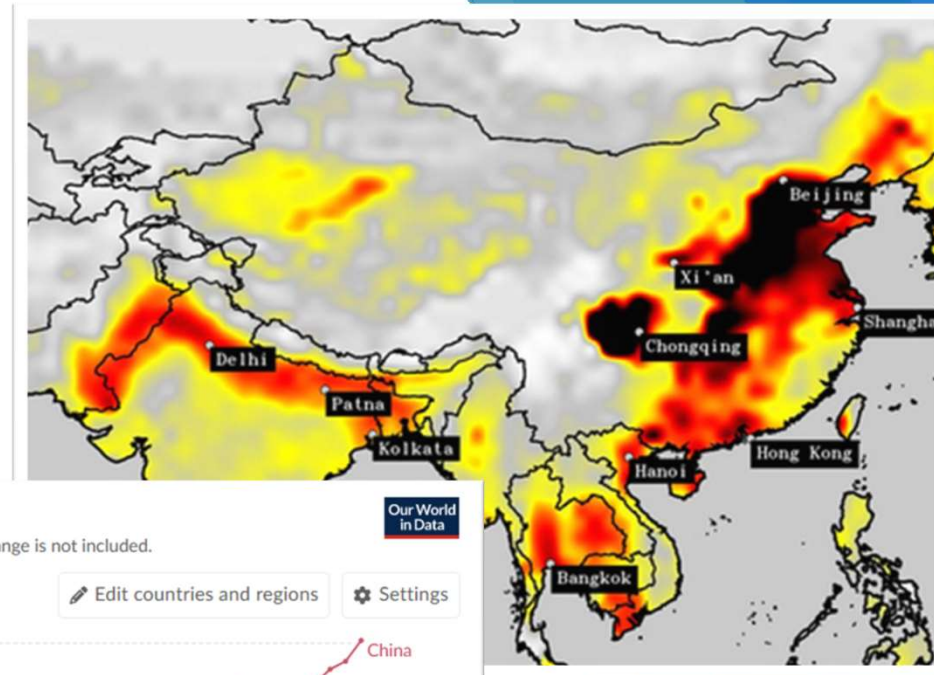
► 1994:

China unveils plan

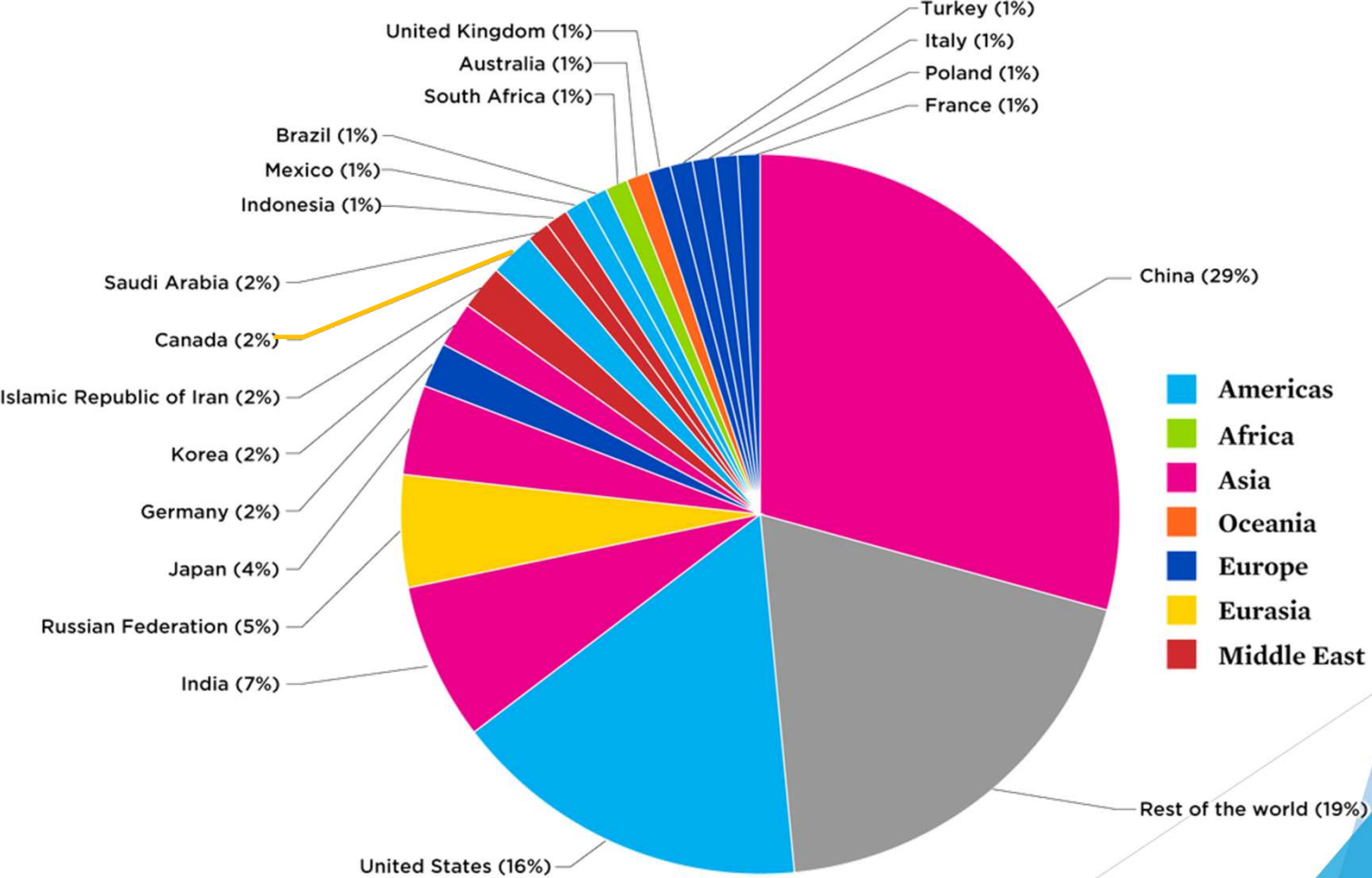
BEIJING — China on Friday unveiled an ambitious plan to promote sustainable development which will rely heavily on foreign money.

Agenda 21 addresses how China, with the world's largest population of 1.2 billion and rapidly rising levels of both consumption and pollution, can realize its economic hopes without throwing its environment into chaos.

The plan was drawn up by more than 300 Chinese experts, with the help of the UN Development Program, after China promised to follow the objectives of sustainable development set out at the June 1992 Earth Summit in Rio.

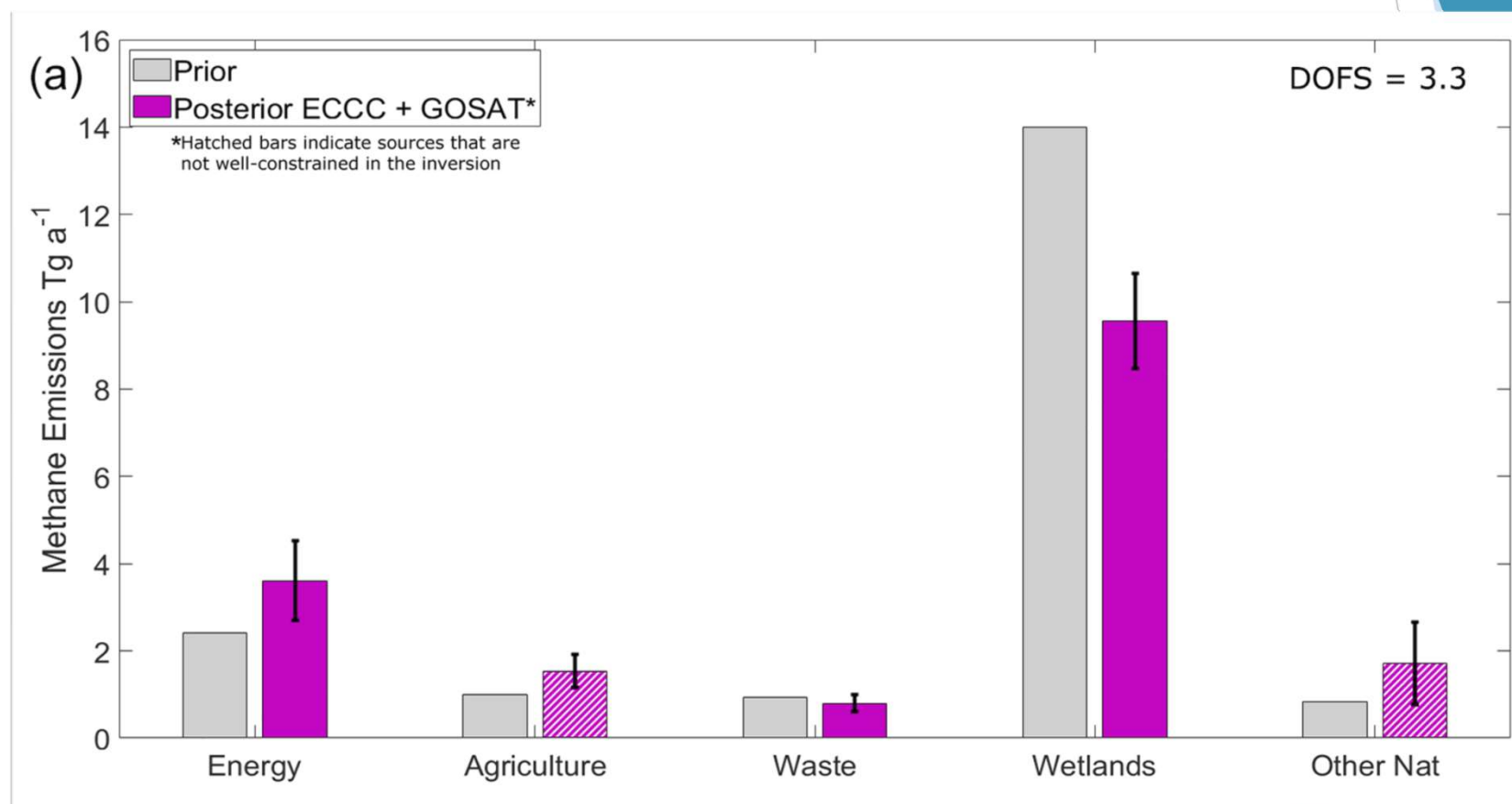


CO2 Emissions



What about Methane?

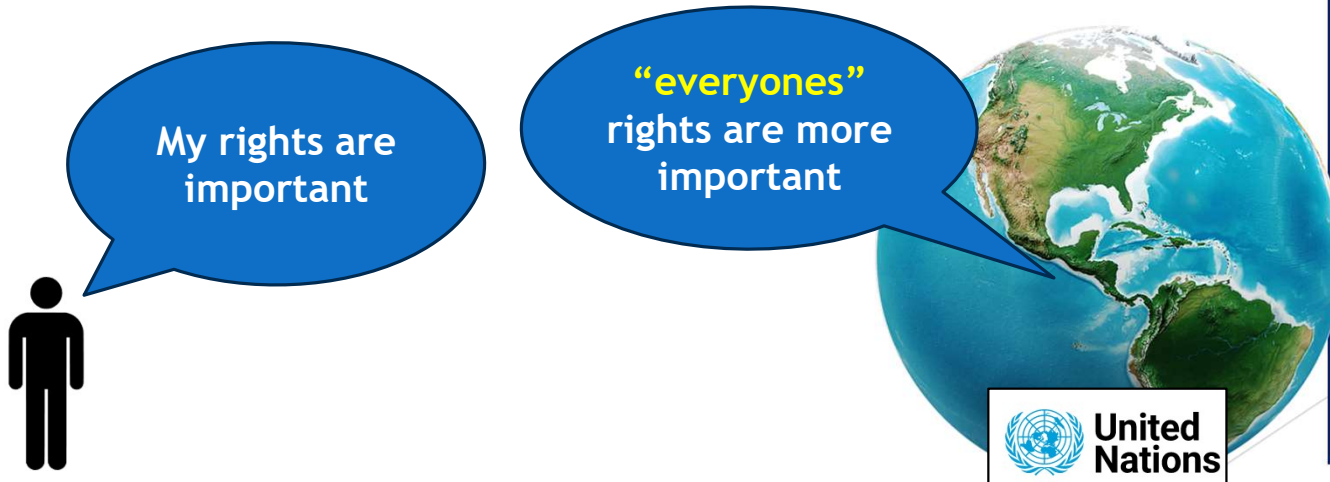
<https://acp.copernicus.org/articles/21/18101/2021/#&gid=1&pid=1>



Collective Rights Vs. Individual Rights

- ▶ Individual rights are defined
- ▶ Collective rights are undefined with no limits
- ▶ Accepting we must act for collective rights without any limits means you have no rights

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

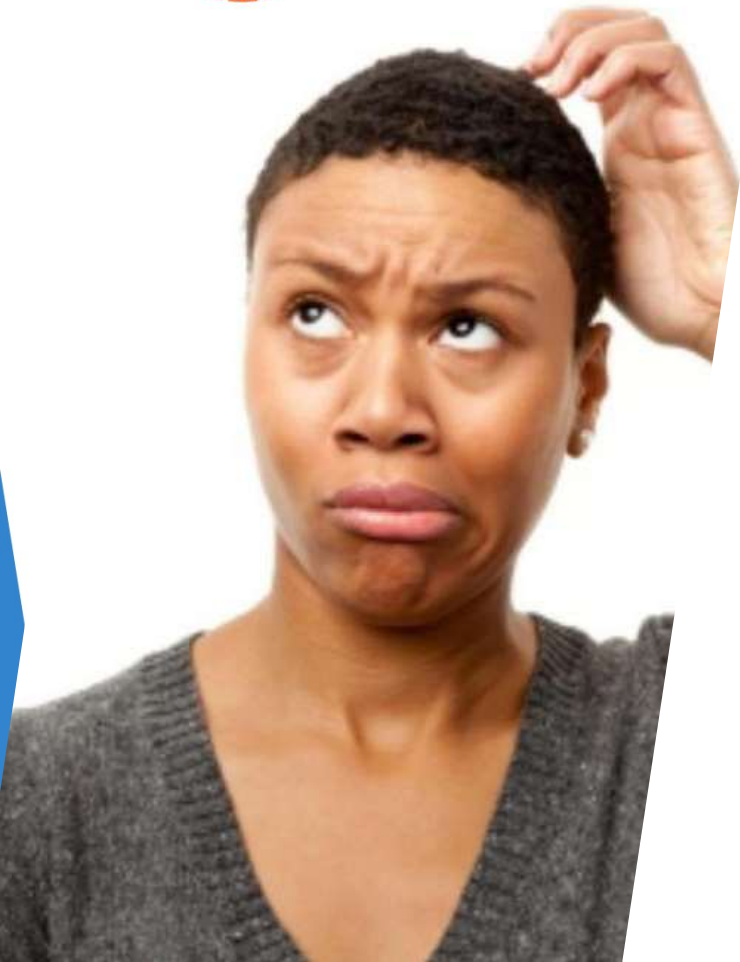


**Collective Rights - U.N.
Declaration of Human Rights**

**Controls the individual for the
greater good of a global
Community**

**“Rights and freedoms may in no
case be exercised contrary to the
purposes and principles of the
United Nations”**

**Government grants, restricts or
withdraws your rights according
to its needs. You and the product
of your labor belong to the
community.**



Sustainable Development Recap

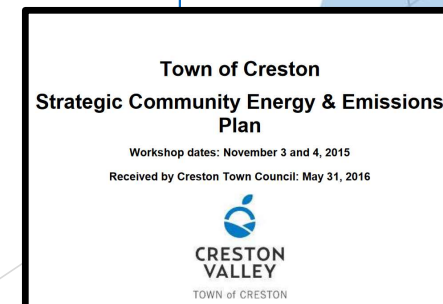
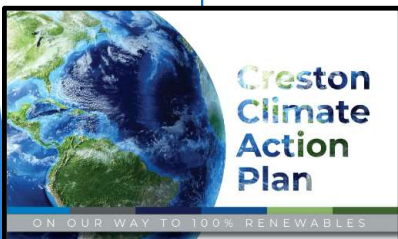
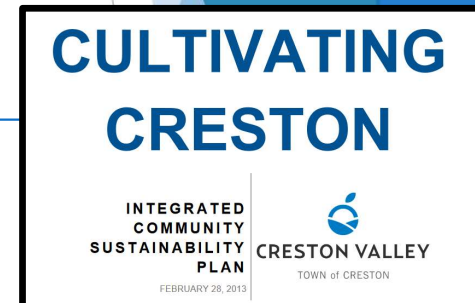
- ✓ Agenda 21 = Sustainable Dev.
- ✓ Everything we do must be “sustainable” “because climate”
- ✓ Philosophy: Collective Rights > Individual Rights, **Think Globally Act Locally**
- ✓ Sustainable development **cannot be defined**, is always changing
- ✓ New legal & legislative doctrines: **No Proof Necessary**



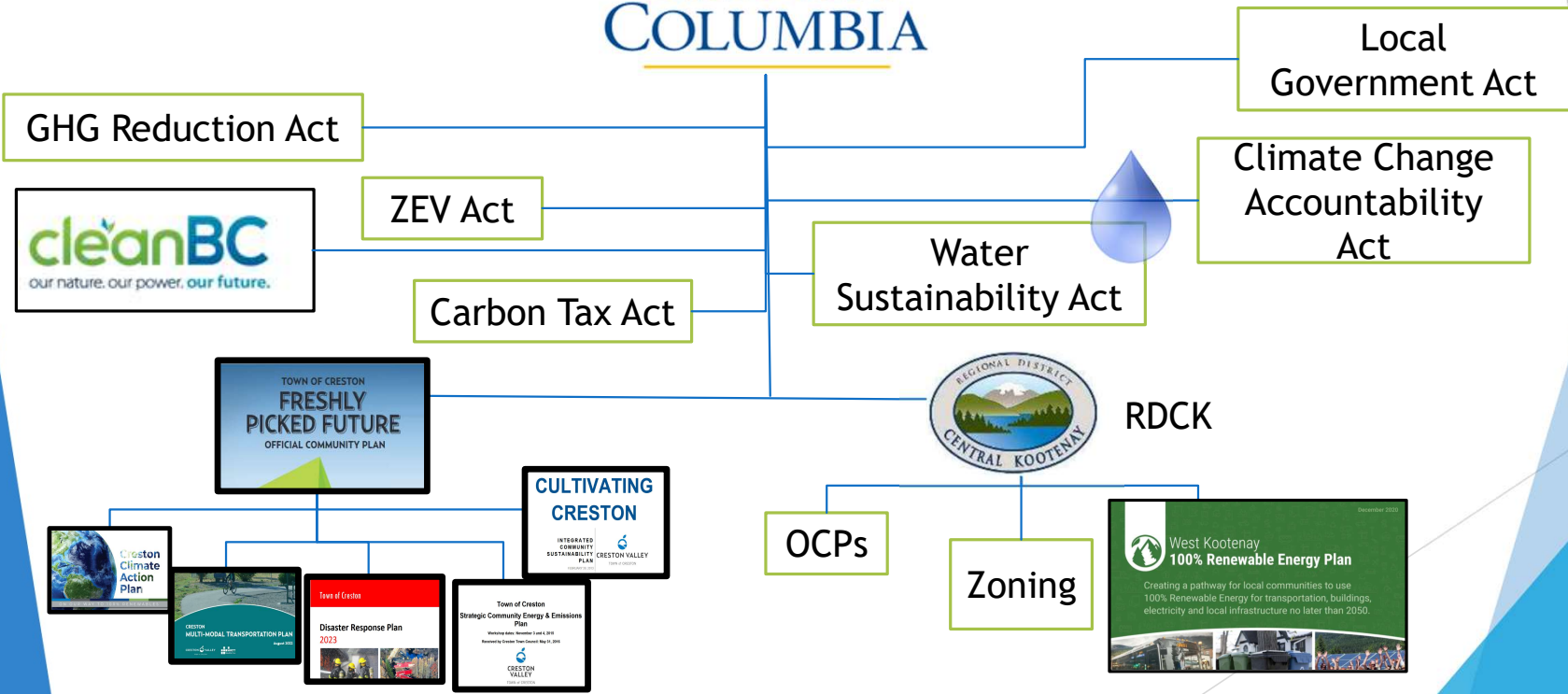
Sustainable Development Recap

- ✓ Plans were not conceived or written with Canadas interests first
- ✓ Much of our **modern life** is considered **unsustainable**
- ✓ Requires undefined **economic and social transformation**
- ✓ Result in **government control** and management most things
- ✓ **Will not stop climate change**, will not prevent the next crisis

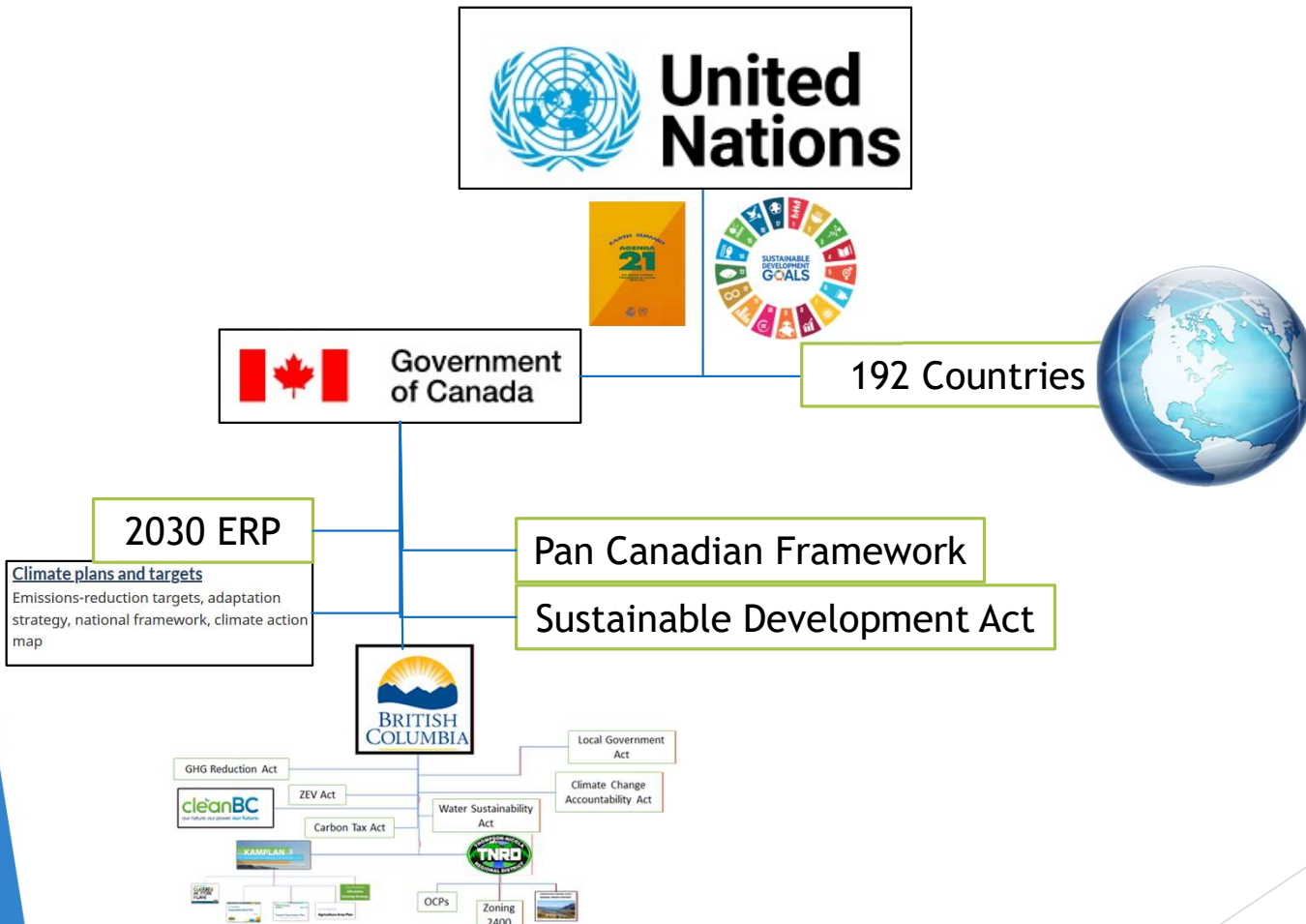
What does SD look like in Creston?



One Plan of Many



One Plan of Many



“Social Procurement” aka ESG

- ▶ All spending must meet ideological litmus test
- ▶ Political Commissar now has control of the money
- ▶ <https://www.creston.ca/social-procurement>

Social Procurement

The Town of Creston incorporates social procurement into purchasing decisions, ensuring that they are socially, ethically and environmentally responsible while maintaining financial diligence. Social procurement asks that organizational purchasing decisions are made from a "best value" perspective, meaning that in addition to the budget and quality, vendor policies and practices respecting **employment, environment, sustainability and local economic impact** are considered. **The Town adopted Social Values into our General Procurement Policy in 2023.**



Environmental Asset Management aka ESG

OBJECTIVES

Update and improve RDCK systems and guiding documents to better support and further climate actions and initiatives

ACTION

Develop an Asset Management Plan for climate adaptation starting with an asset inventory while incorporating region specific climate projections and impacts

TIMELINE

2023-2026

NEXT STEPS

- Develop inventory of assets (Value Statement can be used as a facility inventory) - 2022
- Assess RDCK software needs and availability to support asset management planning and implementation - 2023
- Develop an Asset Management Plan (including an asset management system for all facility data) - 2023-2026
- Create an Asset Manager position to liaise between Finance and other departments regarding asset management - 2025-2026
- Integrate energy-efficiency considerations, based on emissions data, into an Asset Management Plan - 2024-2026

BENEFITS & CONSEQUENCES

- Helps the RDCK understand and better manage current assets and related decisions, and identify ways to improve decisions and operations to reduce climate impacts and improve sustainability

POLICIES, RESOURCES, TOOLS

- Climate Adaptation Asset Management Training
- 100% Renewable Energy Plan

CONTROL /INFLUENCE: Control

MITIGATION /ADAPTION: M & A

The Wrong Objectives

<https://www.nelson2050.ca/>

- ▶ Public has no input on the objectives
- ▶ Equity & Climate Framework only
- ▶ No focus on individual rights, property rights, freedom, prosperity
- ▶ No guardrails



What is Climate Action

Creston: <https://letstalk.creston.ca/climate-action-in-creston>

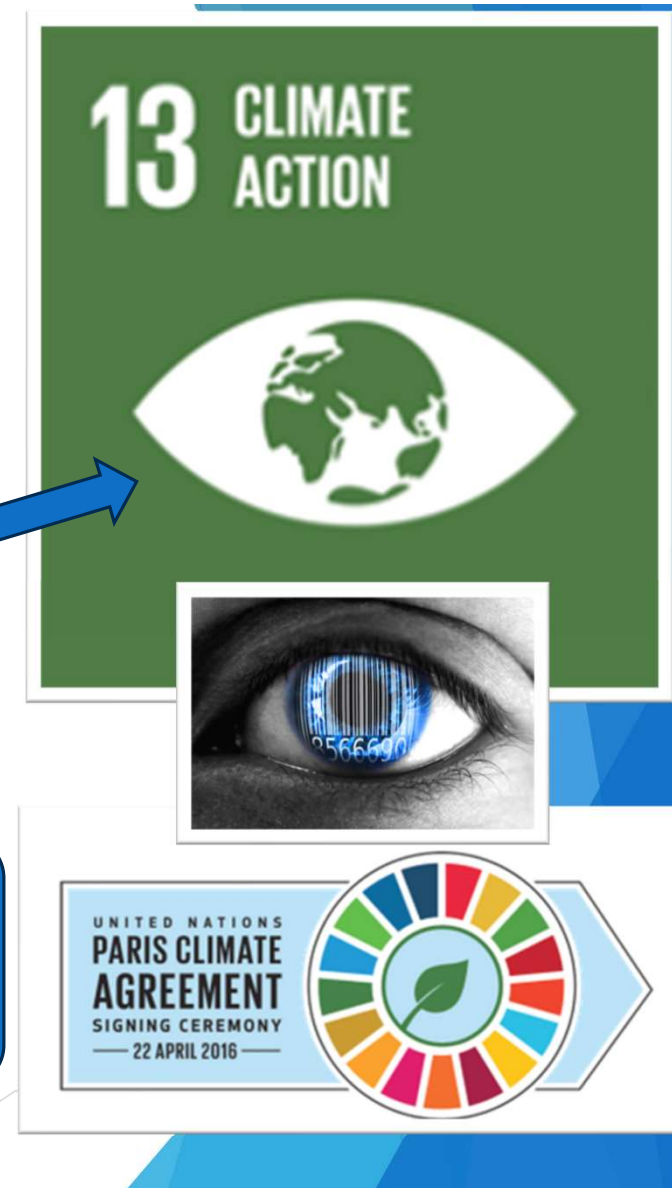
- ▶ Generally linked to reducing CO2
<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030/climate-action.html>
- ▶ Ideologically Driven (DEI)
- ▶ Data Intensive, must track everything

▶ <https://sdgcf-data-canada-oddcic-donnee.github.io/>

- ▶ According to the United Nations:

“Climate Action is intrinsically linked to all 16 of the other Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-action/>



<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>

Paris Agreement

- ▶ Canada signed a legally binding treaty under the UNFCCC in 2015

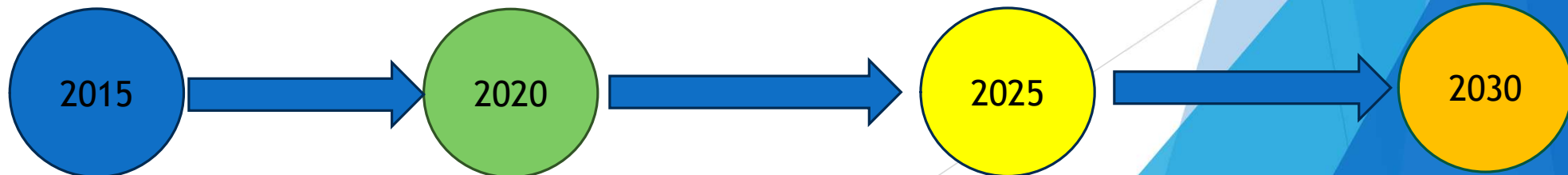
5 Year Cycles

How does the Paris Agreement work?



UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Implementation of the Paris Agreement requires economic and social transformation, based on the best available science. The Paris Agreement works on a five-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action -- or, ratcheting up -- carried out by countries. Since 2020, countries have been submitting their national climate action plans, known as **nationally determined contributions (NDCs)**. Each successive NDC is meant to reflect an increasingly higher degree of ambition compared to the previous version.





What is Climate Action (General)

Main purpose is to cut CO2 emissions

- ▶ Mixed use building & densification
- ▶ Reducing reliance on the automobile
- ▶ Reducing energy use, retrofits
- ▶ Zero Waste economy circular economy
- ▶ **Limiting consumption**
- ▶ Smart City solutions
- ▶ **Emergency Declarations**

Climate Emergencies

▶ BC Cities declaring a 'Climate Crisis'

Bowen Island Municipal Council
Burnaby City Council
Capital Regional District
Central Kootenay Regional District Council
Central Saanich Municipal Council
Chase Village Council
Colwood City Council
Cowichan Valley Regional District Council
Duncan City Council
Esquimalt Town Council
Highlands (District of) Council
Islands Trust Council
Langley City Council
Langley Town Council

Lions Bay Village Council
Nanaimo City Council
New Westminster Council
North Cowichan Municipal Council
North Vancouver District Council
Oak Bay Municipal Council
Pemberton Village Council
Penticton City Council
Port Moody City Council
Powell River City Council
Qualicum Beach Town Council
qathet Regional District Board

Richmond City Council
Saanich District Council
Sidney Town Council
Smithers Town Council
Sooke District Council
Squamish Council
Surrey City Council
Vancouver City Council
Victoria City Council
View Royal Town Council
West Vancouver District
Council
White Rock City Council

CANADA

National climate emergency declared by House of Commons



By **Hannah Jackson** • Global News

Posted June 17, 2019 6:40 pm · Updated June 18, 2019 10:19 am

<https://climateemergencydeclaration.org/>

Why Declare Emergency?



Maple Ridge council will be asked to declare climate emergency

Vancouver, London and Los Angeles have already done so



Neil Corbett

Jul 19, 2019 9:00 AM



Maple Ridge Climate Hub adds voices to call for emergency action

Promote sharing public message to world leaders at Cop26




Neil Corbett

Nov 2, 2021 12:00 PM




Local Climate Action Groups in Kootenays

- ▶ <https://www.eastkootenayclimatehub.ca/>
- ▶ <https://www.westkootenayclimatehub.ca/>



Fri, Jan 19 | Zoom -- registration required

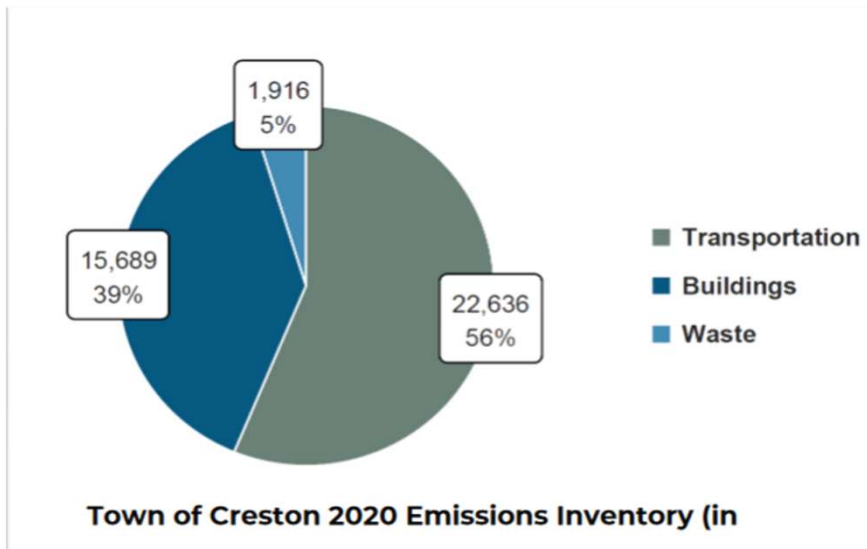
Climate Hub Webinar: Building community resilience to climate change

 +65 more

[RSVP](#)

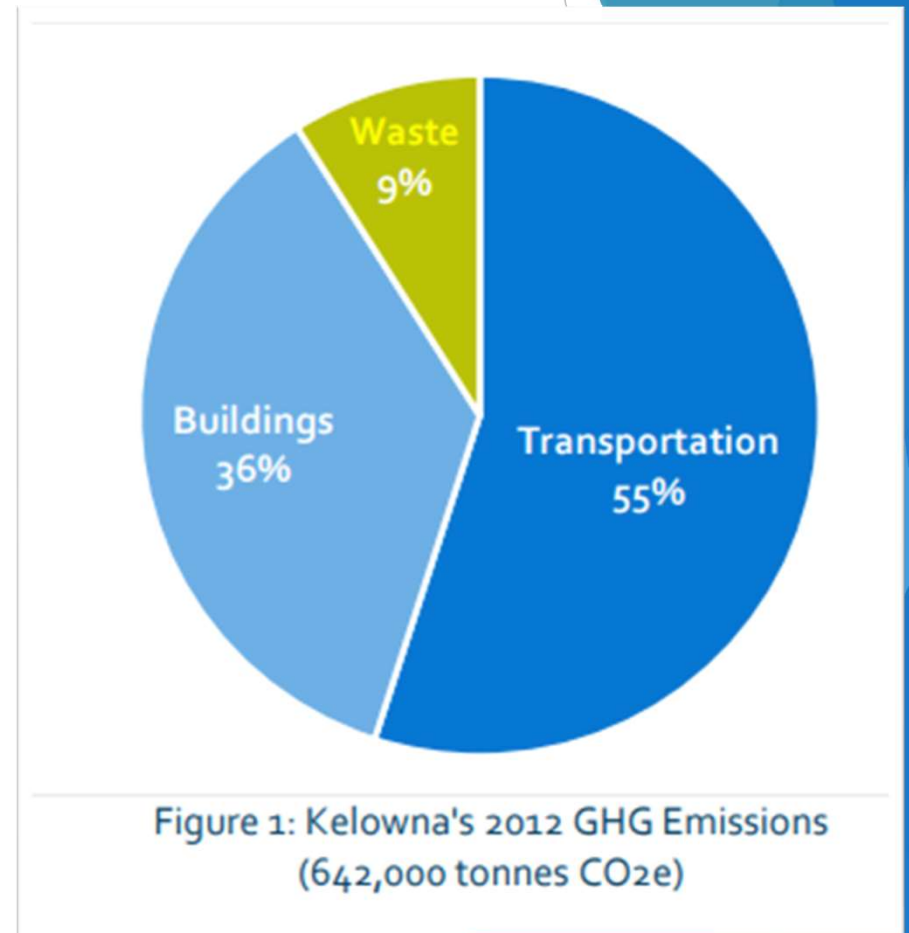


Community Climate Action Plans (CCAP)



Reduce CO2 Emissions

1. Reduce current emissions by restricting consumption
2. Reduce future emissions with smart growth development policies

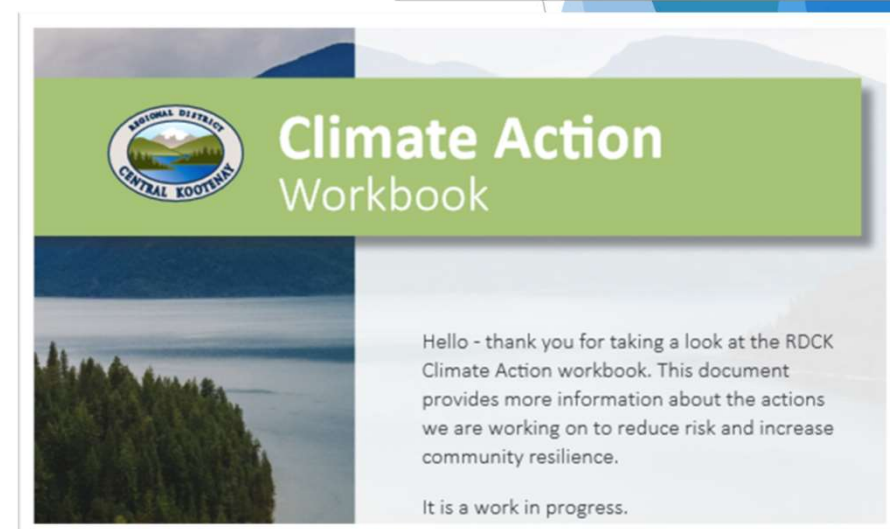


Climate Action Plans

<https://letstalk.creston.ca/climate-action-in-creston>

<https://www.nelson.ca/804/Nelson-Next-Climate-Plan>

- ▶ 5 BIG Moves
- ▶ Written by consultants
- ▶ Largely Similar across all jurisdictions
- ▶ Focused only on collective rights
- ▶ Ideologically driven





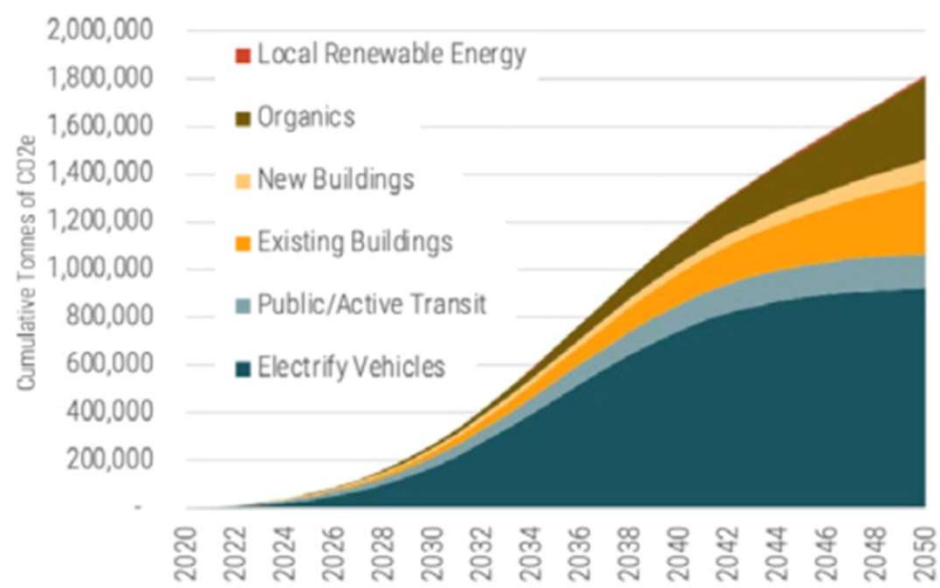
West Kootenay 100% Renewable Energy Plan

RDCK
October 2020

Creating a pathway for local communities to use 100% Renewable Energy for transportation, buildings, electricity and local infrastructure no later than 2050.

► Climate Action Plan:

<https://westkootenayrenewableenergy.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/West-Kootenay-Renewable-Energy-Plan.pdf>



By working together, we can prevent 1,800,000 tonnes of carbon emissions – as much as taking 13,000 cars off the road for 30 years!



Smart Development: Smart Growth

- ▶ Urban planning and transportation theory that concentrates growth in compact walkable urban centers to avoid sprawl. It also advocates compact, transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle-friendly land use, including complete streets, and mixed-use development with a range of housing choices.
- ▶ Associated Terms: 15 minute city, smart city, intelligent city, resilient city
- ▶ Not necessarily a bad idea



What is a 15 minute City

- ▶ The 15-minute city is an urban planning concept in which most daily necessities and services, such as work, shopping, education, healthcare, and leisure can be easily reached by a 15-minute walk, bike ride, or public transit ride from any point in the city
- ▶ Attempt to make a sustainable low energy use city, and it works for URBAN design



Not a
Conspiracy

Creston 15 minute city?

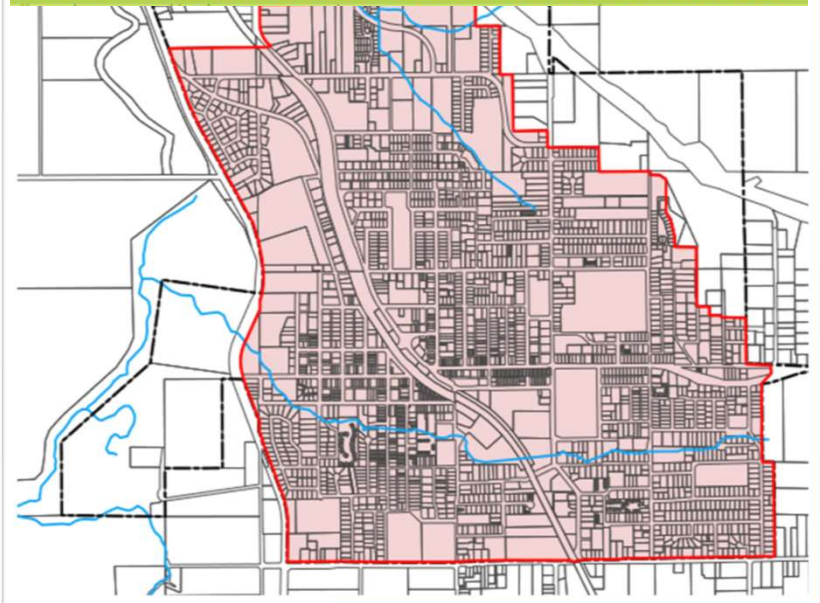
- ▶ OCP in Creston
 - ▶ Reduced reliance on automobiles
 - ▶ Complete Compact Development
 - ▶ Complete Streets
 - ▶ Complete Neighbourhoods
 - ▶ Residential Growth Containment

Is this a bad idea?

ENERGY AND GHG EMISSION POLICIES

- 1.1 Encourage energy efficient *Residential Infil Development* and densification within currently serviced areas, with a focus on the *Residential Growth Containment Area (RGCA)*.

X. MAP 1: RESIDENTIAL GROWTH CONTAINMENT AREA (RGCA)





Bad Ideas Associated with 15 Min City

- ▶ Surveillance & tracking
- ▶ Concentration and control of transport
- ▶ Restrictions on private property
- ▶ Land & water use restrictions
- ▶ Consumption Interventions

- ▶ All SDGs

Land Conservation - 30 x 30

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/12/government-of-canada-recognizing-federal-land-and-water-to-contribute-to-30-by-30-nature-conservation-goals.html>

<https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/fact-sheet-president-biden-take-action-uphold-commitment-restore-balance-public-lands>

 <https://www.canada.ca> > [en](#) > [environment-climate-change](#) > [services](#) > [environmental-indicators](#) ...

[Canada's conserved areas - Canada.ca](#)

Canada has set a target to conserve 25% of its **lands** and 25% of its oceans by 2025, and **30%** of each by 2030. In December 2022, parties to the Convention on ... A Renewed Approach to **Land** and Freshwater **Conservation** in Canada. Appendix 2 Pan-Canadian Definition for Recognizing and...



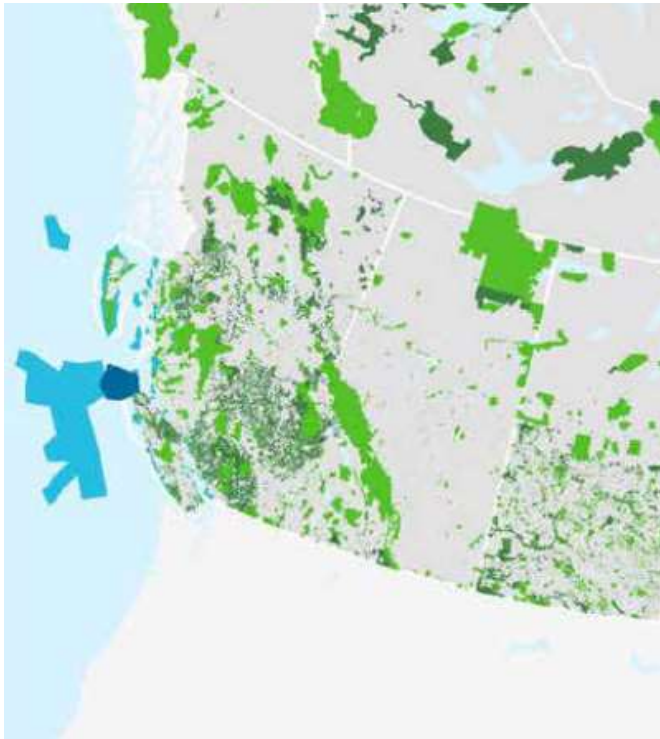
CONSERVING 30% OF AMERICA'S LANDS AND OCEAN BY 2030

The Executive Action will direct the Interior Department to outline steps to achieve the President's commitment to conserve at least 30% each of our lands and waters by the year 2030, as recommended by scientists, in order to safeguard our health, food supplies, biodiversity, and the prosperity of every community. Interior will undertake the process with broad engagement, including agricultural and forest landowners, fishermen, outdoor enthusiasts, sovereign Tribal nations, States, Territories, local officials, and others to identify strategies that reflect the priorities of all communities.

Marine conserved areas



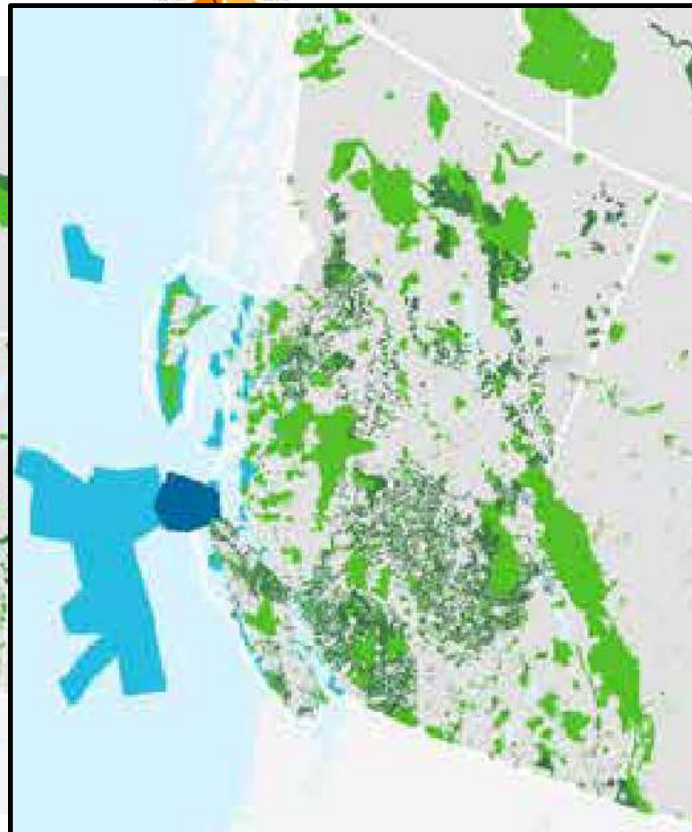
Dark blue: progress since 2017 and as of 2022
Light blue: as of 2017



Terrestrial conserved areas



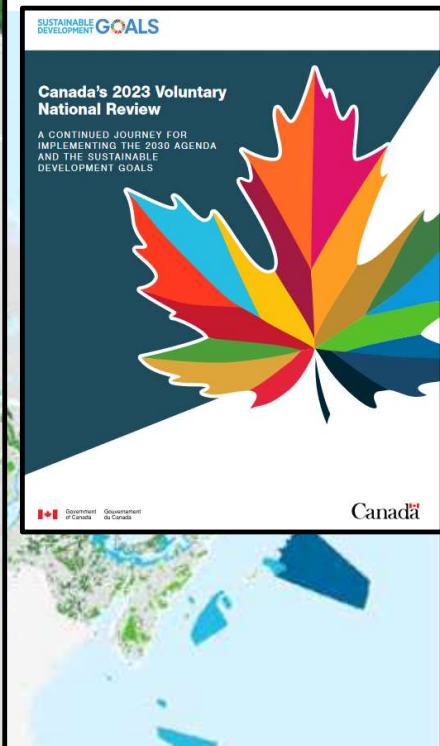
Dark green: progress since 2017 and as of 2022
Light green: as of 2017



Delisted Sites



Delisted sites are areas that are no longer recognized as conserved. Delisted areas are counted from their establishment date until their delisting date.



<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030/voluntary-national-review/2023-report.html>

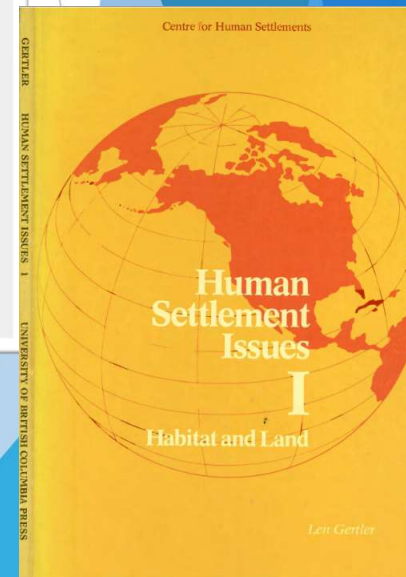
Sustainable Land Use & Development

<https://habitat.scarp.ubc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/1978-Gertler-Len-Habitat-and-Land-UBC-CHS-book.pdf>

UN Habitat 1 - Vancouver 1976

Preamble

1 **Land**, because of its unique nature and the crucial role it plays in human settlements, cannot be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market. Private land ownership is also a principal instrument of accumulation and concentration of wealth and therefore contributes to social injustice; if unchecked, it may become a major obstacle in the planning and implementation of development schemes. Social justice, urban renewal and development, the provision of decent dwellings and healthy conditions for the people can only be achieved if land is used in the interests of society as a whole.



Sustainable Water Management

FARMS
UNDER
ATTACK



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9J5LuFijhBc>

- ▶ SDG 6: Target Indicator **6.5** By 2030, implement **integrated water resources management** at all levels
- ▶ IWRM helps to protect the world's environment, foster economic growth and sustainable agricultural development, promote democratic participation in governance, and improve human health.
- ▶ **Catalogue, License, Restrict water use.**



Water Sustainability Act

<https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/14015#section5>



Government controls use of all water

License all agricultural water sources

Register all domestic water

No Science Necessary:
“if the minister considers”

Municipal Water Licenses

Vesting water in government

5 (1) The property in and the right to the use and flow of all the water at any time in a stream in British Columbia are for all purposes vested in the government, except insofar as private rights have been established under authorizations.

Water rights during water scarcity, including drought

Water users, whether licensed or not, are required to use water as efficiently as practicable. When voluntary conservation measures are not sufficient to meet all water rights, or to protect critical environmental flows or the survival of a fish population, the Water Sustainability Act (WSA) provides authority for statutory officials, under specified conditions, to regulate water diversion, use (and storage) by users of both stream water and groundwater. When this regulatory action is required, it can now involve groundwater users even if they do not have an authorization.

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BC Water Management

ACTION

Support **demand side management**

TIMELINE

On-Going

NEXT STEPS

- Partner with farms/greenhouses on **water metering** and conservation incentives (eg. privileging water access to farms metering and level of stewardship) - 2023-2026
- Consider Erickson for farm metering opportunities (Creston and water metering on farms) - 2023-2024
- Advocate for metering of high-water consumption industries 2023-2026

BENEFITS & CONSEQUENCES

- Decreased water demand
- Help avoid water shortages
- Helps the agricultural community demonstrate water stewardship

POLICIES, RESOURCES, TOOLS

- Water Conservation Strategy

CONTROL /INFLUENCE: **MITIGATION /ADAPTION:** M

Domestic Well Registration

- ❗ **Registration is for domestic wells only. Non-domestic groundwater use requires a *water licence*. [Apply for a water licence online](#). Contact [FrontCounter BC](#) if you have questions.**

Groundwater used exclusively for domestic use does not require a licence, but if you are a domestic well owner you are strongly encouraged to register your well.

Registering your domestic well creates a record on the [Provincial Groundwater Wells and Aquifer](#) (GWELLS) application of your water use, which helps to ensure that your use is considered in decision making and during times of water scarcity.

Water supply wells that were drilled/altered/decommissioned after February 29, 2016 must be registered on the [Provincial Groundwater Wells and Aquifer](#) (GWELLS) application. It is a requirement that registered well drillers and well pump installers submit a well [construction/alteration /decommission](#) report to the Comptroller of Water Rights and the well owner within 90 days after completion of the works for water supply wells.

ZERO Carbon Future

New Buildings

- Changes to the Building Code “Zero Carbon Step Code”
 - No gas installed after 2030 BCBC
 - 100% efficiency (HIGH COST)

Old Buildings

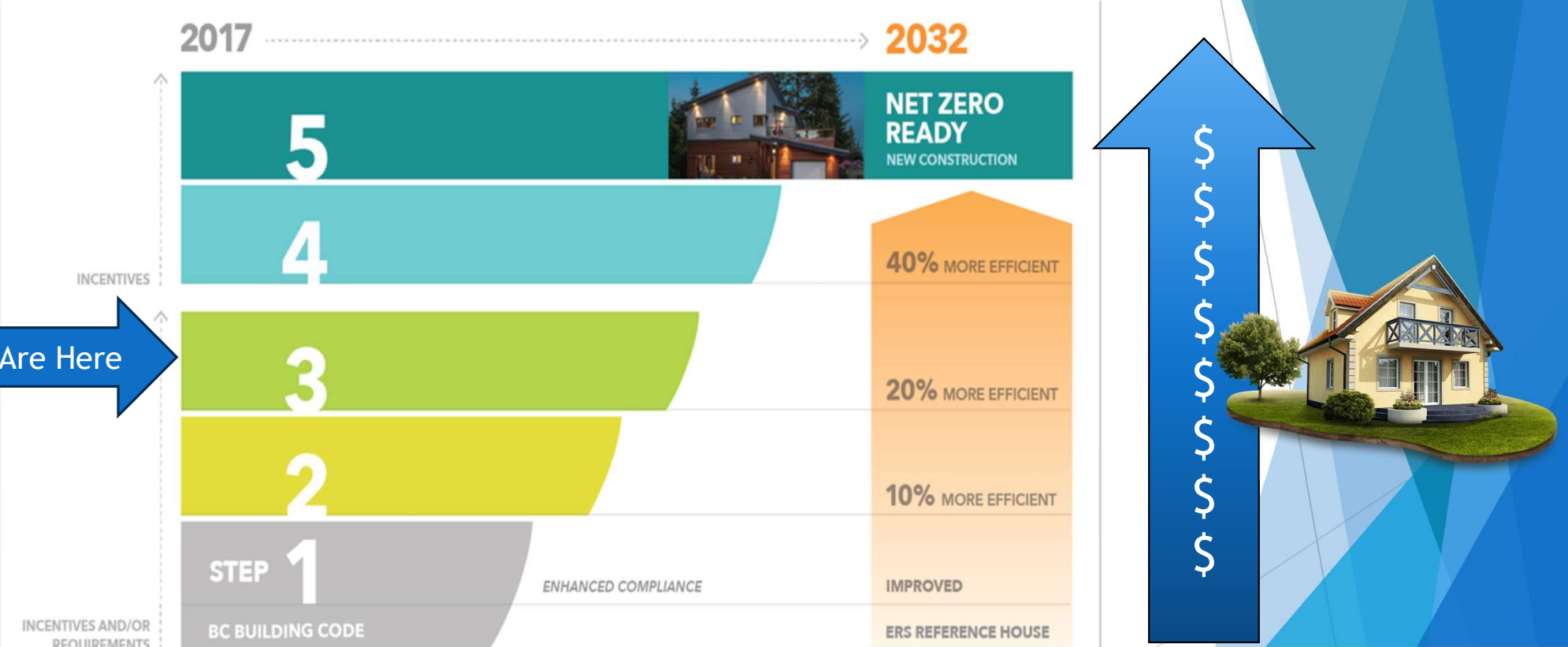
- Retrofit ALL old buildings by 2050
- Install smart meters
- Everything electric, no gas

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/construction-industry/building-codes-standards/existing-buildings>



BC Step Code

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/construction-industry/building-codes-and-standards/bulletins/20_better_ee_zcsc.pdf



Initially, the Zero Carbon Step Code requirements will be voluntary. The CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 commits to requiring increasingly stringent emission requirements for new buildings in 2024 and 2027. **In 2030 the BCBC will require all new buildings to be zero carbon.**

MANDATORY RETROFITS?

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/construction-industry/building-codes-standards/existing-buildings>

- ▶ Joint Task Force - Alterations to Existing Buildings (JTG-AEB)
- ▶ Pan Canadian Framework
- ▶ "Develop a model code for existing buildings to help guide energy efficiency improvements during renovations, with the goal that all provinces and territories adopt it."

The screenshot shows the top navigation of the National Research Council Canada website. It includes the Government of Canada logo, a search bar with the text "Search NRC.Canada.ca", and a "MENU" dropdown. The menu items are: "Canada.ca > National Research Council Canada", "> Certifications, evaluations and standards > Codes Canada", and "> Codes Canada publications". At the bottom of the screenshot, the text "Final report - Alterations to existing buildings" is visible.

The screenshot shows a page titled "RDCK Climate Workbook". It features a blue header with the title and a section titled "OBJECTIVES" with the text "Encourage residents and businesses to retrofit existing buildings to meet 20-30% energy efficiency improvements". Below this, there are three columns of information: "ACTION" (Encourage Energuide assessments for renovations and promote funding opportunities for achieving this action), "TIMELINE" (2023-2026), "NEXT STEPS" (Adopt Provincial Retrofit Code when it becomes available - 2026-2028; Leverage REEP to identify and retrofit homes with prioritization on high need and vulnerable communities - 2023-2030), "BENEFITS & CONSEQUENCES" (Reduce energy demand and carbon pollution, and improve home efficiency transparency and comprehension), "POLICIES, RESOURCES, TOOLS" (Regional Energy Efficiency Program (REEP); (Potentially the Provincial Retrofit Code)), and "CONTROL /INFLUENCE: Influence" and "MITIGATION /ADAPTION: M".

Existing Buildings Intervention

“Voluntary” Triggers

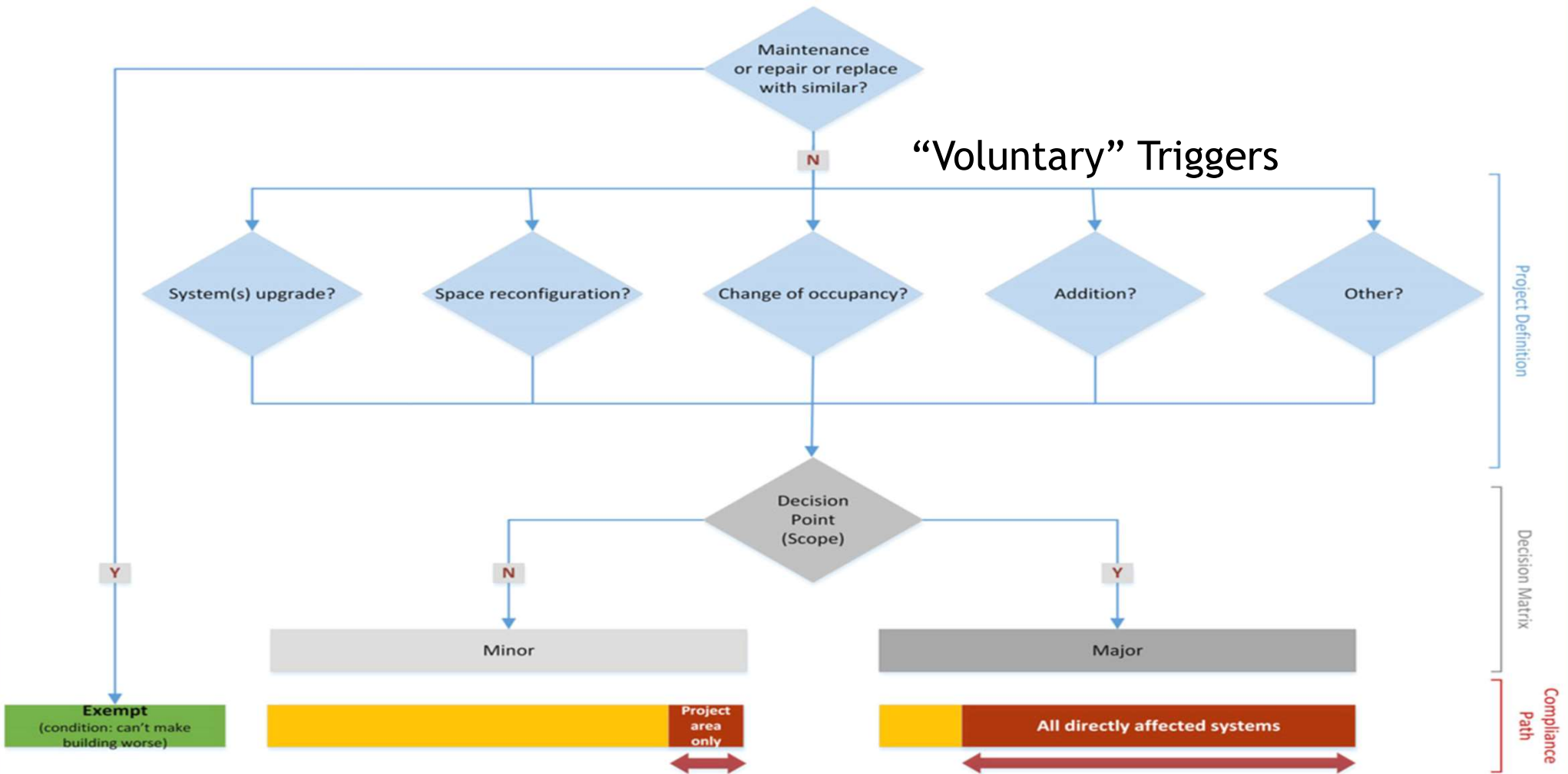


Figure 1. The conceptual diagram of the triggers, decision matrix and compliance paths that apply to alterations to existing buildings.

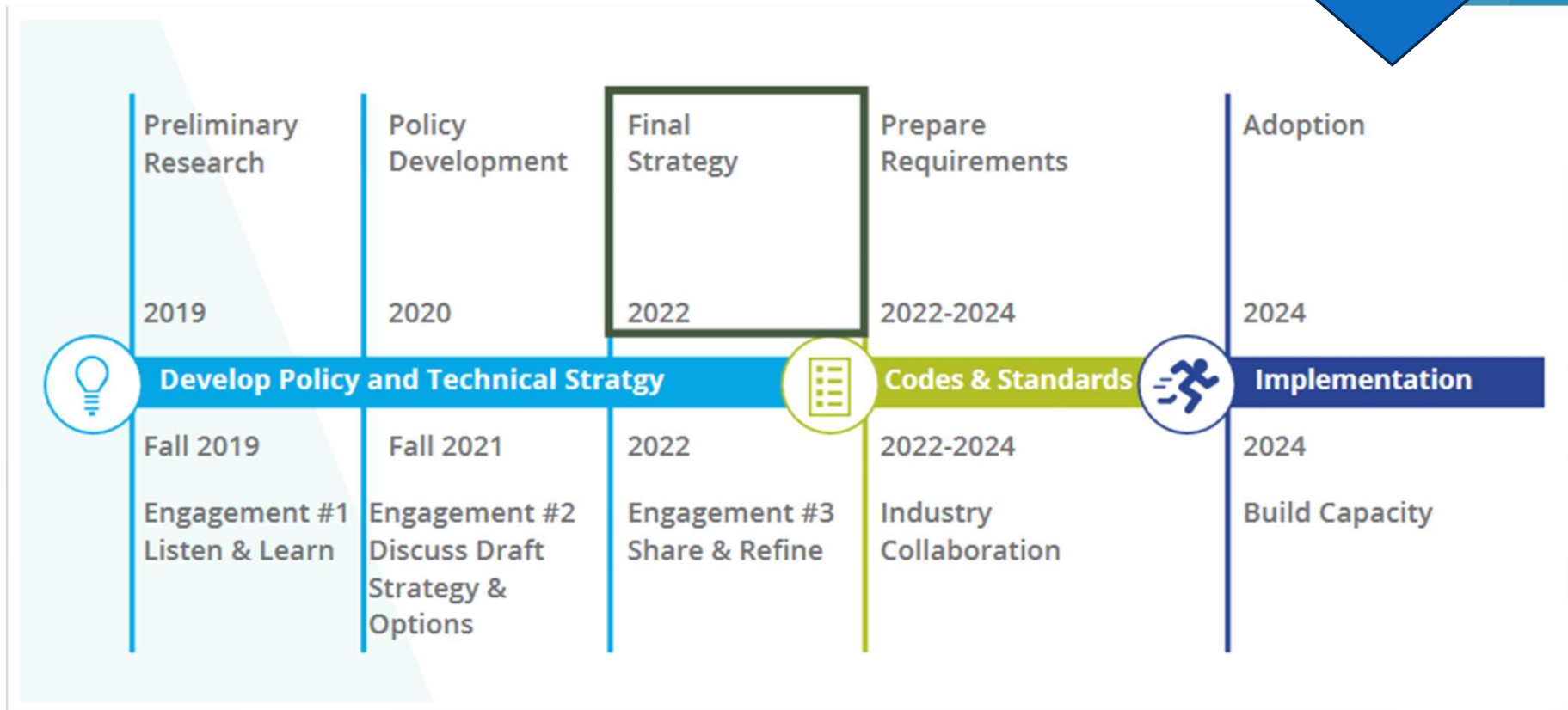
Kootenays Renewable Energy Plan

- ▶ “Retrofitting these buildings via deep energy retrofits or through targeted improvements (such as windows, insulation and heating appliance upgrades) will **enable** building owners and tenants to save energy and money.”
- ▶ **CONTEXT:**
You will spend \$100,000 dollars to **potentially** save \$80-200/month

Existing Buildings Renewal Strategy

Alterations Code

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/construction-industry/building-codes-and-standards/reports/existing_buildings_renewal_strategy_engagement_summary_september_december_2021_pdf.pdf?forcedownload=true



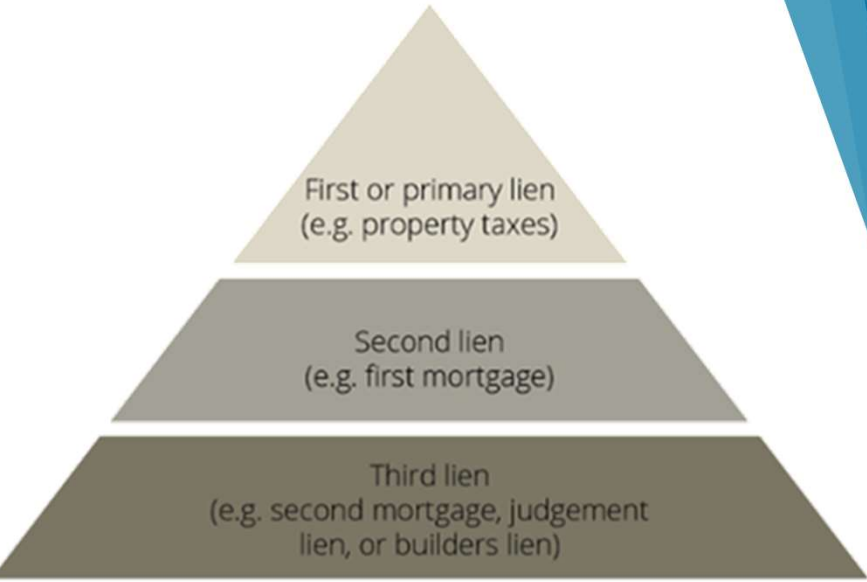
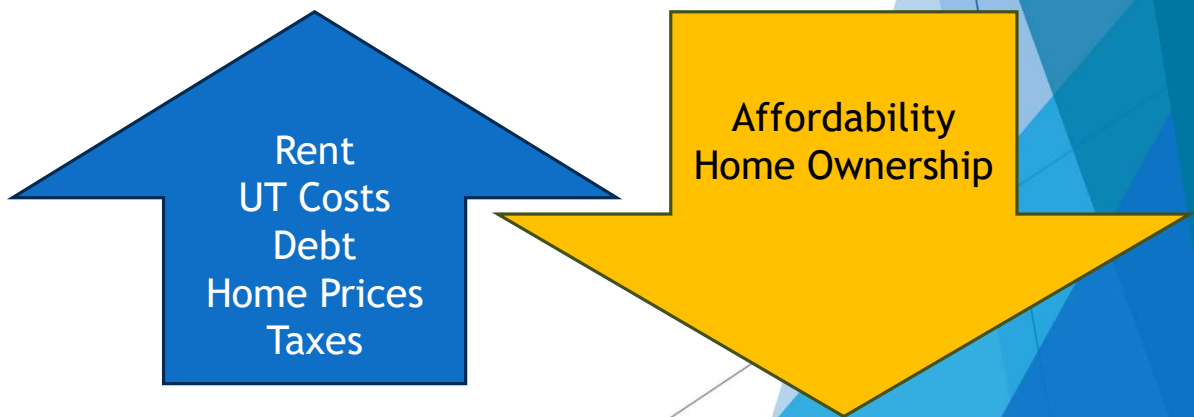


Figure 1. Example of a typical property lien prioritization



PACE Program: Going into debt for Climate Action

- ▶ Property Assessed Clean Energy
- ▶ Government will change legislation allowing them to take first place lien/mortgage against your house for you to pay for energy efficient upgrades
- ▶ The Province will proceed with the next steps on a Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program
- ▶ <https://www.pembina.org/reports/property-assessed-clean-energy-2020.pdf>
- ▶ <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/climate-change/clean-buildings>

ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES ACT
[SBC 2019] CHAPTER 29

Assented to May 30, 2019

Contents

Part 1 — Introductory Provisions

- 1 Definitions
- 2 Definition of "supplier"
- 3 Classification of motor vehicles
- 4 Classification of ZEV units
- 5 Application — prescribed class of suppliers

Part 2 — Provincial Targets

- 6 Definition
- 7 Provincial targets
- 8 Provincial targets report

BC is banning petroleum vehicles

- ▶ Technically, no. Functionally, yes.
- ▶ Selling new ICE vehicles is illegal by 2035 (ZEV Act)
- ▶ **New Law: 90% reduction by 2030**
- ▶ 25% reduction in KMs for ALL types of vehicles by 2030



<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/electricity-alternative-energy/transportation-energies/clean-transportation-policies-programs/zero-emission-vehicles-act>
<https://cleanbc.gov.bc.ca/>


Federal Restrictions

REUTERS® World Business Markets Sustainability Legal Breakingviews Technology Invest

Americas

Canada to ban sale of new fuel-powered cars and light trucks from 2035

By Steve Scherer
June 29, 2021 12:45 PM PDT · Updated 3 years ago



Cars drive in heavy traffic on the Gardiner



HONDA
The Power of Dreams

EN|FR

Honda Targets 100% EV Sales in North America by 2040, Makes New Commitments to Advances in Environmental and Safety Technology

CBC | MENU

NEWS

Sections

Politics

Canada lays out plan to phase out sales of gas-powered cars, trucks by 2035

New rules will effectively end sales of vehicles powered only by gasoline or diesel by 2035

Mia Rabson · The Canadian Press ·
Posted: Dec 19, 2023 10:18 AM PST | Last Updated:
December 19, 2023



Cleaner and More Affordable Cars

West Kootenay Renewable Energy Plan

Will I be forced to replace my car?

It's likely that electric vehicles will become so affordable and available that traditional gasoline cars will become obsolete long before 2050. In some cases, electric cars are already cheaper than gasoline cars when you account for lifetime operating expenses. The Province of BC has set a requirement that all new cars will be zero-emissions vehicles by 2040. In addition, self-driving cars may make

2040. In addition, self-driving cars may make personal vehicles much less useful and cost-effective for most errands. Imagine a regional fleet of shared electric vehicles that would show up at your door on schedule and drop you off at your destination with no parking, storage, or maintenance.

DODT = MaaS

► <https://westkootenayrenewableenergy.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/West-Kootenay-Renewable-Energy-Plan.pdf>

Future Transit Plans



7.2 Mobility as a Service

Mobility as a Service (MaaS) is the transition away from personally owned forms of transportation to mobility options that are purchased as a service. Recent technology improvements have provided consumers options to plan, reserve, and pay for travel using an application on their electronic device. Mobility as a Service applications are capable of combining multiple travel modes into one trip, allowing multi-modal travel options for customers including walking, public transit, car share, bike share, or ride hailing.

- ▶ Ride Share / Sharing Economy / Stake Holder Capitalism
- ▶ Government and select stakeholders own everything, citizens rent what they need

Creston MMTP

Digital On-Demand Transit

The overlap between times and services of the daytime fixed route and handyDART services indicates the potential to consider combining them through a digital on-demand service. Digital on Demand Transit (DODT) is an IT-enabled private multi-passenger transportation services, using dynamically generated routes, which may expect passengers to make their way to and from common pick-up or drop-off points. Vehicles can range from large SUVs to vans to shuttle buses. DODT has gained popularity in the past few years across the world. Agencies are using this technology in combination with existing fixed route to expand their network and improve customer experience.



What are the transport plans in Kamloops?

- ▶ Big Move 2C: Banning full size vehicles from multiple urban blocks
- ▶ Big Move 2C: Restricting neighbourhood roads to residents only
- ▶ Big Move 3C: Zero Emission Delivery Zones
- ▶ Targeting a future with less cars driving less miles

BIG MOVE 2:

**CAR-LIGHT
COMMUNITY**

TARGET

By 2050, 50% of trips in Kamloops are to be by active transportation and transit.

Kelowna CCAP Ambitious Actions

Vehicle KMs Travelled (TAX) Congestion Pricing Regional Transit Fuel Tax

Table 8: Recommended ambitious actions

Action #	Action
AA1	Advance early endorsement of the Energy Step Code so that the thousands of buildings constructed between now and 2032 (when the Province fully implements the Energy Step Code) incorporate efficiency measures which will have lasting impacts to building performance.
AA2	Invest more into alternative transportation, prioritizing alternative modes through proximity, connectivity and urban design.
AA3	Conduct a regional study to determine local feasibility, effectiveness and legislative authority for transportation pricing strategies for vehicle kilometers traveled and/or fuel consumption.

f/ Kelowna CCAP

Transportation pricing strategies
Transportation pricing strategies focus on the costs associated with the use of the transportation system in terms of vehicle kilometers traveled and/or fuel consumption. Examples include: a vehicle-kilometer traveled fee, pay-as-you-drive insurance, a motor fuel tax or carbon price, tolls, or congestion pricing.

Congestion pricing refers to dynamic tolls that change in real-time (e.g. tolls that are more expensive during peak-periods and less during off-peak periods) to help manage travel demand.

Research suggests that these types of pricing strategies have the largest potential to reduce GHG emissions within the transportation sector.

Ambitious Actions
Actions that will push the envelope
 These actions are ambitious in nature and they will only be adopted after further discussion, therefore their impacts have not been incorporated into the model. Adopting these actions will provide long-term benefits, but the shift from current practice may be too great for implementation at this point of time. If the community wishes to achieve deep GHG reductions, then these actions require careful consideration

Local Examples Area C OCP & Nelson NEXT

Transit

The Regional Board:

17. Supports the reduction of the use of private automobiles and encourages the RDCK and member municipalities to investigate initiatives to expand as requested public and shared transit, including the use of buses, car co-operatives and delivery services.

- Establish a 'Low Emissions Zone' AKA a defined area where access by certain types of fossil-fuel vehicles are prohibited

- Decrease the Vehicle Kilometres Travelled by passenger vehicles 8.75% per year from now to 2030— approximately 11 million VKTs per year.

What are the plans in Metro Vancouver?

- ▶ ZERO or Low Emission Vehicle Zones
- ▶ Emissions Based licensing & parking
- ▶ Levies for undesirable vehicles
- ▶ 2.3.1 Ban full size vehicles from select streets

**VISION
ZERO BC**

Lower speed limits
4 lanes to 2 lanes
Pedestrian only

Assuming that electricity remains as abundant and affordable as today, electric vehicles will continue to have operating costs of roughly one-third that of comparable gas or diesel vehicles.

This will make it cheaper and more attractive to drive more frequently – which could lead to more traffic and congestion. **All personal vehicles** – whether powered by electricity or fossil fuels – occupy scarce urban space and are the main culprits behind nearly all traffic fatalities and injuries, especially involving vulnerable road users.

The personal benefits of EVs also accrue to those who can afford them – further exacerbating inequalities.



Search

Transport 2050 Regional Transportation Strategy

https://www.translink.ca/-/media/translink/documents/plans-and-projects/regional-transportation-strategy/transport-2050/transport_2050_rts.pdf#view=fitH

The goal is to reduce all types of car ownership across Canada

How Will We Measure Success?

Success in achieving greater sustainability on the transportation network will be measured in the following ways:

- Increasing to 30% the number of people using other modes of travel to employment (including carpooling, transit, walking, cycling and other modes) by 2020;
- Increasing transit ridership by 50% (compared to base year of 2008) by 2020; and
- Reducing vehicle ownership to 0.6 vehicles per capita by 2020.

Kamloops

Reduce the overall energy requirements of the transportation system by rapidly shifting as many passenger trips as possible to the **most energy-efficient modes** — walking, rolling, cycling, and transit — in order to **reduce the kilometres driven by vehicles**; accomplishing dramatic shifts in a short period of time will require a combination of regulations, design interventions, and incentives.

MVRD - Transport 2050

Reduce average vehicle ownership per household by 30% from 2017 levels



Victoria

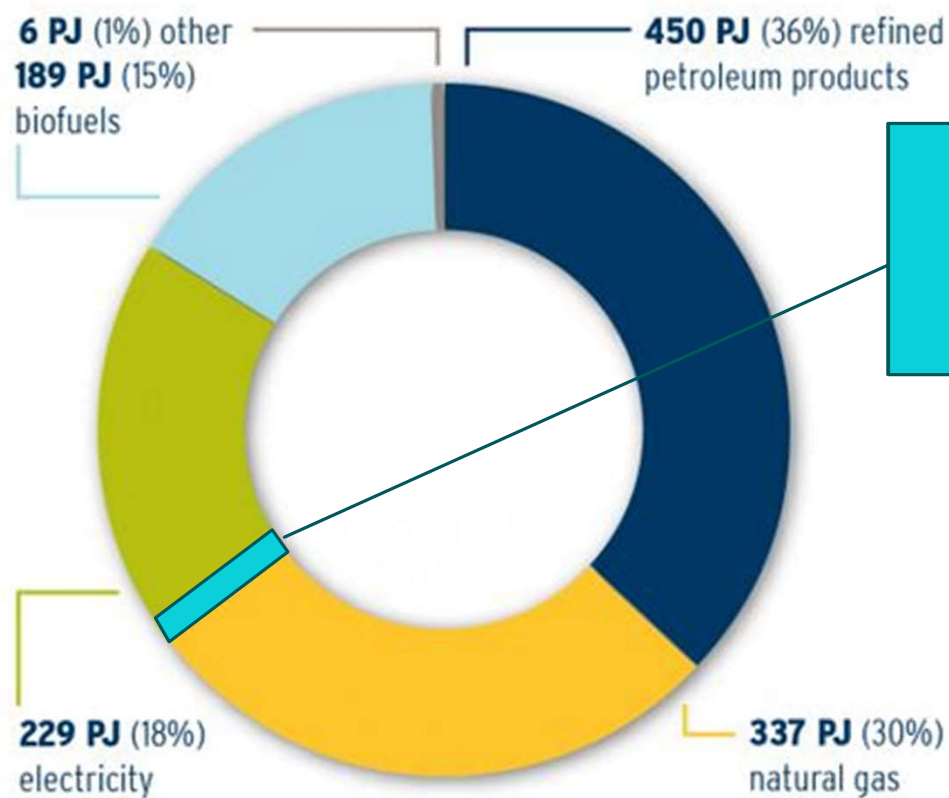


ICE



EVs

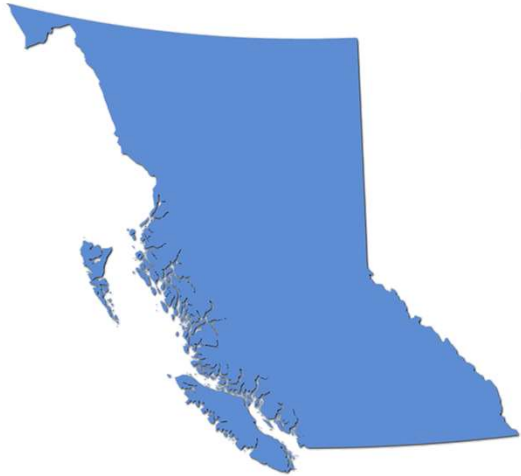
Can We Electrify BC?



Site C = 5.1 TWh

End-use demand by fuel

<https://talkingenergy.ca/stories/facts-about-where-bcs-energy-comes>



Electrifying Everything: Is it even possible?

87 TWh
shortfall

Current Yearly Power
Generation for BC
64 TWh

Site C: **5.1 TWh**

150 years of Energy Infrastructure and
Development

Additional power to electrify
existing gas heating

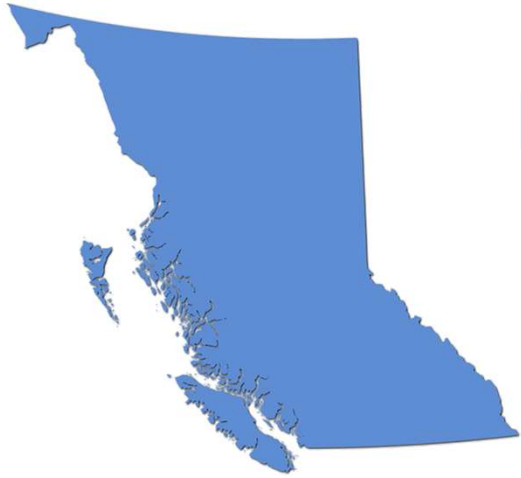
23.3 TWh

Additional power to replace
Diesel ICEVs

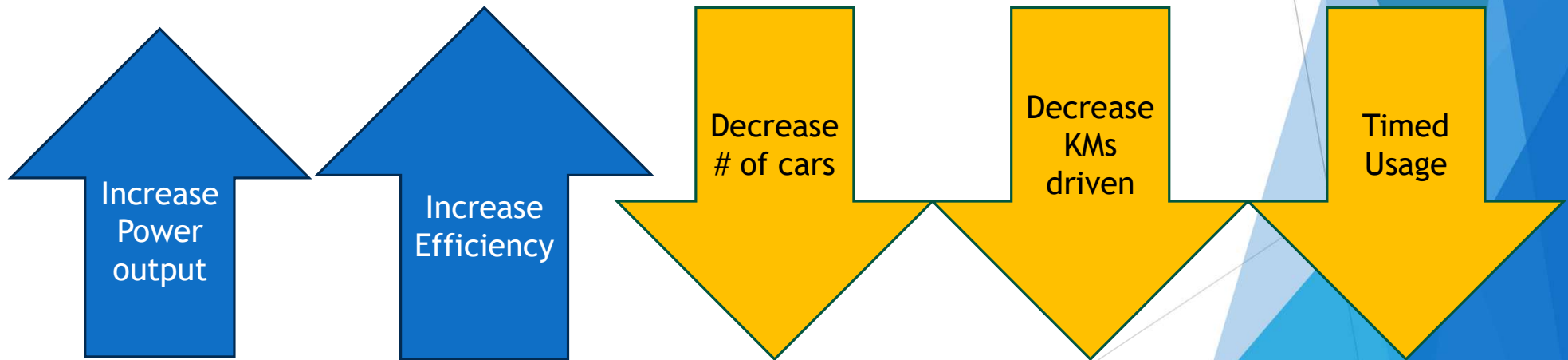
22.5 TWh

Additional power needed to
replace gasoline in ICEVs

41 TWh



Electrifying Everything: Is it even possible?



<https://www.bchydro.com/news/conservation/2021/ev-myths-busted.html>

BC Hydro Coming up Short

Table 5-11 Energy Load Resource Balances After Updated 2021 IRP Planned Demand-Side Measures and Electricity Purchase Agreement Renewals

Surplus / deficit (GWh)	F2027	F2028	F2029	F2030	F2031	F2032	F2033
April 2023 Reference Load Forecast	700	100	-1,000	-2,200	-2,900	-3,100	-3,200
2023 Accelerated electrification load scenario	-1,400	-2,300	-3,400	-5,900	-10,800	-11,600	-12,400
2023 Accelerated electrification with DSM under-delivery scenario	-1,800	-2,900	-4,000	-6,700	-11,800	-12,600	-13,600

2023 IRP UPDATE:

What does BC Hydro say?

We have an energy and capacity surplus BC Hydro is well positioned to serve our customers' province-wide electricity needs for most of the next decade *with additional demand-side measures*, before adding any new clean or renewable energy resources.

demand response technology - *the ability to manage demand such as electric vehicle charging or home appliances* (e.g., water heaters) by shifting electricity demand out of peak times and into periods when supply is more available

DEMAND SIDE MEASURES

Our assessment is that pursuing **more** demand-side measures could:

- **Increase bills** for those not able to take advantage of energy efficiency programs;
- Default customers into opt-out **time-varying rates that are not well-suited to them**; and
- **Increase the risk to ratepayers** of demand-side measures under-delivering on their expected savings, leading BC Hydro to pursue quicker but **more expensive options** in response.

Most effective Demand Side Measure is increasing the price \$\$\$

Consumption & the Zero Waste Circular Economy

- ▶ Reduce, Recycle, Reuse
- ▶ Compact garbage
- ▶ Consume Less



Incoming
Consumption
Interventions

C40 Advocate for Consumption Interventions

- ▶ <https://www.arup.com/-/media/arup/files/publications/c/arup-c40-the-future-of-urban-consumption-in-a-1-5c-world.pdf>



CONSUMPTION INTERVENTION	PROGRESSIVE TARGET IN 2030	AMBITIOUS TARGET IN 2030
 <p>Dietary change (this intervention is characterised by three major changes which are described in more detail)</p>	16 kg of meat per person per year ²¹	0 kg meat consumption
	90 kg dairy consumption (milk or derivative equivalent) per person per year ²²	0 kg dairy consumption (milk or derivative equivalent) per person per year ²³

Table 5
Consumption Interventions for private transport and associated targets.



CONSUMPTION INTERVENTION	PROGRESSIVE TARGET IN 2030	AMBITIOUS TARGET IN 2030
Reduce ownership	190 vehicles per 1,000 people ²⁴	0 private vehicles

Table 4
Consumption Interventions for clothing and textile targets.

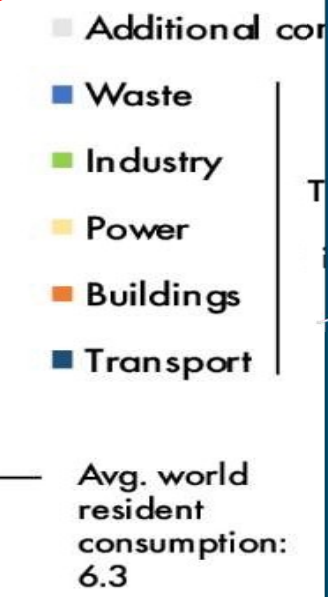
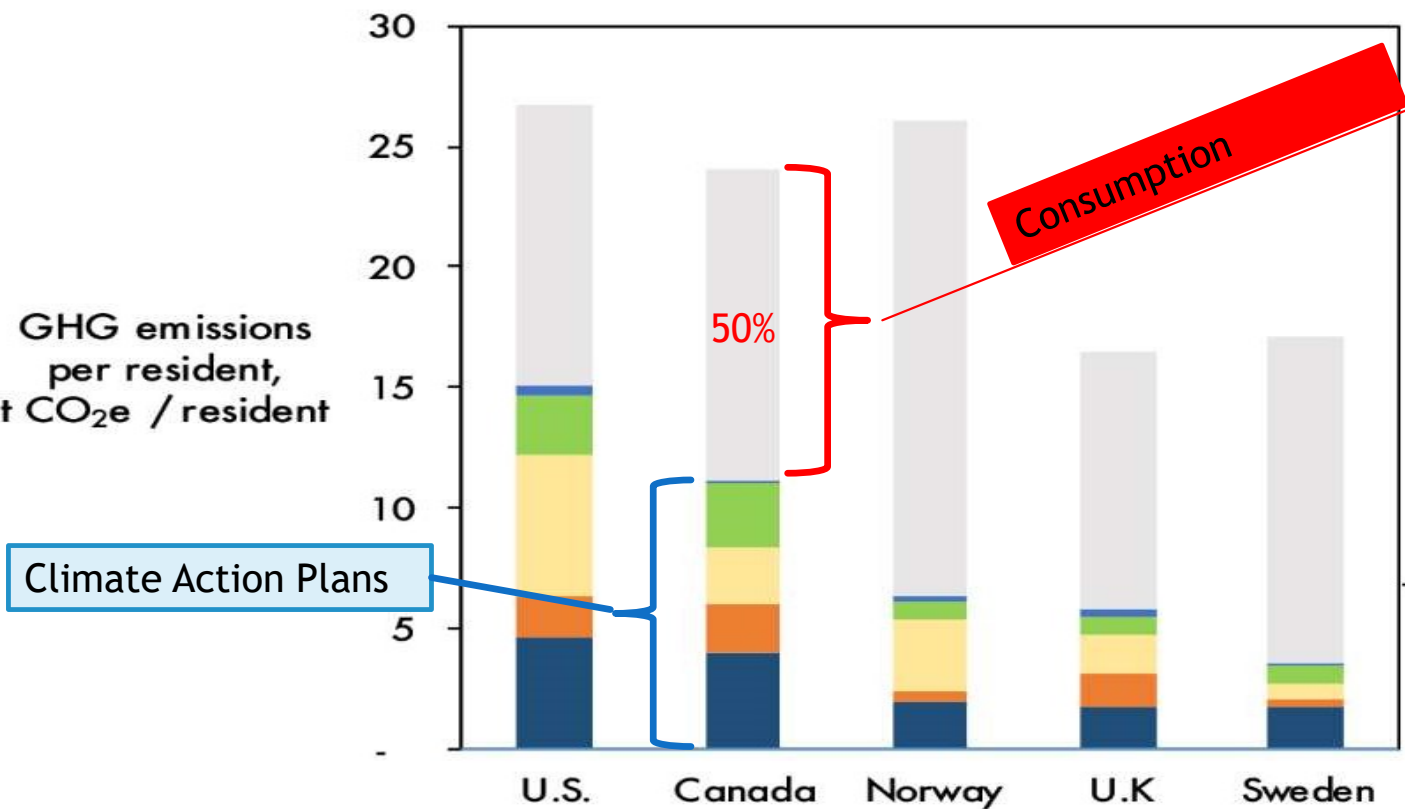


CONSUMPTION INTERVENTION	PROGRESSIVE TARGET IN 2030	AMBITIOUS TARGET IN 2030
Reduce number of clothing and textile items	8 new clothing items per person per year	3 new clothing items per person per year

C40 is 1.6 billion people
36% of world GDP

Consumption Accounts for 50% of GHG Emissions

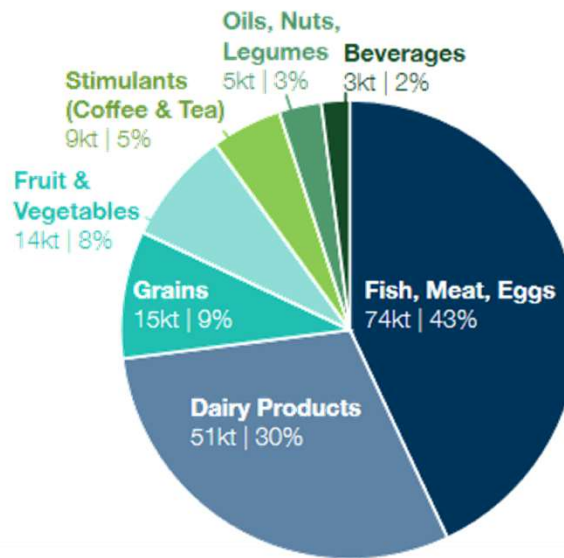
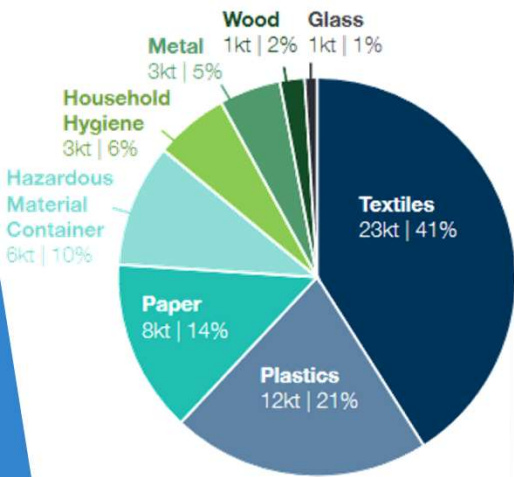
<https://sustainableconsumption.usdn.org/climate/cbei-guidebook/cbei-basics>



Estimated typical consumption-based GHG emissions inventories for cities in selected countries active in the Carbon Cities Alliance. Source: SEI estimates

Evidence of Consumption Interventions coming in BC?

- ▶ Step 1: Inventory emissions
- ▶ Step 2: Intervene



Eco-City Project

In 2017, the City of Victoria piloted the use of a new tool to create a consumption-based inventory. The results revealed a doubling of GHGs when taking into account the embodied emissions from the products and goods

Saanich CCAP

Using a Consumption-Based GHG Inventory, our emissions nearly double, as it includes the GHG emissions associated with producing, manufacturing, transporting and disposing of the food and materials we buy and throw away, whether they are produced locally or anywhere else in the world.

consumed by Victorians. The results of Victoria's consumption-based inventory shows that the choices we make as individuals in what we consume have a significant role to play in reducing our community's GHG emissions.

From Saanich and Victoria Climate Action Plans

RDCK Consumption Interventions Coming?

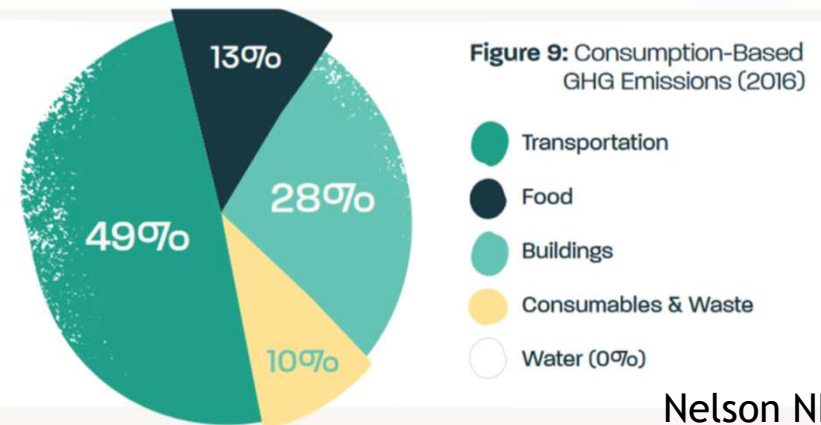


West Kootenay
100% Renewable Energy Plan

▶ Big Move #5: Supporting Actions

▶ “set the stage for future work on community, place-based, and **consumption-based energy and emissions.**”

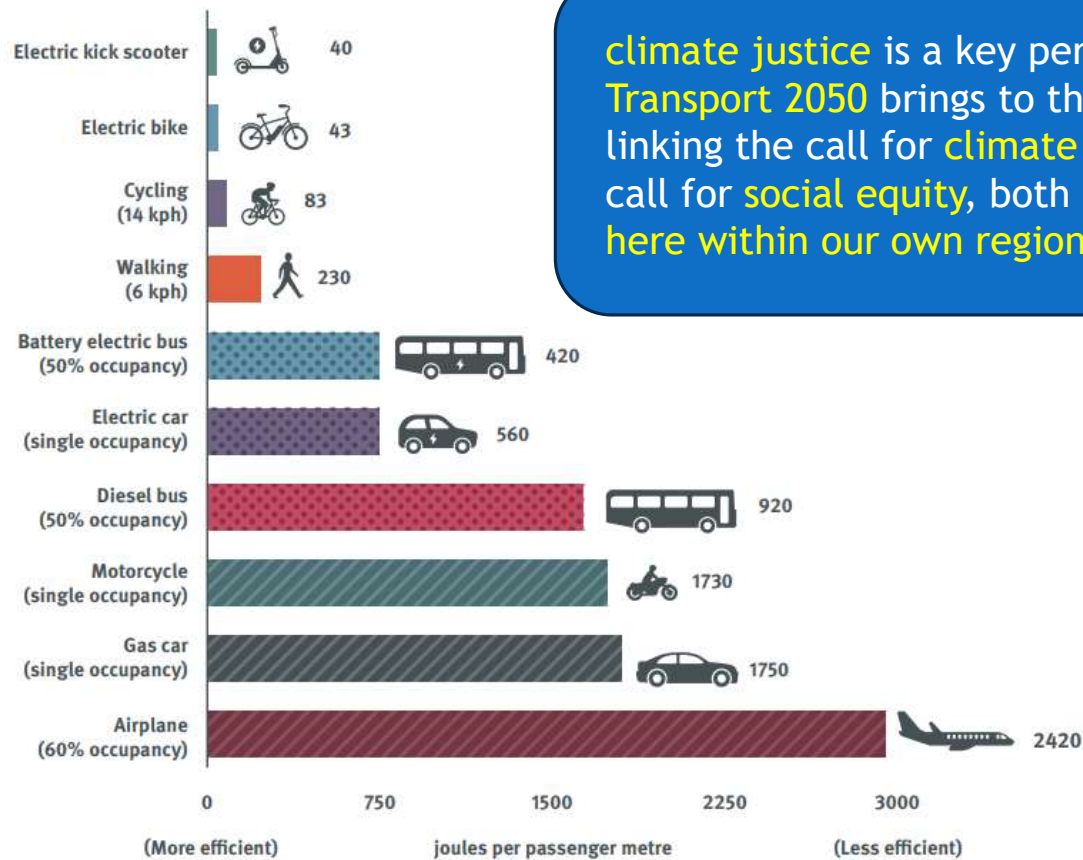
▶ <https://westkootenayrenewableenergy.ca/the-big-moves/supporting-actions/>



Nelson NEXT

Travel “interventions” Incoming?

Figure 11: Energy Efficiency by Mode of Transportation



climate justice is a key perspective that Transport 2050 brings to these actions – linking the call for climate action with the call for social equity, both globally and here within our own region.

CTV NEWS

LIVE

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT | News

Roughly 10 per cent of global emissions come from tourism, new climate report says

Saving the world = Tracking Plastic



Measuring Success

Metrics

Success towards the primary objective will be measured by the annual reduction in tonnes of solid waste from Vancouver disposed to landfill and incinerator, with a 2040 target of zero tonnes disposed.

A screenshot of a CBC News article. The top navigation bar includes the CBC logo, a 'MENU' dropdown, a search icon, and a user profile icon. A red banner below the navigation contains the word 'NEWS' and a 'Sections' dropdown. The article is categorized under 'Politics' and has the headline 'Here's how a Canada-wide plastics registry could save you money'. A sub-headline reads 'Critics call plan impractical, government overreach'. The author is 'David Thurton · CBC News' and the article was posted on 'Jan 06, 2024' at '1:00 AM PST', with a 'Last Updated: January 8' timestamp. The main image of the article shows a large pile of discarded plastic waste, including water bottles, containers, and other debris.

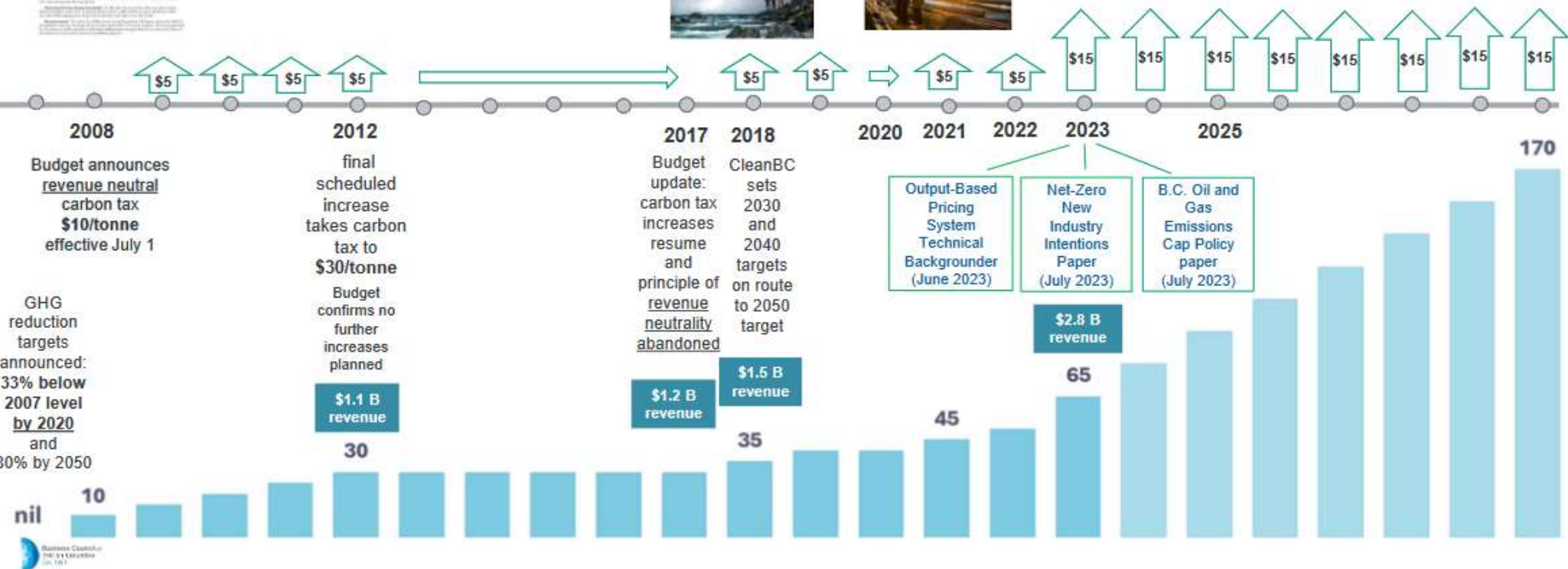
Government's own modelling shows its CleanBC plan will dampen economic growth and set B.C.'s prosperity back more than a decade

According to the NDP government's own modelling, implementing the CleanBC policy agenda...

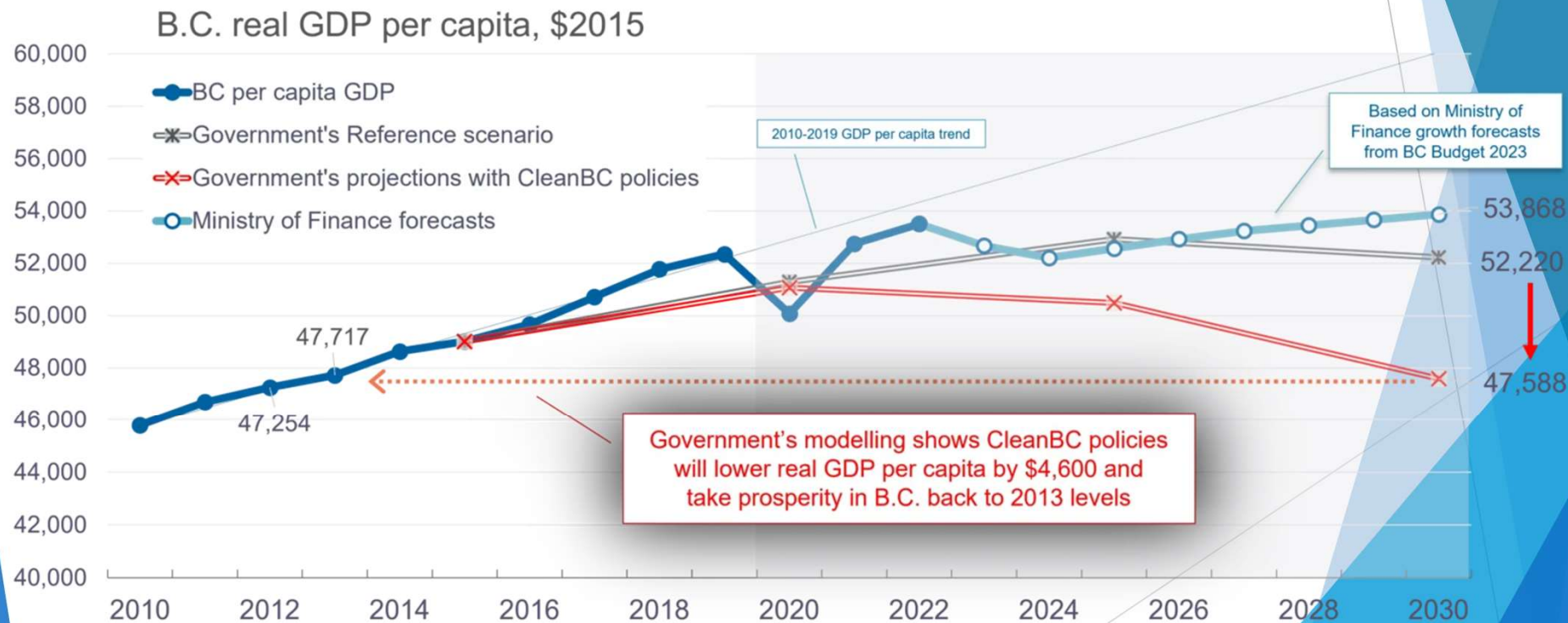
B.C.'S CARBON TAX



Business Council of
British Columbia
Est. 1966

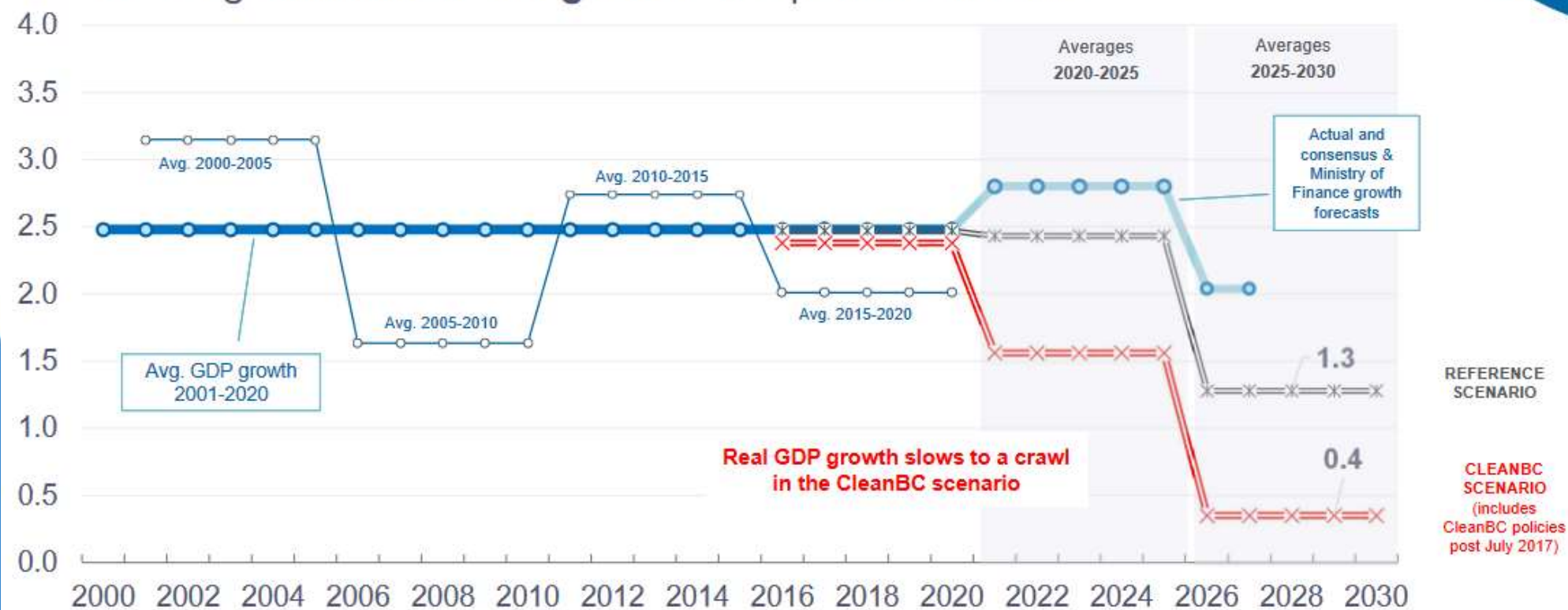


CLEANBC POLICIES PROJECTED TO TAKE PROSPERITY IN B.C. BACK TO 2013 LEVELS



B.C.'S AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWS TO JUST 0.4% IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE DECADE

B.C. avg. annual real GDP growth over periods shown, %



Smart City Infrastructure

- ▶ Smart Meters
- ▶ Smart Thermostats
- ▶ 5G
- ▶ LED light fixtures
- ▶ Cameras, Radar, sound
- ▶ Artificial Intelligence (Intelligent City)

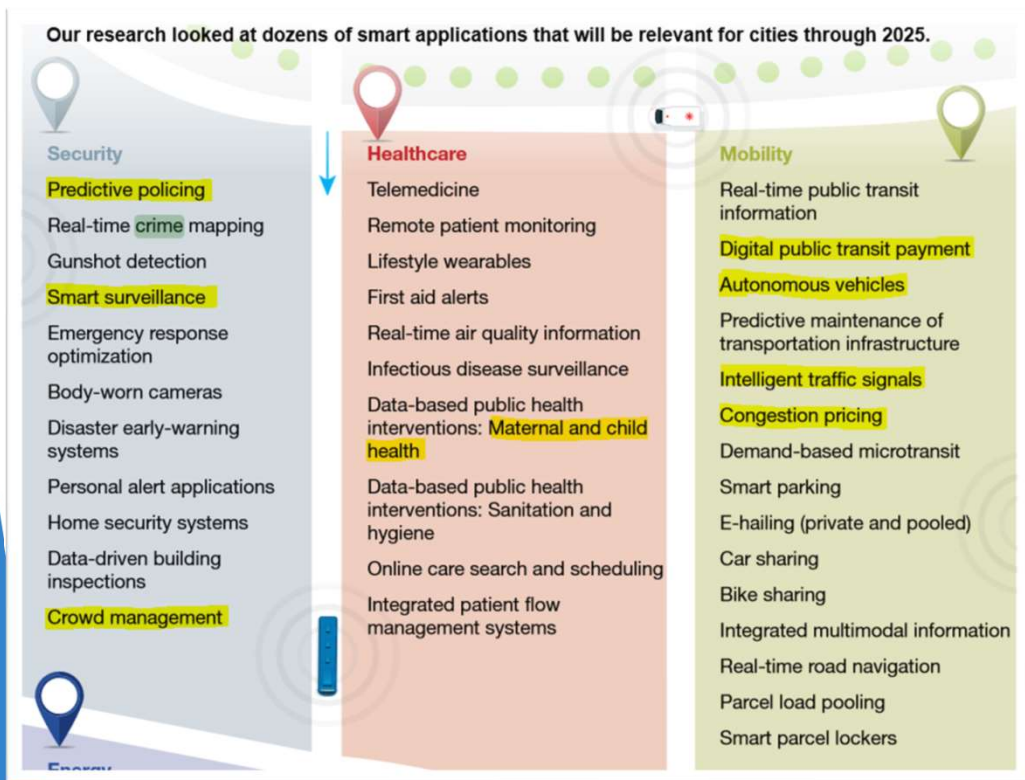


What is a Smart City?



Mckinsey Global Institute on Smart Cities

▶ <https://www.mckinsey.com/-/media/mckinsey/business%20functions/operations/our%20insights/smart%20cities%20digital%20solutions%20for%20a%20more%20livable%20future/mgi-smart-cities-full-report.pdf>



Smart City
=
Tracking & Control to
achieve Sustainable
Development

70%
of the Sustainable
Development
Goals can be
advanced



5G Repeaters

- ▶ Every 100m in your residential neighbourhoods

5G Towers

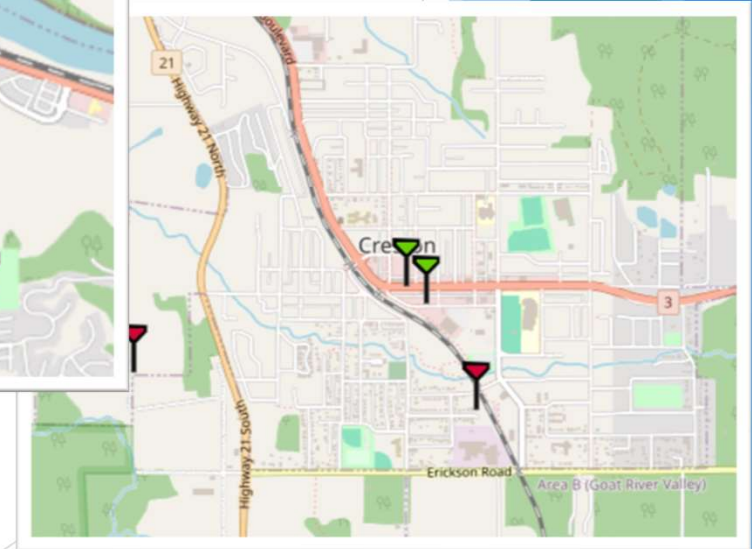
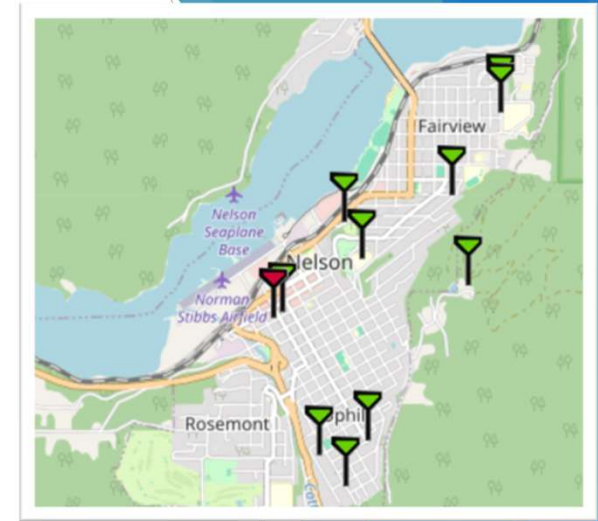
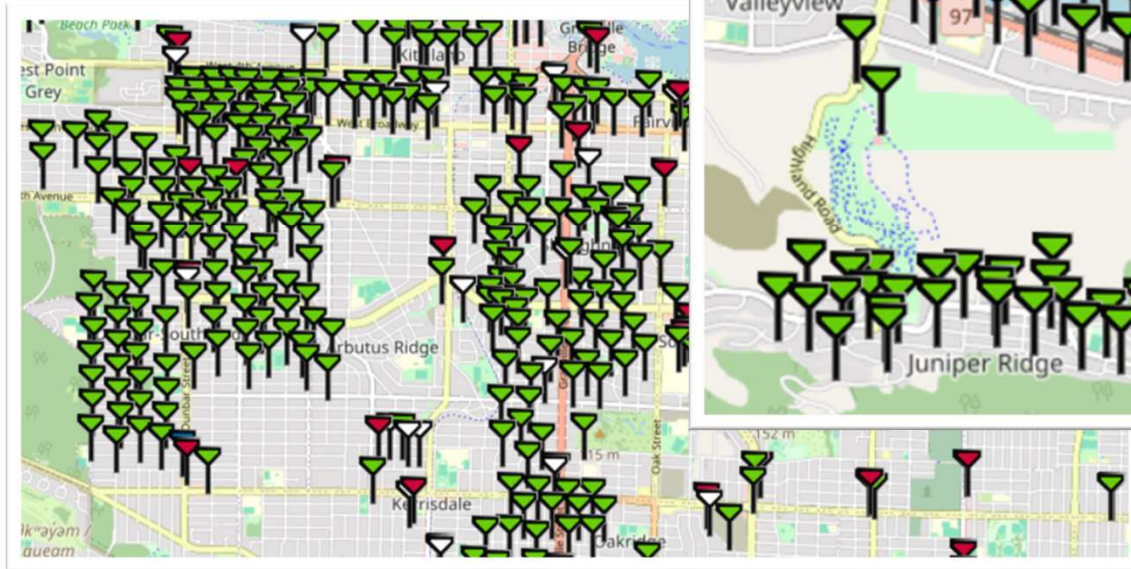
Macro

\ Micro

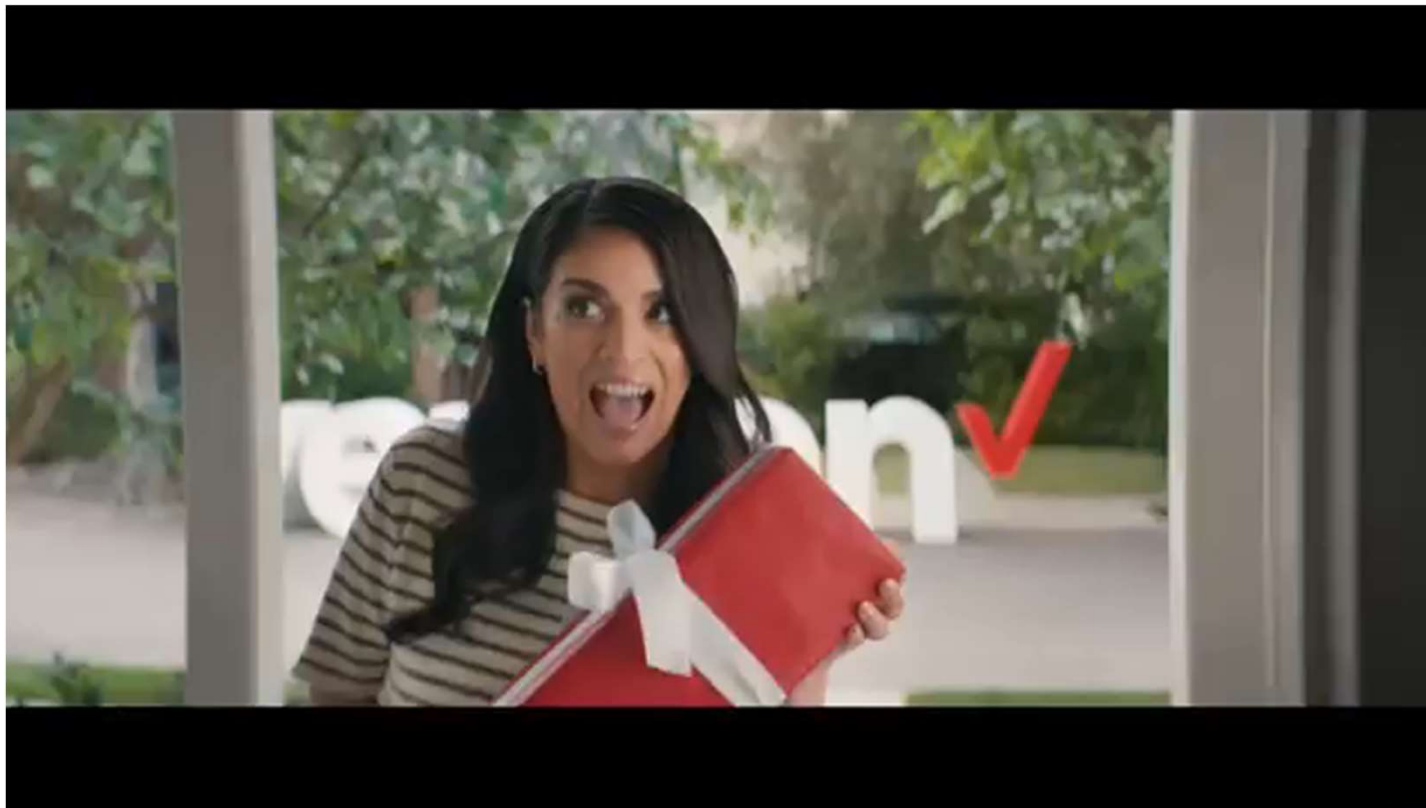


How to identify 5G Towers in your neighbourhood

- ▶ https://www.ertyu.org/steven_nikkel/cancellsites.html
- ▶ Check for cell towers in your neighbourhood
- ▶ Federally Regulated
- ▶ Safety Code 6



Trend: Cut the Cord



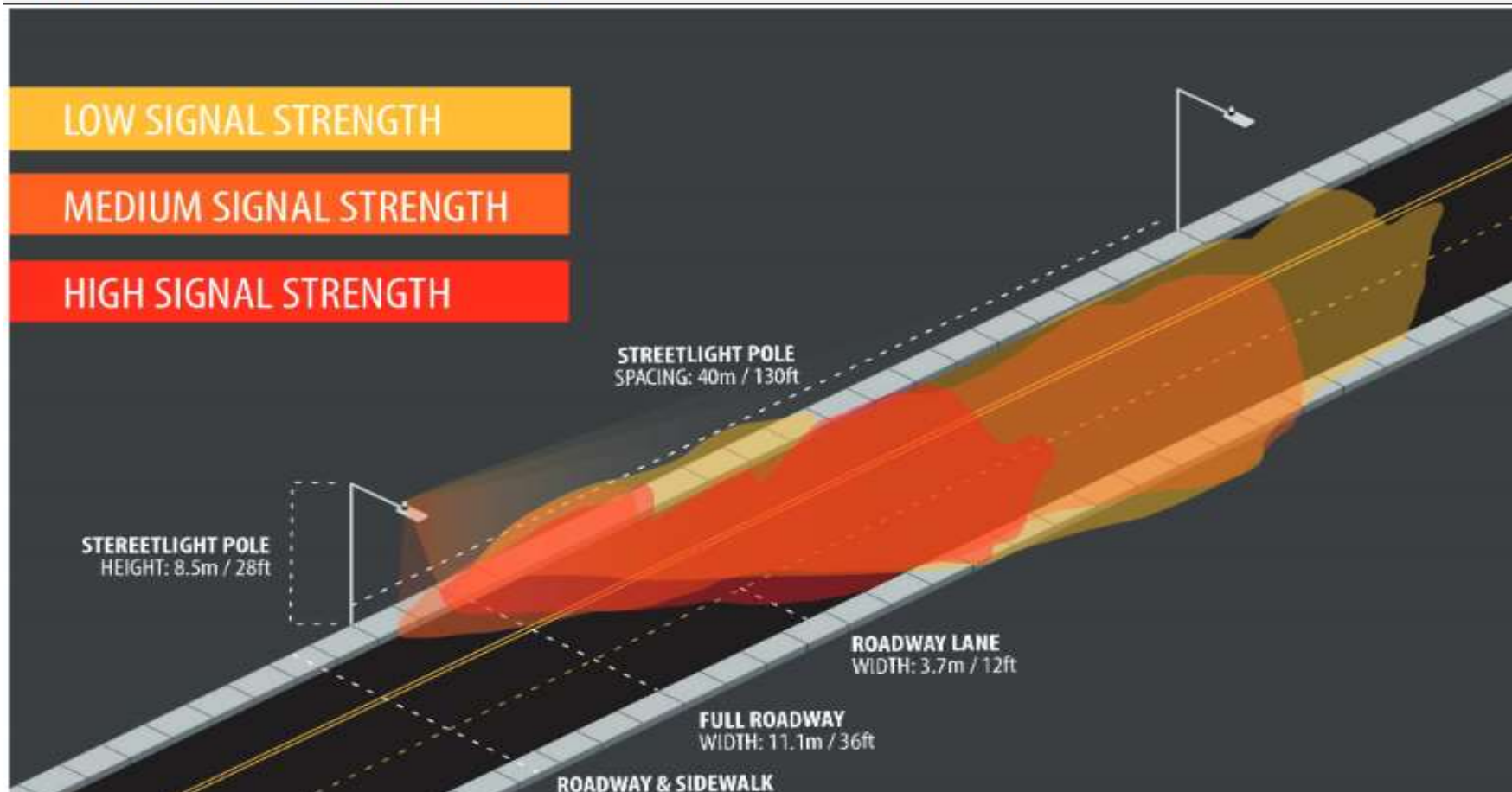
Street Lights / Traffic Equipment



- ▶ In Saanich (Victoria)

Speed Monitoring

RADAR SIGNAL STRENGTH





For Speed Monitoring



For Air Quality Measurements



For Noise Monitoring



For Safety



For Traffic Analysis

Multiple Sensors, ANY* Streetlight

- ▶ Watch this video:
<https://vimeo.com/637510804>
- ▶ <https://www.liveablecities.com/>
- ▶ Any brand sensor can be installed on any brand streetlight with same plug type

Liveable Cities



BC Transit UMO + MaaS



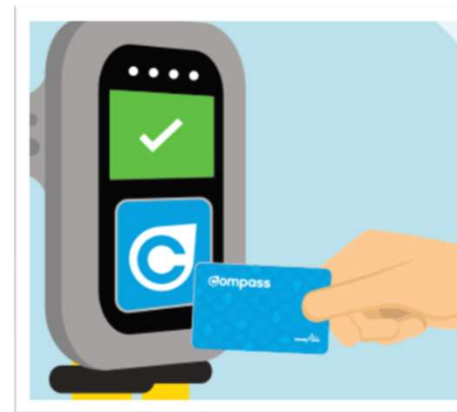
- ▶ UMO Ride share app, tracks users locations, times etc
- ▶ “Mulit-Modal” Transit Plan regional plan calls for single app to combine MaaS providers and BC Transit called DODT
- ▶ UMO is a joint venture between BC Transit and CUBIC Corporation
- ▶ Compass Pass is managed by CUBIC Corporation

<https://www.bctransit.com/umo>

Creston MMTP

Digital On-Demand Transit

The overlap between times and services of the daytime fixed route and handyDART services indicates the potential to consider combining them through a digital on-demand service. Digital on Demand Transit (DODT) is an IT-enabled private multi-passenger transportation services, using dynamically generated routes, which may expect passengers to make their way to and from common pick-up or drop-off points. Vehicles can range from large SUVs to vans to shuttle buses. DODT has gained popularity in the past few years across the world. Agencies are using this technology in combination with existing fixed route to expand their network and improve customer experience.



BC Transit Modernizes Victoria's Fare Payment System with Cubic's Umo Platform

<https://www.cubic.com>

What is CUBIC Corporation?

2 Main Businesses
Transportation and.....

CUBIC™

 **CUBIC®**



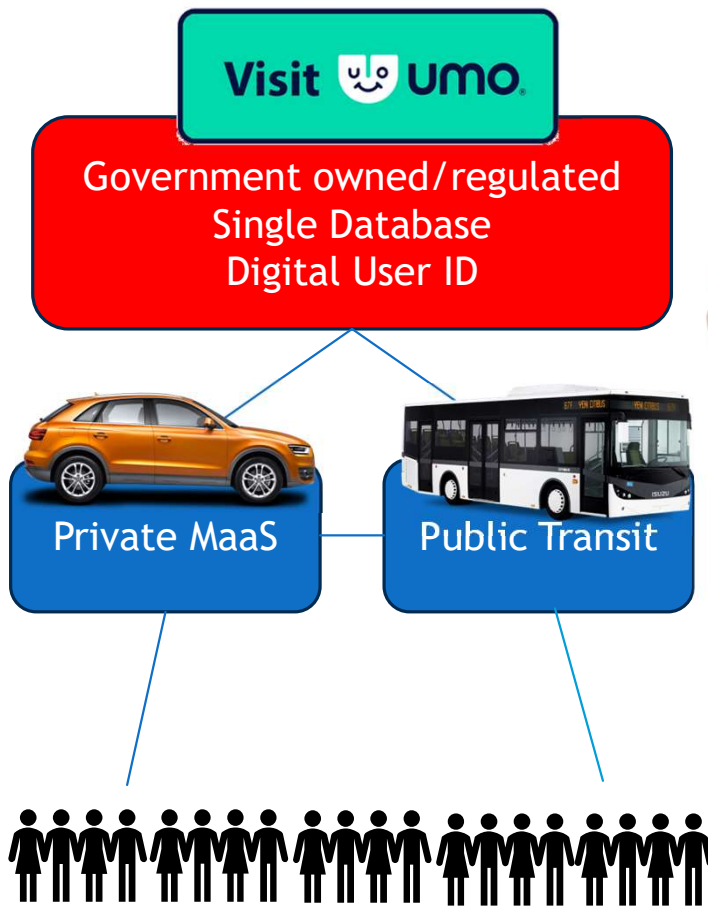
Trusted Capabilities to
Accelerate the NextAdvantage

 **CUBIC®**

- Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Vehicles ▾
- U.S. Army Capabilities Integration Center (ARCIC) ▾
- U.S. Army Combined Arms Center (CAC)
Analytical Support ▾
- Enhanced Army Global Logistics Enterprise
(EAGLE) ▾
- Fielded Training Systems Support (FTSS) III ▾
- Maneuver Center of Excellence (MCoE) Training
and Support Services for Fort Benning, GA ▾



Centralized Control of Transport



MVRD Transport 2050

- 6.7.4. Require mobility service providers licensed or permitted to operate in this region to **share real-time mobility data** via API with the urban data trust for the purposes of:
- a. Retrospective planning analysis and forecasting input.
 - b. Auditing and enforcement of licence terms and conditions in support of regional and local objectives.
 - c. Dynamic system management.

MVRD Transport 2050 / Track & Trace

https://www.translink.ca/-/media/translink/documents/plans-and-projects/regional-transportation-strategy/transport-2050/transport_2050_rts.pdf#view=fitH

2.3.4. Establish a comprehensive and secure database of urban mobility data through:

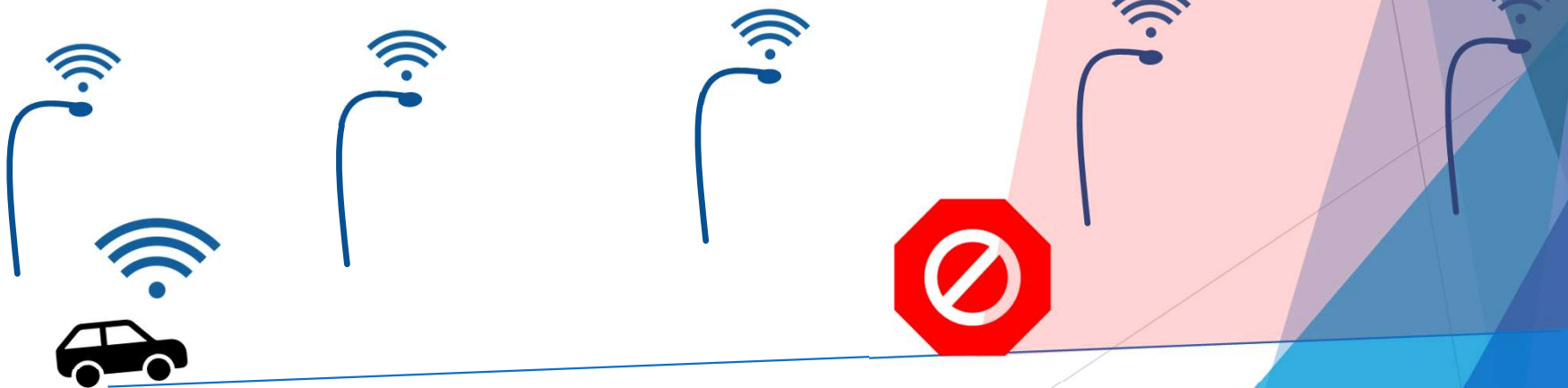
- a. Ensuring a regionally consistent approach to the deployment, operation, and maintenance of real-time sensors across the transportation network, including establishing data standards and communications protocols for interoperability.
- b. Collecting urban mobility data with real-time sensors and GPS devices.
- c. Storing collected information in two key databases: one for all non-personal and de-identified information that is open and accessible to third parties via an API, and one that includes private data that is **restricted** to a small number of public officials with high security clearance.

6.7.3. Establish a **regional Transport System Manager** function with the **ability to license/permit** a broad range of **mobility service providers** for operation in the region. A regional approach is intended to provide a simplified one-stop shop for industry; prevent a patchwork of local regulations; maintain a level playing field for open, fair competition; establish consistency in requirements across mobility industry sectors (such as data requirements); and support

CONTEXT: Could this could be abused?

During another lockdown

- If you travel outside of your zone you could be fined (UK ULEV ZONE)
- If you travel too many kms you could be fined
- All of your vehicle movements can be recorded and monitored in a data base
- EVs can be set with boundaries where they turn off or stop if you go outside of your area.
- MaaS vehicles are all deactivated by government mandate



CSIS Warns Against Smart Cities

- ▶ Unauthorized access to Utilities
- ▶ All utilities remotely controlled (denial of service)
- ▶ Foreign enemies can attack city infrastructure with computer
- ▶ Tracks and traces everything citizens does
- ▶ CSIS Recommendations to city Councils:
 - ▶ Engage citizens early to ensure awareness and understanding of the privacy and security implications to facilitate meaningful public consultation.
 - ▶ Be transparent with citizens about the data collected in smart cities and the ways it is used and handled, where it is stored, and how it is protected.
 - ▶ Do your due diligence. Smart city technology and software vendors, and their supply chains, should be assessed very carefully to ensure that data access, storage, transfer, and use will take place in a manner and location that protects the safety, security and privacy of Canadians.

▶ <https://www.ctvnews.ca/politics/csis-warns-smart-city-technology-can-open-door-to-attacks-foreign-interference-1.6305755>

▶ <https://www.canada.ca/en/security-intelligence-service/corporate/publications/smart-cities-national-security/smart-cities-national-security-list.html>



Why is the council doing this?

- ▶ Council are good people who are trying to do their job
- ▶ Following their strategic plan
- ▶ Strategic plan, OCP & Plans, developed based on Provincial government plans
- ▶ Provincial government makes changes based on Federal government
- ▶ Federal government made changes based on Paris Accord, Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 21

Council Strategic Plan

2023-2026 Council Strategic Plan



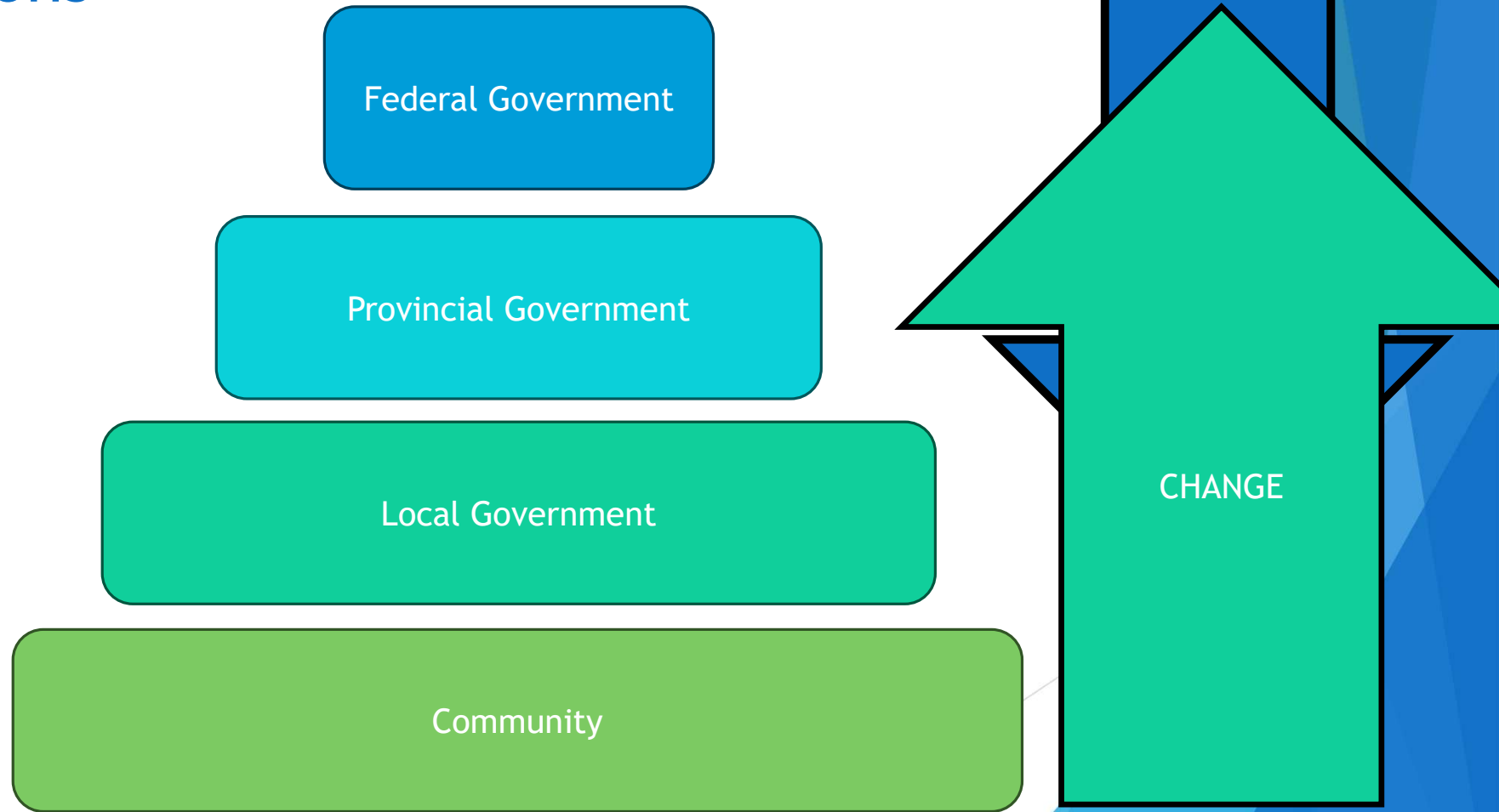
<https://www.mapleridge.ca/2369/Council-Strategic-Plan>

Why is the council doing this?

- ▶ **\$\$\$** Sustainability is a source of funding for the city
- ▶ Everyone is doing it
- ▶ Good media coverage
- ▶ There is no conspiracy to take your rights away
 - ▶ Likely side effect of the current policies because there are **no safeguards & no context**



Solutions



Solutions

- ▶ **Organize & Associate**
- ▶ Do what other groups are doing

- ▶ **Build relationships with government**
Stop looking from the outside in, get inside
- ▶ **Build relationships with media**
- ▶ **Build relationships with community**



Solutions

- ▶ **TARGET THE OCP**
- ▶ OCP only covers sustainable development, doesn't use a "lens" of individual rights
- ▶ **PUT IN SAFEGUARDS:**
 - ▶ "Where practical, effective, economically feasible and agreed upon by the community"
 - ▶ "The city recognizes the rights of citizens to privacy, mobility, property ownership Etc"
 - ▶ Vote in councilors that understand the issues and use a Kootneys First ideology
 - ▶ Educate and or vote in new MLAs



What we did in Kamloops

▶ <https://www.kamloopscsc.org/>



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Kamloops Common Sense Climate Policy Association (KCSC). At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for HOME, NEWS, POLICY, and MEMBERSHIP. The KCSC logo, featuring three stylized human figures in blue and green, is positioned above the menu. The main content area is split into two sections: a large landscape photograph of Kamloops on the left, and a light green call-to-action box on the right. The call-to-action box contains the text 'WELCOME', 'Join the KCSC Association today', 'Together we are stronger!', and a black 'JOIN NOW' button. Below this, there is an 'EVENTS' section with the heading 'Upcoming events and town hall meetings'. A specific event is listed for 'January 24th' at '6:00pm - 8:30p', titled 'Community Council Engagement'.

KCSC

HOME NEWS POLICY MEMBERSHIP

WELCOME

Join the KCSC Association today

Together we are stronger!

JOIN NOW

EVENTS

Upcoming events and town hall meetings

January 24th Community Council Engagement 6:00pm - 8:30p

Keep Government Local
Common Sense Climate Policy

Freedom Movement Fails at Communicating



Pick single issue or issues and focus on those



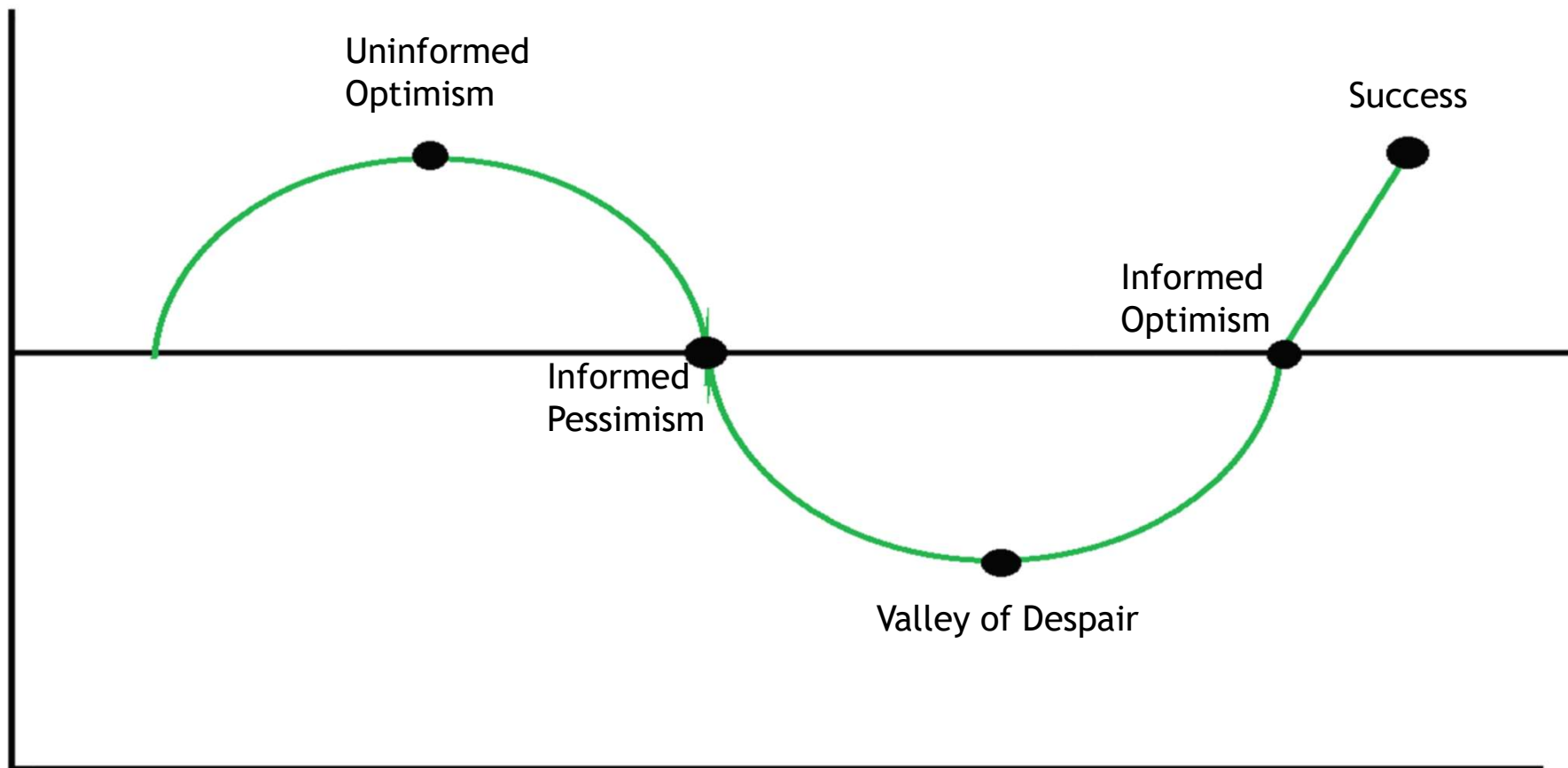
You need to communicate clearly



Avoid the freedom movement circus tent of ideas



Rome Wasn't Built in a Day



SUMMARY

What I'm NOT Saying

- ▶ 15 minute development concept is bad
- ▶ Mixed use development is bad
- ▶ Offering active transport options is bad
- ▶ Technology is necessarily bad
- ▶ Retrofitting is bad

Summary

What I AM Saying

- ▶ **Concentration of transport data and control in one place is a problem, it must be developed with privacy and freedom in a distributed way**
- ▶ **Forcing use of active transport and limiting the ownership of mobility is a problem, we must support BOTH**
- ▶ **Unrestricted rollout of technology without consideration for privacy and freedom is a problem, we must have guardrails**
- ▶ **Retrofitting by force will put homeowners into debt, let the market deal with it**

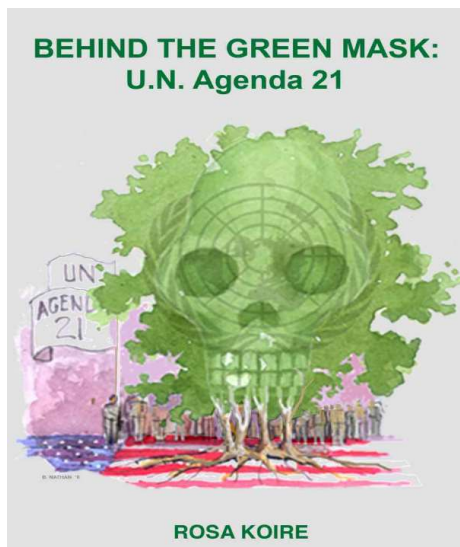
Summary

What I AM Saying

- ▶ **Collective Rights** must be defined clearly with guardrails to stop abuses (even well meaning)
- ▶ **Individual Rights** must be considered at the **LOCAL LEVEL**
- ▶ **Sustainable Development** is more than the environment, it is an economic, social, philosophical, political system designed to restructure our society and economy

Search Words in Documents

- ▶ Reduce, Restrict, Decrease
- ▶ Traffic Calming
- ▶ Inventory, consumption based inventory
- ▶ Emission
- ▶ Growth Boundary
- ▶ Urban Densification
- ▶ Mixed-use
- ▶ Compact neighbourhoods
- ▶ Complete Streets, Complete Neighbourhoods
- ▶ Thin Streets aka diet streets
- ▶ MaaS - Movement as a Service
 - ▶ Ride Share
 - ▶ Shared mobility
 - ▶ Mobility as a service
- ▶ Target Zero
- ▶ Climate Action
- ▶ Car light
- ▶ Future mobility, future transport plans
- ▶ Inventory, monitor, intervention
- ▶ Consumption



Recommended Reading

- ▶ <https://www.behindthegreenmask.com/>
- ▶ Rosa Koire - Behind the Green Mask