



The Corporation of the Village of Salmo

REGULAR MEETING (#17-21) INCLUDING ITEMS CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

A Regular Meeting of the Council of the Village of Salmo to held in Council Chambers at 423 Davies Avenue, Salmo, B.C. on **Tuesday, October 12, 2021** at 7:00 p.m.

To comply with COVID-19 protocols, the public may attend electronically. Please email the CAO at cao@salmo.ca for details.

Traditional Lands Acknowledgement Statement: We acknowledge and respect the indigenous peoples within whose traditional lands we are meeting today.

AGENDA:

1. Call to Order

2. Adoption of Agenda

RECOMMENDATION:

Pg.1

That the draft agenda of Regular Meeting #17-21 of Tuesday, October 12, 2021 be adopted as amended from *Council Procedure Bylaw #663, 2014* Schedule "A" to include a New Business section, a Public Question period and an *In Camera* meeting.

3. New Business

4. Delegations - NIL

5. Adoption of the Minutes

(1) **RECOMMENDATION:**

Pg.5

That the draft minutes of Regular Meeting #16-21 of Tuesday, September 28, 2021 be adopted as presented.

6. Referrals from Delegations - NIL

7. Referrals from Prior Meetings

(1) **Salmo Transportation Study Proposals**

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That Council award the contract for the Transportation Study in the amount of \$34,960 to WSP, out of Jasper, AB.

8. Policy Development & Review - NIL

9. Bylaw Review & Development

(1) **Tax Exemption Bylaw #736, 2022**

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RECOMMENDATION:

That the "Tax Exemption Bylaw #736, 2022" be given first reading.

That the "Tax Exemption Bylaw #736, 2022" be given second and third reading.

10. Accounts Payable

RECOMMENDATION:

Pg.55

That Council receive for information the list of accounts payable cheques and electronic fund transfers from September 24, 2021 to October 7, 2021 totaling \$110,767.11.

11. Correspondence Requiring a Council Decision

- (1) Notice on Title: 408 Sayward Avenue, Salmo, BC for Building Bylaw #618 Infractions**

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RECOMMENDATION:

That Council direct the Chief Administrative Officer of the Corporation of the Village of Salmo to file a Notice on Title at the Land Title and Survey Authority of BC office stating that a resolution has been made under Section 57 of the *Community Charter* by the Corporation of the Village of Salmo relating to land legally described as Parcel B (Being A Consolidation of Lots 22 and 23, See CA8412785) Block 12 District Lot 206A Kootenay District Plan 622.

- (2) Development Variance Permit Application No.001-2021: 725 Rotter Avenue, Salmo, BC**

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RECOMMENDATION:

That Council approve the Development Variance Permit application No. 001-2021 to allow a variance to "*The Village of Salmo Zoning Bylaw 489, 2001*" Part 4: Zones, Section 4.4.3 (2) to allow for a carport to be constructed 4 feet from the front property line, varying by 10.76 feet from the bylaw requirement.

12. Correspondence for Information Only

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receive for information the following correspondence from:

- (1) BC Hydro Re: Columbia River Operations Summary Update Fall 2021 - #90**
(2) Village of New Denver Re: Improvement of Kootenay Savings Credit Union Service Delivery - #91

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13. Member Reports & Inquiries

- (1) Councillor Endersby**
(2) Councillor Heatlie
(3) Councillor Huser
(4) Councillor Segall
(5) Mayor Lockwood

RECOMMENDATION:

Pg.75

That the verbal and written reports of Mayor and Council be received for information.

14. Public Question Period

15. In Camera Resolution

That the meeting be closed to the public under Sections 90(1)(g) of the *Community Charter*.

16. In Camera Items

(1) Legal

17. Adjournment

The next regularly scheduled Council meeting will be on October 26, 2021



REGULAR MEETING #16-21 MINUTES

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Council of the Village of Salmo held in Council Chambers at 423 Davies Avenue, Salmo, B.C. on Tuesday, September 28, 2021 at 7:00 p.m.

PRESENT:

<u>In Person:</u>	<u>Electronically:</u>
Mayor Diana Lockwood	Councillor Jacquie Huser
Councillor Jonathon Heatlie	Councillor Farrell Segall
	CAO Anne Williams
	Members of the Public - 1

REGRETS: Councillor Jennifer Endersby

CALL TO ORDER: The Mayor called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

AGENDA:

R1-16-21 Moved and seconded, the draft agenda of Regular Meeting #16-21 of Tuesday, September 28, 2021 be adopted as amended from *Council Procedure Bylaw No. 663, 2014 Schedule "B"* to include a New Business section, Bylaw Development & Review section, a Public Question period and a discussion re the Sustainable Communities conference. Carried.

NEW BUSINESS:

R2-16-21 Moved and seconded, that Council approve the contract with the City of Nelson Re: Contract for Financial Services of Nelson for financial services to December 31, 2023 at \$36,000 per annum. Carried.

Sustainable Communities Conference Council discussed the conference budget. Due COVID, none of the \$8,500 budgeted for conferences has been spent. Therefore, there are sufficient funds to support attendance at this electronic conference.

R3-16-21 Moved and seconded, that up to three Councillors attend at a cost of \$250 person. Carried.

DELEGATIONS: NIL

MINUTES:

R4-16-21 Moved and seconded, the minutes of the 75th Anniversary Media Select Committee Meeting of Friday, May 28, 2021 be adopted as presented. Carried.

75th Anniversary Media Select Committee
May 28, 2021

R5-16-21 Moved and seconded, the minutes of the 75th Anniversary Media
75th Anniversary Media Select Committee Meeting of Friday, June 25, 2021 be adopted as
Select Committee presented.
June 25, 2021 Carried.

R6-16-21 Moved and seconded, the draft minutes of the Regular Council
Regular Meeting Meeting #14-21 of Tuesday, August 24, 2021 be adopted as presented.
August 24, 2021 Carried.

REFERRALS FROM DELEGATIONS: NIL

REFERRALS FROM PRIOR MEETINGS:

R7-16-21 Council discussed the funding request from the Salmo Ski Hill. The
Salmo Ski Hill Re: retro-fit will benefit local residents.
Support for Salmo Ski
Hill Lodge and Patrol Moved and seconded, that \$7,000 from the Salmo Community
Building Retrofit Project Development fund be allocated to this project.
- #72 Carried.

BYLAW DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW:

R8-16-21 Moved and seconded, that the “*Third Street Highway Closure Bylaw*
#734, 2021”, having had three readings, and having received Ministry
Third Street Highway Closure Bylaw #734, approval, be reconsidered and adopted.
2021 – Adoption Carried.

R9-16-21 Moved and seconded, that the “*First Street Laneway Closure Bylaw*
#735, 2021”, having had three readings, and having received Ministry
First Street Laneway Closure Bylaw #735, approval, be reconsidered and adopted.
2021 – Adoption Carried.

OPERATIONAL REPORTS:

R10-16-21 Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the written
Civic Works report provided by Civic Works Foreman Fred Paton for the period of
August 20, 2021 to September 23, 2021 (see *Appendix A*).
Carried.

R11-16-21 Moved and seconded, that staff, from now until the end of the year,
will mark on the Civic Works Report what was done by the fourth
person on weekends.
Carried.

R12-16-21 Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the written
Fire Department report dated September 1, 2021 provided by Fire Chief David Hearn for
the period of August 2021 (see *Appendix A*).
Carried.

R13-16-21
Bylaw Enforcement

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the written report on bylaw enforcement for the period of August 2021 (see *Appendix A*).

Carried.

R14-16-21
Administration

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the written reports as presented by CAO Williams (see *Appendix A*).

Carried.

Strategic Plan

NIL

FINANCIAL REPORTS:

R15-16-21
Accounts Payable

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the list of accounts payable cheques and electronic fund transfers from August 20, 2021 to September 23, 2021 totaling \$227,984.92.

Carried.

R16-16-21
Treasurer's Report

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the Treasurer's Report for August 2021.

Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE REQUIRING A COUNCIL DECISION

R17-16-21
RDCK Re: Council Letter
of Support Request for
RDCK Resource
Recovery Plan, August
12, 2021 - #78

Moved and seconded, that Council provide a letter of support for the RDCK Resource Recovery Plan dated August 12, 2021.

Carried.

MADD Canada Re: Ad in
the MADD Message
Yearbook - #79

Council agreed to decline the opportunity to advertise in the MADD Message Yearbook.

RECUSAL

The Mayor recused herself and exited the meeting at 7:50 p.m. in order that Council could discuss the request from Supportive Housing.

R18-19-21
Salmo and Area
Supportive Housing
Society Re: Ten Year
Permissive Tax
Exemption Request
(2023 to 2032) - #80

Moved and seconded, that this item be tabled until the October 12th meeting in order to receive more financial information from the applicants.

Carried.

RETURN

The Mayor returned to the meeting at 8:01 p.m.

- R19-16-21
Castlegar & District
Community Services
Society Re: Kootenay
Rent Bank - #81
- Moved and seconded, that this item be tabled, and that staff be directed with Community Services regarding the rent bank.
- Carried.
- R20-16-21
RDCK Re: 2022
Woodstove Exchange
Program - #82
- Moved and seconded, that Council partner with the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) to offer Village of Salmo residents who replace old, inefficient woodstoves with new, efficient and certified heating appliances a rebate, of which \$100 per applicant is to be paid for by the Village, to a maximum of two rebates totalling \$200.
- Carried.
- Regional District of
Mount Waddington Re:
Contribution to Help
the Village of Lytton
Rebuild - #84
- Council agreed that the Village would not support the challenge to contribute to the Village of Lytton to help rebuild their community at this time.
- R21-16-21
Ambulance Paramedics
of British Columbia -
CUPE 873 Re:
Emergency Paramedics
and Dispatchers: Who
we are and what we do!
- #89
- Moved and seconded, that Council support the Ambulance Paramedics of British Columbia – CUPE 873 request and write to both the Health Minister and Health Critic to advocate for enhanced paramedic services and healthcare in our community.
- Carried.
- R22-16-21
RDCK Re: Letter of
Consent – Kootenay
Lake West Transit
Service Amendment
Bylaw No. 2707, 2021
- Moved and seconded, that we, the Council of the Village of Salmo in the Regional District of Central Kootenay, do hereby consent, on behalf of the Village of Salmo electors, to the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay adopting Bylaw No. 2707.
- Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR INFORMATION ONLY:

- R23-16-21
- Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the following correspondence from:
- (1) City of Langley Re: Appointment of Directors to Regional District Board - #85
- Carried.

MEMBER REPORTS & INQUIRIES:

- Councillor Endersby Nothing to report.
- Councillor Heatlie Nothing to report.

Councillor Huser *See Appendix B.*
Councillor Huser also noted that she had attended the Community Resource Society’s AGM. She expressed her thanks for the work that they do.

Councillor Segall *See Appendix B.*
Councillor Segall also attended at CBT meeting online.

Mayor Lockwood *See Appendix B.*
The Mayor thanked everyone for their help with the playground.

R24-16-21
Verbal & Written
Reports of Mayor &
Council Moved and seconded, that the verbal and written reports of Mayor and Council be received for information. Carried.

PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD:

MAUREEN BERK Ms. Berk stated that the new playground in Lions Park is amazing. She noted that there was something for every age of kids and it was being used by various ages when she visited. She noted that she had spoken with some of the children, and they had expressed a desire for a drinking fountain.

She noted that the new artwork/murals and the mining exhibit are brightening the community and wondered if there will be a pamphlet coming out that will include where other exhibits are located in the area. For example, some of the bikers have expressed interest in seeing other exhibits.

She hasn’t heard about the Rent Bank but will look into it.

ADJOURNMENT:
R25-16-21 Moved and seconded, that the meeting be adjourned at 8:31 p.m. Carried.

I hereby certify the preceding to be a true and correct account of the Regular Meeting of Council held on Tuesday, September 28, 2021.

Mayor

Chief Administrative Officer

APPENDIX A



Civic Works Foreman Report Period August 20th – September 23rd, 2021

September 28th, 2021, Regular Council Meeting #16-21

Equipment Repairs & Maintenance

Misc. Equipment

- Completed maintenance schedules for all vehicles.
- Washed all fleet vehicles.
- Disassemble snow blade for repair.
- Repaired snow blade.
- Repaired break away on snowblade.
- Washed weedwhackers.
- Sharpened chainsaws.

GMC Dumptruck

- Painted brackets.

Trackless

- Completed oil changes on both trackless.
- Replaced air filters on both trackless.

1998 Loader

- Rewire ignition.
- Repair instrument cluster.
- Repainted bucket.

2018 Loader

- Repainted loader bucket.
- Vacuum & clean interior.
- Pressure washed outside.

Water

- Routine weekly samples are being sent in and have all come back well within parameters.
- Completed 12 BC One calls.
- Completed 4 water shut offs/turn-ons.
- Completed monthly maintenance checks on wells.
- Completed monthly generator maintenance.
- Picked up supplies in Castlegar.
- Serviced water pumps.
- Switched over wells.
- Flushed dead end lines.
- Checked on 3 low pressure complaints.
- Replaced siding on Glendale well house.
- Met with engineers regarding water lines for potential new developments.
- Fixed storm drain outside firehall.
- Repaired water pipe stand at ambulance bay.

Parks & Campground

- New playground installed at Lion's Park.
- Picked up supplies in Trail for playground install.
- Moved barricades at Lion's Park.
- Replaced clips for swing at KP and rehung.
- Repainted walls over graffiti.
- Mowed and weed whacked ball fields, playground, campground, and parks.
- Removed stumps at KP Park and took to burn pile.
- Trimmed trees at KP Park.
- Raked and cleaned up leaves from KP Park.
- Picked up garbage from around the park and ball fields.
- Cleaned up dog poop from KP & Lion's ballfields.
- Cleaned KP washrooms daily.
- Stocked KP Washroom supplies and toilet paper daily.
- Repainted bathroom walls of washroom after vandalism.

Waste Water

- Completed daily checks & tests.
- Collected and send in BOD & VOS samples.
- Picked-up supplies for the WWTP in Castlegar.
- Pumped out underground chamber.
- Cleaned lift station.
- Cleaned the sludge pipe.
- Cleaned and cleared RAS chamber.
- Wasted the RAS daily.
- Cleaned RAS box.
- Cleaned skid exterior and deck.
- Cleaned screen from screen room.
- Put Actizyme in lift station weekly.
- Removed solids from reaction chamber.
- Ran generator and did maintenance checks.
- Ran tests and exercise trans switch at WWTP.
- Mowed and weed whacked at WWTP.
- Unclogged the pipes coming out of the splitter.
- Painted racetrack fence.
- Reattached wire fence around racetrack.
- Checked manhole for plugging issues.
- Co-ordinated, worked with and followed up with contractors on projects including:
 - Blower & Diffuser for Racetracks.
 - Clarifier
 - Aerators.
 - New sewer services.
 - SCADA System
- Ran the skid for the WWTP.
- Ran the press for the WWTP.
- Cleaned headworks screen.
- Cleaned headworks sludge press.
- Emptied waste bin and relined.
- Flushed out effluent manhole.
- Cleaned and filled poly tank.
- Cleaned effluent and splitter box.
- Cleaned both weirs.
- Cleaned out collection trough.
- Cleaned the reactor portion of the poly and sludge tank.
- Switched RI Basins.
- Constant DO Monitoring of second racetrack.
- Greased sludge press.
- Drained compressor.
- Cleaned sludge building floors & walls.
- Cleaned dosage pump valves.
- Cleaned reactor chamber.
- General cleanup around WWTP.
- Checked generator batteries.

Village Maintenance

- Regularly sanitized machines & equipment per COVID-19 protocols.
- Annual patch Paving and repair now completed.
- Removed garbage from community cans.
- Mowed and weed wacked various locations around town including office, firehall, tennis courts, radio station, cemetery, and entrances to town.
- Mowed around shop and RI Basins.
- Covered winter sand.
- Brush cleanup completed at cemetery.
- Installed 2 new headstones at cemetery.
- Dug 5 graves to prep for internments.
- Took old fencing and emptied steel bin at Scrap King.
- Cleaned catch basins.
- Repaired street signs.
- Picked up supplies for shop from Castlegar.
- Trimmed trees on boulevards.
- Cleaned and stacked burn pile.
- Filled in potholes.
- Work with SVYCC regarding storm drain.
- Re-stained the pedestrian bridge.
- Pothole maintenance.
- Drainage maintenance and culverts cleaned out.
- CW Shop Maintenance.
- General Civic Works shop cleanup.
- Coordinated with Fortis and Hiltech regarding ongoing maintenance at the Fortis Substation.
- Coordinated with and got supplies for painter at the Fortis fence mural project.
- Refilled doggi-pot bags as needed.
- Watered flowerpots.
- Filled self watering pots with more water.
- Completed some alley maintenance and repair.
- Removed dangerous tree branches from KP Park and covered roots with wood chips.
- Wellness Center maintenance & repairs.
- Firehall maintenance upgrades including floors, bathrooms, plumbing, cabinets and painting.
- Painted outside firehall doors.
- Pack gravel around storm drain
- Storm drain install at Civic works shop complete.
- Completed maintenance on wellness center sinks and toilets.

Civic Works Administration

- All staff completed a 2-day EOCP conference for CEU credits to maintain EOCP Operator standing.
- Records management.
- Prepared and collected daily staff reports.
- Updated services cards.
- Updated daily tracking in excel spreadsheets.
- Met with RCMP regarding vandalism.
- Gathered information for CAO.
- Took shop and office recycling to the depot.

Community Appearance

- 3 Incidents of theft and/or vandalism since last report.
 - Graffiti in KP lady's washroom.
 - Damages to soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers and garbage spread all over in KP men's washroom.

Originally Signed by: Fred Paton

Fred Paton
Civic Works Foreman

UPCOMING EVENTS
October 28-29, 2021 – Fall Clean-up
Ribbon Cutting Ceremony -Lion's Park Playground – Date TBD



Fall Clean-up

The Village of Salmo Civic Works Crew will be picking up **ORGANIC MATERIAL ONLY** from all residents during the following days:

Thursday October 28th & Friday October 29th, 2021

Be Prepared.

- ▶ Please have all organic material out by 8am for pick-up.
- ▶ Tree cuttings should be tied and left in one location.
- ▶ All other organic materials such as grass, leaves, etc. must be bagged in transparent bags.
- ▶ **Rocks, corrugated cardboard, all recyclable and household materials WILL NOT be picked-up.**



Sustainable Salmo
Exploring Our Future. Together.





Fire Chief's Report: Sep. 01, 2021

Regular Council Meeting #16-21

Since the last report on August 1st, 2021 the Salmo Fire Department responded to 14 calls:

4	Jaws Calls	1	Electrical Call	2	Reports of Smoke Showing
1	Commercial Alarm	3	Burn Complaints	1	Wildland Fire
1	Structure Fire	1	Rope Rescue Call		

DESCRIPTION

We had another extremely busy month, making this the busiest summer we have ever had with a total of 30 calls during just July and August.

In early August our crews responded to a farming incident that sadly turned out to be a fatality. The majority of our members that responded knew the victim or the family, making this incident that much harder on those involved. The next evening we had a group of well-trained Critical Incident Stress specialists attend our fire hall to provide support to the emergency responders that attended the scene.

We attended one structure fire where there was smoke inside and outside of the building. Our crews investigated inside and outside the building, finally finding the source of the fire. Crews were able to safely extinguish the fire with minimal interior or exterior damage.

We responded to a Jaws call near the Bombi Summit, where a vehicle had gone off the road and over the bank. Our crew were required to perform a rope rescue to safely bring the injured person up a very steep slope to the highway, and the waiting ambulance. As luck would have it, the night before this incident, we ran a similar scenario at fire practice. At the call on the Bombi we had nearly the same members present as the night before, performing the same duties that they had less than 24 hours earlier.

Misc.

Fortunately our rash of suspicious wildland fire seemed to have come to an end. But our crews remained vigilant and prepared should they resume. We made sure our crew and equipment were prepared by practicing wildland fire fighting for the majority of the month of August.

Attendance numbers at fire practices have remained fairly high, even with the Covid protocols of having to wear masks once again when in the hall, or in the trucks. Members have also been very responsible by not coming to practice if they are feeling at all under the weather, or if they think they might have come in contact with someone who has tested positive for Covid.

The new flooring in the bathrooms, office and kitchen in the fire hall are coming around nicely. This renovation was badly needed, as there has been no major changes or updates in the upstairs of the fire hall in my more than 25 years with the department. The only upstairs renovations I remember are when a group of us painted the hall over 20 years ago, and we put in a new kitchen faucet a few years ago.

FILE 7380-20

Originally Signed By:

David Hearn, Fire Chief



Bylaw Officer's Report: August 1, 2021 to August 31, 2021

Regular Council Meeting #16-21

Complaints:

INFRACTION TYPE	NO. OF INFRACTIONS	RESOLUTION
Fire	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two (2) fire hazard complaints about neighbouring properties that had wood/branches piled up in their yards. The Bylaw Officer attended and left notices at both properties. One has complied and will follow up to ensure compliance at other address.
Dog Related	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One (1) complaint about a dog that appeared to be in distress. The property sold shortly after the complaint was made therefore it did not need to be addressed.

Enforcement

INFRACTION TYPE	NO. OF INFRACTIONS	RESOLUTION
Unightly	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three (3) unsightly properties. A notice was left on one (1) of the properties and the Village sent letters to the owners of the other two (2). Compliance was achieved in two (2) of the instances. Will follow-up with the outstanding property.
Grass	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three (3) properties with overgrown grass and weeds. Left notices on all properties and compliance was achieved in all instances.
Watering	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One (1) notice given to a resident that was watering outside of the permitted days/times. Will follow up to ensure compliance.

Information submitted by:
Alix Watson, Bylaw Officer

Originally signed and approved by:
Anne Williams, Chief Administrative Officer



The Corporation of the Village of Salmo

REPORT TO COUNCIL

REPORTING PERIOD: August 18 to September 23, 2021

SUBMITTED BY: Anne Williams, Chief Administrative Officer

1) Grants:



Lions Park Playground – The majority of the playground equipment was installed August 24th and 25th thanks to the representatives from the manufacturer, Blue Imp, Civic Works, Council and Lions Club members and other community volunteers. The back-ordered slides were installed on September 22nd. The playground is now complete and has been very well received by local children and the community.

Transportation Study – The \$15K grant applications for the Study to both the CBT and ETSI were successful. The project is now out for tender on BC Bid and our website. My contacts at both organizations also circulated the RFQ package to their contacts. The tender closes October 1st and it is hoped that we will have selected a consultant by October 5th so the project can get rolling quickly and be completed by year end or sooner.

The study will include but is not limited to: a survey of Village and area residents; interviews with businesses/employers and post secondary institutions in surrounding cities and Salmo; and a look at available transit options and on-demand service through a Salmo Community Owned and Operated Bus Initiative (SCOOBI). The study report will detail findings and provide a recommendation on whether or not to proceed to a pilot project.

KP Park Multi-purpose Building - application to the Investing in Canada Infrastructure: *Rural and Northern Communities; Community, Culture and Recreation program*. We were notified that we will not be receiving this grant. I believe we were in the running right until the very end, but, as the fund was oversubscribed, there wasn't enough money to go round. I have enquired if there was anything we could have done differently but have not heard back yet. It would have provided 100% funding. New funding will likely have to be sought from multiple sources, including our own funds. New funding streams will become available in the coming months, and there is a good possibility that we could apply to both the CBT and ETSI for substantial amounts. An arts and culture type grant may also be found.

Mining Equipment Project – The Chamber has advised that the equipment has been painted.

2) **Bylaws:**

Zoning (Land-Use) Bylaw: Due to the large number of Council comments/feedback on the Zoning Bylaw, it is taking considerably longer than I planned to produce the next version. I expect to have it the week of Sept. 20th.

Council discussion points are being consolidated into a document for review and discussion. We will need to hold a special Council meeting for this. After the discussion a version incorporating discussion decisions will be brought forward for 1st reading at an October meeting. We will hold a Public Meeting to receive input from the public between 1st and 2nd readings. The draft will be advertised for at least two weeks prior to the meeting and will be available online and in the office for the public to read and comment on prior to the hearing. These comments will be read out at the meeting. Property owners with proposed land use/zone changes will also be notified by mail of the proposed changes and will have a chance to respond either by mail or at the public hearing.

Road Closure Bylaws: The two bylaws covering the closure of road space between Maclure and Hutcheson and the small section of laneway between First and Railway have received approval from the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure.

3) **Bylaw Enforcement:**

I continue to work with staff, the Building Inspector and the Bylaw Enforcement Officer to address issues with property owners regarding building structures that don't comply with the Village's bylaws, particularly unsightly premises.

4) **Building Projects:**

Large Equipment Storage Building – The new generator has been ordered and delivery is now approximately 42 weeks (up from 32). The Building Inspector has approved the drawings for the generator enclosure and pad and it is now out for tender. We will prepare the construction/repair project tender once the drawings, which are expected by next week, are received from the engineers.

5) **Dike Management**

We are still waiting on Ministry approval for this year's dike work and permission to work in the autumn (needed due to Ministry requirements for additional information delaying the process) outside of the fish window. In August, the Ministry sent yet another list of questions that needed answering. We responded immediately.

I have been in touch with the Penticton Indian Band regarding their rights and concerns. They waived the need for an archeological assessment report, and we will have an observer



Erie Creek Dike section needing repair near highway bridge

CAO's Report to Council – September 23, 2021

on site for all or part of the work in case we might dig anything up or disturb something of historic value. As we not planning to dig and are not aware of anything of historical value along the creek edge there, hopefully, all will go smoothly. The day rate for the observer is between \$640 to \$1,100 depending on which person they send.

The Ministry of the Environment has identified Erie Creek/Salmo as the second most potential flood hazard in the province.

The CBT is opening a grant stream for their *Climate Resilience Program*. Our dike engineers have recommended that we apply to it to repair a section of the Erie Creek dike from the Blackwood property to the highway bridge. It is leaning in towards the water and in danger of falling in (see photo). It needs to be dug up and re-set in. Estimated cost is \$80K as it needs a QEP report on the work to be done and engineering drawings first, and then the actual work needs doing. Due to the lengthy time it takes to get permits for the work, we will apply as soon as possible in hopes of receiving a grant and being able to tender and hire the QEP to do the report by early January at the latest as we need to begin the application process in February. We will receive more details and a better cost estimate in our annual Dike Inspection Report which will be received in the next couple of weeks.

Other:

- FYI – we now have two non-medical cannabis stores on Railway Avenue going through the licensing process for a store. One in the old, vacant gas station building and the other in the Harmony Health Centre building.
- Vandalism – we are trying to find out who is responsible for the recent vandalism incidents at KP Park.
- Liaised with various organizations, ministries and contractors.
- Prepared information for Council meetings.
- Prepared and posted various bulletins and updates on the website.

APPENDIX B

MAYOR & COUNCIL REPORTS



THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO REPORT FROM COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR HUSER

Council Report for Council Meeting held on September 28, 2021.

PORTFOLIOS

Salmo Valley Youth & Community Centre: I contacted Laurie at SVYCC and was updated that they have decided to cancel the fall festival (due to covid) and they will hopefully hold a spring festival in May. She was interested in being able to contribute something to the Village of Salmo's 75th anniversary event – I forwarded the information to the CAO for direct contact for the planning.

Parks: The playground at the Lion's park looks great – nice to see kids using it, pictures are being posted online and in the Salmo Valley Newsletter.

Cemetery Working Group: A draft proposal is being drawn up but unfortunately the pricing is not in yet due to a busy summer for the person who did up the design for us – I look forward to getting it all together so that it can come to council for approval (hopefully) and hoping to have the funding included in the 2022 budget.

Civic Works: I was very sad to see the vandalism at the KP Park washrooms, I hope that our cameras have caught the culprits!

Bylaw & Policy Review: Waiting on the next steps for the Zoning Bylaw after Council had their initial input on the document.

OTHER MEETINGS OR ACTIVITIES OF NOTE

75th Anniversary Media Select Committee Meeting – Sept 10 - Met with Councillor Segall and Helen Oldershaw.

Aug 31st – Internalize Overdose Awareness Day Event – Hosted by MSTH, SVYCC and SCRS – I would like to thank Maureen & Mike from SCRS, Laurie from SVYCC, Farrell Segall and Helen Oldershaw for their help and support for the event. The livestream of the MSTH Candlelight Vigil was very touching and having Helen there with her candle making was perfect! Thank you to everyone who attended. It is a very sad event but needs to be held to support all those who have lost loved ones to the toxic drug supply.

Sept 1st – I attended a virtual meeting with the Community Action Team based out of Trail – we reviewed the International Overdose Awareness Day events in the area – they were pleased to see so many of them this year and glad Salmo held one.

Resource Breakfast Series: I attended the 3 breakfast sessions again this year: I believe they should be available to watch – I will look into if anyone is interested.

Sept 14 – Mining Sector – Speakers: Hon. Bruce Ralston, Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, Government of BC; Neil Gauthreau, Natural Resource Manager, Lhoosk'uz Dené Nation;

Mayor Gerry Thiessen, District of Vanderhoof; **Steven Dean**, Chairman, CEO, & Director, Artemis Gold Inc.; *Moderator: Michael Goehring*, President & CEO, Mining Association of BC

Sept 15 – Energy Sector - **Hon. Bruce Ralston**, Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, Government of BC; **Mayor Sarrah Storey**, Village of Fraser Lake; **Julia Balabanowicz**, Director - Government Relations, Innergex; **Niilo Edwards**, Executive Director, First Nations Major Projects Coalition; *Moderator: Patrick McDonald*, Director of Climate and Innovation, CAPP

Sept 16 – Forestry Sector - **Hon. Katrine Conroy**, Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, Government of BC; **Regional Chief Terry Teegee**, British Columbia Assembly of First Nations; **Mayor Leonard Krog**, City of Nanaimo; **Jeff Bromley**, Wood Council Chairperson, United Steelworkers; *Moderator: Susan Yurkovich*, President & CEO, Council of Forest Industries BC

Sept 22 – Attended a webinar put on by the First Nations Health Authority – Health through Wellness - with indigenous peers and family members on having courageous conversations educating on the toxic drug supply to save lives. (there is another one on September 29th Teachings from people with lived experience about drug use). 5.4 people die every day in BC from the toxic drug supply. In order for people to make positive change in their lives they need to live. The First Nations Health Authority also puts on a workshop about lateral kindness that I am looking in to.

Sept 23 – I attended a webinar regarding drug decriminalization. In response to the ongoing overdose epidemic that has killed tens of thousands of Canadians. The Canadian Association of People who Use Drugs (CAPUD) is suing the government of Canada to remove the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) penalties (decriminalize) all forms of drug possession and some forms of drug trafficking, in response to the ongoing overdose epidemic in Canada. These criminal penalties create harms for persons who use drugs (PWUDs) and prevent PWUDs from accessing medical treatment and harm reduction. To learn more, look at their website www.drugdecrimcanada.com

September 30th – National Truth and Reconciliation Day – Orange Shirt Day: From the Ottawa website: “This day provides an opportunity to bring awareness to the painful legacy and impacts of the residential school system, particularly in light of the discoveries of unmasked grave sites at former residential school locations this year. It’s a time to advance our reconciliation efforts to build a better future for everyone in our community.” I will be attending Truth and Reconciliation Week events throughout the week of Sept 27 – Oct 1 put on by the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor Jacquie Huser



THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO
REPORT FROM COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR SEGALL

Council Report for Council Meeting to be held 28th September, 2021.

PORTFOLIOS

Chamber of Commerce: Nothing to Report

Alternate – West Kootenay Boundary Hospital District: Nothing to report.

Environment & Sustainability: Nothing to report.

Transportation:

Reviewed the Transportation RFQ.

8th Sept. - Spare Webinar – A rural lens on the application of on-demand micro-transit systems and options for simulation of proposed systems.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORTS

10th Sept. - 75th Anniversary Media Select Committee – Meeting

See attached accumulated minutes.

OTHER MEETINGS OR ACTIVITIES OF NOTE

25th Aug. - Lions Park Playground – assisted in equipment placing.

26th Aug. - Met with MLA B Anderson at Village Office.

Submitted several questions as follows:

1. Mask Mandate
N95 or nothing – filter down only to 0.3 microns - CV19 virus sizes are 0.06 to 0.14 microns
While they attach to water droplets – much larger – they get trapped in masks but you continue to breathe them in and out – totally useless fear mongering and control.
2. Covid 19 – Vaccines/Passports/Lockdowns
Vaccinating our kids without consent – you are our youth advocate!
Whats wrong with a snotty goeey bubble nosed kids running barefoot in the park or in a class at school?
If the Emergency use vaccine experimental data is of any value then there has to have been double blind placebo studies, so really there will now be unaware vaccinated folks running around with passports at these protected events.

3. Hospital Isolation wards
To cater for these and future events surely there should be masses of a) isolation spaces constructed now and could double as b) accommodation in cases of mass evacuations.
4. Fires and structure protection measures
BC Wildfire Service restricting who can help in suppressing and extinguishing fires.
Evacuation is not a solution. Local inhabitants/residents and industries should be essential supports for the efforts in combating fires. Martin Mars water bomber – Arctic Fire (Alberta)
Develop homesteading opportunities along all crown land and rural regional boundaries to create fire breaks – produce tonnes of renewable bio-fuels – create settlement opportunities for world migrants.
5. Cannabis and free open distribution vs licensing and pseudo prohibition.
Farm gate sales as with craft producers would add to local economy and dismantle illicit drug industry.
6. Broadband and Connectivity
There should be open access to installed dark fibre and existing infrastructure in the region.
Instead of building/buying pipelines we should be opening up new and existing fibre throughout the province.
7. Power generation
As part of the reclamation of mine sites (HB Mine, etc.) and to get “green” on our 25 million tonnes of coal exported from BC why do we not think SMR technology is good for our region?
8. Transit for the region – a true green initiative
EV's are not the answer but getting effective, convenient and reliable transit between the towns and regional areas is.
9. Circular Economy – Reuse Recycle
We spend 000's trucking stuff around the province – ultimately to the landfill.
Rather spend on supports for small businesses in each region to separate, re-purpose and produce value added products.
Compost – greenhouses for local produce
Plastic extrusions – street furniture, road barriers, flood mitigation items
10. Housing opportunities and the building codes.
Home ownership should be encouraged - not a for profit 'low cost' rental accommodation industry.
Explore modular off-site manufactured homes, tiny homes and the life expectancy vs eco footprint of environmental considerations – sealing off homes vs fresh air, fire places/chimneys vs heat pumps.
11. Democracy – FPTP
How can the minority groups be given representation in government.

9th Sept. - **Cannabis Economic Development Council (CEDC)**

General update of progress since last pre-summer meeting.

Ms Abra Brynne was requested to prepare a briefing document on cannabis branding / appellation for

Kevin Cormack, who is the CAO at the city of Nelson and who happens to sit on the Cannabis Committee at the Union of BC Municipalities – **See attached**

23rd Sept. - **CEDC** - Webinar - Regulatory Update with the BC Government

Received an update as a response from Provincial Government on their recent survey regarding requested changes and improvements for the local BC Cannabis producers and sellers.

Topics described proposed future changes in jurisdictions to include allowances for farm-gate sales from licensed producers, streamlined distribution processes for Liquor Control Board and discussion regarding Provincial tax implications.



**Appellation Brief
September 2021**

Produced by Abra Brynne, Kootenay Cannabis Economic Development Council / Central Kootenay Food Policy Council

BC Bud is famous for its high quality, developed over decades by the legacy sector. Since legalization, the small fraction of the cannabis producers in the province who have achieved a federal licence have benefitted from that reputation. And so have others. There are already companies outside the province doing business with names associated with BC or its sub-regions, such as the [Kootenays](#), seeking to capitalize on the cachet in the marketplace that BC product conveys. While branding has a long history of connecting with and building loyalty with customers, an appellation specifically includes a geographical indicator (GI). Some of the most high profile GI programs are found in Europe, associated with cheese and ham and other agricultural products (see appended analysis of Label Rouge).

As with any sought after product, fraud happens. This has driven the creation of branding, standards, and conformity assessment systems across all sectors and around the world. BC's Vintner Quality Alliance is one made-in-BC model of a brand that seeks to convey specific characteristics to the buyer, including a geographical indicator.

In the cannabis realm, there are various programs that promote quality standards that may or may not include some form of assurance that the product adheres to those standards. [The Cannabis Conservancy](#) has a set of standards and an audit system (see appended Process diagram) that confirms adherence to those standards and grants access to a label that conveys to the customer that the product meets the requirements of those standards. The [Craft Cannabis Association of BC](#) has been exploring options for a brand for some time that will help to distinguish craft producers from the larger, indoor operations. California has a [government program](#) that supports the creation of appellations that includes cannabis; there are currently programs underway in sub-regions of California to develop criteria and systems for a credible appellation that conforms to the state program.

Branding a product has two **goals**: to promote the product to the consumer; and to protect (in reality or by perception) the qualities associated with that brand. The brand can only consistently achieve those two goals, if there is some form of **protection** against fraud as well as structures to ensure adherence to any characteristics associated with the brand. This implies an ability to ensure conformity by those who engage with the brand, as well as structures that can discourage those who seek to



fraudulently use the brand. In British Columbia, organic products are protected by legislation that ensures adherence to the federal organic standard. Despite the fact that the provincial government has supported the organic sector in BC for more than two decades through funding for the [provincial body](#) and accreditation of certifying bodies, the [protection in law](#) that restricts the use of the word organic to those who are certified was only introduced in 2015.

The **benefits** of an appellation for BC cannabis goes beyond protecting the customer and promoting the product. A provincial or regional appellation assists individual businesses in promoting their product, capitalizing on what can become a widely recognized brand. It will help to build brand recognition for the smaller producers, augmenting their own individual brand. Most critically, an appellation that is supported by government structures (such as Organic BC or VQA) will help to lower the stigma attached to cannabis that is the result of a century of prohibition.

An appellation can also help to **normalize cannabis** as an agricultural activity and product, where, like organic certification, it recognizes the farm production while also making the label available to products derived from the crop. The creation of an appellation can also help to address the *de facto* market restrictions attached to specific levels of THC. Many producers and consumers value all the characteristics and benefits of the plant. A century of prohibition has been focused on the psychoactive compound of the plant (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) which drives both the stigma associated with cannabis and is currently restricting access to markets. If a product does not meet a 20% THC threshold, as determined by a lab, it is commonly rejected by the few market channels available or results in a lower price to the grower. This is further complicated by the fact that the labs providing the testing service are not regulated and are too often controlled by those who will be making the purchase from the grower and have a vested interest in lower costs.

Because British Columbia cannabis producers have a well-established reputation for high quality products, an appellation can simultaneously serve **multiple markets**: provincial, national and international, benefitting local residents, visitors, and enabling access to foreign markets. It must be noted that the benefits of an appellation will accrue more readily to fresh cannabis over products created from extracts (various edibles, topicals etc).

It is entirely possible for an appellation to be created by a group of producers, attached to a set of standards and some form of conformity assessment but without legal structures to ensure a credible label. In the Kootenays, [Kootenay Mountain Grown](#) was created in 2008, based on a farmer to farmer verification program that provided access

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to a label (it is currently not active). While such programs can serve carrots and beets well they are not suitable for a high value product like cannabis.

Establishing a BC Appellation will be a significant undertaking but one that will serve the province well: it will help to protect the market cachet that our cannabis has developed over decades; it will support the viability of cannabis businesses, resulting in secure, well paying jobs, and benefits to the economy. If it has production standards attached to it, it can also help to improve the environmental practices of cannabis producers through, for example, a reduction in the use of chemicals, monitoring of GHG emissions, and increased worker welfare, among others.

The process required to **create a credible appellation** will need to address the following:

- Determining what the label means - if it is more than a geographical indicator, what management practices will qualify? Will only outdoor cultivation qualify or will indoor as well and if the latter, will they need to use living soils or will other media, including aquaculture qualify? Will there be any worker standards, measurements of GHGs, water use and waste management standards?
- Will such an appellation be provincial only or will it allow for sub-regional branding, such as is done by VQA?
- Who will determine the answer to the questions above and how will they be codified into a standard?
- Will the appellation be recognized by the provincial government and provided protections in law?
- Who will administer the appellation program? There are several provincial cannabis organizations but most are characterized by scarce resources currently so support will be necessary to develop the expertise and internal systems to credibly develop the program.

The Kootenay Cannabis Economic Development Council feels that the creation of an appellation is an important tool to assist in the transition of our legacy producers to the legal market, to enhance market opportunities for licensed producers and contribute even more to a strong BC economy. We appreciate the interest in this topic by the UBCM Cannabis Committee.

 **National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service**
ATTRA A project of the National Center for Appropriate Technology 1 800 345 9140 • www.attra.ncat.org

Label Rouge: Pasture-based Poultry Production in France

By Anne Fanatico and Holly Born, NCAT Agriculture Specialists
Published 2002
Revised 2010 by Betsy Conner
© NCAT

Pasture-raised poultry is increasingly popular in the United States. American farmers and small companies can benefit from studying the French *Label Rouge* program. Started as a grassroots movement and now commanding 33 percent of the French poultry market, it has helped boost incomes for small farmers.

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Introduction

Pasture-raised poultry is the leading product in a program in France called *Label Rouge*. This program provides premium products to consumers, increases farmer income and strengthens rural development. It consists of many regional producer-oriented alliances, called filieres, which produce and market their own branded products under a common label. A third-party certification program ensures that strict standards are being followed. Other countries are beginning to take note of the *Label Rouge* program.

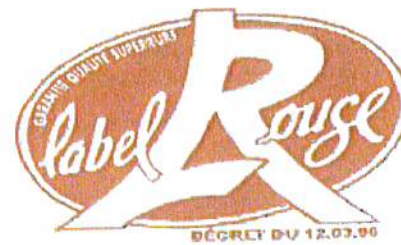
In the U.S., a grassroots pastured poultry movement has been growing since the early 1990s. Poultry raised on pasture are processed on-farm and direct marketed, creating supplemental income on small diversified family farms. See ATTRA's *Alternative Poultry Production Systems and Outdoor Access* for a description. The French *Label Rouge*, which also started out as a grassroots program, provides an example of what is possible when farmers, consumers and organizations work together.

The following discussion of *Label Rouge* is divided into two sections:

- Part I: Production
- Part II: Organization

Part I: Production

Label Rouge began 40 years ago as a grassroots movement led by visionary farmers. As poultry became more industrialized after World War II, demand grew in France for the taste of traditionally raised farm chickens. *Label Rouge* performance has been called stunning and now accounts for 30 percent of poultry sales to the



The *Label Rouge* program focuses on superior quality and gourmet taste. www.poultrylabelrouge.com

public, in spite of its high price—twice the price of conventional poultry (Westgren, 1999).

The *Label Rouge* program focuses on high-quality products, mainly meat, with poultry as the flagship product. It emphasizes quality attributes such as taste and food safety and free-range production practices. The average consumer can note a positive difference in taste between *Label Rouge* poultry and conventional poultry—in fact, regular taste-testing is a certification requirement to prove that these products are "vividly distinguishable" from conventional poultry, according to the program.

The main reason for the superior taste is considered to be the use of slow-growing birds instead of the fast-growing birds used in the conventional industry. The slow-growing birds are from specialty rustic genetic stock and are harvested close to sexual maturity. The meat is flavorful and firm, but not tough.

Standards

Strict and comprehensive standards ensure quality. Following are the standards related to broiler production.

The National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service, ATTRA (www.attra.ncat.org), was developed and is managed by the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT). The project is funded through a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Business-Cooperative Service. Visit the NCAT website (www.ncat.org/sarc_current.php) for more information on our other sustainable agriculture and energy projects.



Related ATTRA publications

- Alternative Poultry Production Systems and Outdoor Access
- Range Poultry Housing
- Meat Chicken Breeds for Pastured Production
- Pastured Poultry Budgets: Slow Growing Broiler and Organic Comparisons
- Profitable Poultry: Raising Birds on Pasture (a Sustainable Agriculture Network publication)
- Organic Poultry Production in the United States

Genetics	Only certain genetics are allowed — slow-growing breeds suited for outdoor production.
Buildings	Buildings are a maximum of 4,304 sq. ft. No farm can have more than 4 buildings. Buildings must be at least 98 ft. from each other.
Maximum density in building	The maximum stocking density is 0.98 sq. ft. for a bird. No more than 4,400 birds are permitted in each building. Chickens require 2.2 lbs. of litter each.
Access and size of range	All birds have access to the outdoors from 9 a.m. until dusk after 6 weeks of age, and must be outside for at least 42 days of grow-out. Range requirements are 22 sq. ft. per bird. About 2 acres of land are needed per house. 1.2 ft. of pophole exits are required for 100 sq. ft. of building.
Feed	Feed rations must consist of at least 75% cereal and must be non-medicated; starter rations can be 50% cereal because of a higher soybean content. Rations cannot contain animal products, growth stimulants or other additives. Fishmeal is not permitted. Synthetic amino acids are allowed.
Other	Although routine medications are not allowed, antibiotics prescribed by a veterinarian are. Coccidiostats are permitted but must be withdrawn 5 days before slaughter. Vaccination is allowed. Beak and toe trimming are not.
Slaughter age	Birds must be grown a minimum of 81 days.
Min. dress weight	2.2 kg without giblets, minimum.
Sanitation period	There is a minimum sanitation period of 21 days between flocks.
Transport	No more than 2 hours traveling time or 64 miles to processing plant.
Processing	Airchill.
Shelf life	Sold fresh within 9 days after slaughter.
<i>Chart adapted from Francois Paybou's Technical and Economic Feasibility Study of Adopting French Label Rouge Poultry Systems to Illinois (2000).</i>	

Independent third-party certifying organizations ensure that standards are being followed. Inspection occurs once for each flock, twice a year for feedmills, monthly for processing plants and twice a year for hatcheries. Each visit includes bacteriology tests and process control inspections. There are five taste tests a year.

The standards are a baseline that many *Label Rouge* filieres surpass. For example, some groups:

- Use dividers in the house to divide flocks into smaller flocks.
- Require tree and bush plantings to integrate the house into the countryside as well as provide shade on pasture.
- Use smaller, portable houses.
- Do not permit pesticide use on the range.
- Require grit and whole grains to improve gut health.
- Maintain a constant ration to keep the taste of the birds constant, not changing it when other ingredients are less expensive.



The Landes filiere uses portable housing. Photo: NCAT Staff

Besides broilers, standards also exist for layers, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl and capons. Layers require double yards (rested in rotation) because they are on the range longer than broilers. The standards are available in French at www.inao.gouv.fr/public/home.php?pageFromIndex=textesPages/Label_rouge_%28Guides_et_NT%29410.php-mnu=410. There are also *Label Rouge* ham, sausage, eggs, rabbit and cheese products.

As is evident from this discussion of standards, a certification program can permit much broader production claims than a mere definition can. In addition, production claims can be verified by the consumer.

Case studies: Lands *filiere* and Loue *filiere*

The journey from a grassroots movement to an industry can be seen by studying two different *filiere*s.

The *Label Rouge* movement began in the 1960s in the southwest of France, in the forested Landes region. Landes poultry are still known for being raised in a pine forest, using small portable housing called *Marensines*.

The size of the buildings ranges from 16 feet by 16 feet (256 square feet) to 20 feet by 33 feet (660 square feet). Older houses were built of wood; new ones are metal. In a dense forest, the smaller houses fit between the trees. Litter is spread in the houses, which are floorless. Brooding is done in the houses with portable gas brooders. Part of the feed is kept outside to help train birds to go out.

The houses are moved after every grow-out (three times a year) and have knobs where wheels can be attached and towed by tractor. The houses are sometimes placed beside cornfields so that birds



The Landes birds roam in a pine forest. Photo: NCAT Staff

can benefit from shade and forage for insects. Often, only three sites on the farm are used in rotation. The sites have a water line or producers fill barrels, which feed water troughs, every couple of days.

You can read about the Landes *filiere* on their website at www.fermiers-landais.fr. There is an English-language option.

George Berbillé invented the portable *Marensine* system 40 years ago and is considered the father of range poultry production in France. His farm is in the southwest in the Landes *filiere*. He is now elderly and has lost a leg to a combine but still raises corn and poultry (50,000 birds a year by himself). He has 20 small houses, which take two days to move with the help of three people. (They are dismantled before moving.) He also has an on-farm feedmill and mixes feed daily for his use and for sale.

Although *Label Rouge* production began in the Landes region, it was the Loue *filiere* that was instrumental in making it a viable industry. *Label Rouge* did not grow as an industry until the product became widely available at supermarkets.

Loue is now the largest *filiere* and represents the typical production system used—a small fixed house and yard. The house has automated feeding and watering equipment, and chicks are brooded in it. The house has several popholes that allow access to the range. There are shade bushes planted in the yard as well as tree plantings. The yard immediately outside the house is dirt. Since specialty rustic genetics are used, the birds forage well beyond the house and have access to grassy pasture. Feed and water are also provided outside. The Loue Web site, www.loue.fr, is available in French only but has many informative pictures.

It is not necessary to use stationary housing in order to build a national industry. Pastured-poultry producers in the United States are keenly interested in pasture rotation and use portable houses. In adapting *Label Rouge* features, U.S. producers are more likely to promote portable housing than stationary housing. However,



Stationary houses and yards are common in *Label Rouge* production. Pictured above is a Loue farm. Photo: NCAT Staff

small specialty companies may adapt a stationary system. Production systems are an excellent way to differentiate between companies in the marketplace, as long as the basic standards are followed to market under a common label.

Label Rouge birds are usually produced on diversified farms where they are integrated with other livestock and grain production. Bird rations are supplemented with whole grains from the farm; litter from the house is spread on the fields. Poultry may bring in 50 percent of the farm income.

Although no fence is used in either the Loue or Landes *filieres*, the loss to predators is only 1 percent. The United States, however, has more predator pressure. European Union (EU) definitions differentiate fenced and unfenced production systems:

- Fenced: "raised in open air"
- Unfenced: "raised in total freedom"

The *Label Rouge* program permits both. The European Union specification 1538-91 defines *Label Rouge* as "traditional free-range poultry."

See ATTRA's *Alternative Poultry Production Systems and Outdoor Access* for a discussion of other range production systems.



A black SASSO broiler with a naked neck characteristic.
Photo: NCAT Staff

Genetics

Slow-growing birds are key in *Label Rouge* production—birds grow to 5 pounds in 12 weeks. In comparison, the fast-growing broilers (Cornish cross) of the conventional industry reach 5 pounds in 6 to 7 weeks. Not only does

slow growth allow the organs, muscle and bones to grow in harmony, it also results in a more flavorful meat. The carcass is generally more elongated and has a smaller breast and larger legs than conventional carcasses. In addition, slower-growing breeds are more suited to outdoor production than Cornish cross.

In Europe the slow-growing genetics are mainly supplied by the poultry breeding companies SASSO and Hubbard (see **Further resources** for ordering information). The companies do not sell the actual broiler chicks, but rather the parents; however, many pastured poultry producers have hatching capability. SASSO's typical *Label*



The *Label Rouge* carcass (left) is more elongated than the compact conventional carcass (right).
Photo: NCAT Staff

Rouge cross is T44N male x SA51 female (using a different male—the T44NI—results in white underfeathers in the offspring). A typical Hubbard cross is S77N male x JA57 female. Broilers from both of these crosses will have red feathers, yellow shanks, thin skin and a naked neck. Other parents are available for broilers with white feathers and skin, black feathers, barred, non-naked neck and more or for faster growth.

See ATTRA's *Meat Chicken Breeds for Pastured Production* for information on the availability of slow- and medium-growing broilers in the United States.

Health

The use of slow-growing genetics and the low-density *Label Rouge* production system offer distinct health advantages—ascites, leg problems and sudden death are minimal, and birds have good immunity. Mortality for conventional broilers in France is 6 percent during a 6-week grow-out; it is half that for *Label Rouge* production (3 percent) even during a much longer grow-out of 12 weeks (Faure, 2002).

Since *Label Rouge* birds have a longer life, they have a different vaccination schedule than conventional broilers. For example, in France, conventional broilers are not vaccinated for Marek's Disease; *Label Rouge* broilers are vaccinated. *Label Rouge* birds are generally vaccinated for coccidiosis and given dewormers in the feed. Probiotics are used; antibiotics can be used only if prescribed by a veterinarian. Regular biosecurity on the farm is important—footbaths are used at the entryways to houses and visitors must wear protective clothing.

Since France has a mild climate, birds are raised outdoors year-round. However, the mean

number of flocks per year is only 3.2 because the grow-out is long and there is a long downtime required between flocks for proper sanitation and pasture rest.

Feeding

A low-protein and low-calorie diet is used for slow-growing birds. Whereas typical fast-growing Cornish-cross rations in the industry start at 22 percent crude protein and finish at 17 percent protein, *Label Rouge* rations start at only 20 percent protein and finish at 15 percent. According to Jeff Mattocks of Fertrell, pastured poultry producers in the United States often use only one ration of 19 percent protein (see **Further resources** for more information). A low-protein ration is used to slow down the rapid growth of Cornish cross. This type of ration could easily be used for slow-growing genetics. For more information on poultry nutrition, Jeff Mattocks's publication *Pastured Poultry Nutrition*, can be requested through ATTRA by calling 1-800-346-9140.

All meat meal is banned from livestock feed in Europe. Even fishmeal is not permitted in *Label Rouge* production because it could be confused with meat meal. Only vegetable fat is permitted and no genetically engineered crops can be used in feed.

Some feedmills in France are dedicated to the eradication of salmonella in feed. At Landal, a feedmill in the southwest that supplies feed to the Landes company, entering trucks must be disinfected and high heat is used during milling to kill pathogens.

Processing

Some processing plants exclusively process *Label Rouge* products; for others, *Label Rouge* is only a percentage of their work. There are several large



automated *Label Rouge* plants (for example, Fermier Landes processes 200,000 birds a week), as well as small ones. There are many quality-control points during *Label Rouge* processing to ensure a high-quality carcass. Processing plants in France cool carcasses by air chilling instead of immersion chilling. (In immersion chilling, the carcasses soak up water.) A soft scald is used instead of the hard scald typical in the United States. A soft scald uses a lower temperature for a longer time than a hard scald and keeps the skin intact.



Although ready-to-cook products are the most common, a variety of dressing methods are used. In the *effilee* style, the bird is eviscerated but the crop, head and feet are left intact. Corn finishing is a part of this presentation. The customer should be able to feel whole grains still in the crop. Birds dressed in this style are slaughtered and eviscerated manually.

Processing plants may also handle a variety of species. For example, Fermier Landes processes chickens, guinea fowl, cockerels and rabbits, as well as capons and turkeys for Christmas. Although it is a large plant, they can put together small custom orders for butchers and other clients.

For more information on poultry processing, please see ATTRA's *Small-Scale Poultry Processing*.

Air chilling is used instead of immersion chilling in France.
Photo: NCAT Staff

Part II: Organization

The key to the *Label Rouge* system is the supply chain. Grassroots pastured-poultry producers in the United States are largely independent and may be particularly interested in supply chain structure and the benefits that coordination can offer.

Coordination of the supply chain offers a number of benefits, including coordination of the stages of production, lower costs, ability to reduce pathogens throughout and complete traceability.

Butchershops sell specialized products, including this *Label Rouge* poultry with the feet still on.
Photo: NCAT Staff

Supply chain structure

Filiere is a French term for a supply chain that centers on a group of poultry producers with upstream affiliates (breeding company, hatchery, feed mill) and downstream affiliates (processor, distributor, retailer). It is a highly coordinated alliance, but not necessarily vertically integrated. While some filieres do own the hatchery, the feed mill or the processing facilities, they differ from conventional large integrators.



The *filiere* is centered on a group of producers and associates called the quality group, which holds managerial responsibility for the *filiere*. This body—not the processor, input supplier or distributor—retains control of the brand and makes the pricing, marketing and advertising decisions. This allows for a balance of power among producers and other players in the supply chain. Farmers earn more for each bird from *Label Rouge* production than they do from being contract growers in the conventional poultry industry; however, conventional contract growers raise more birds each year. Since farmers are represented in the quality group, they have input into the returns they get on their birds and the number of flocks they raise.

Deciding on the margin that goes to the farmer is a crucial point for each supply chain. The *filiere's* quality group reviews the market prices—for both the production inputs and the final products—frequently and adjusts the farmers' margin and the price to the consumer as needed. Risks and rewards are shared by all players in the chain.

Each sector incurs costs from being part of the supply chain, including costs associated with certification, such as time required to keep records. Each sector may also have to contribute to a check-off that funds the group's marketing and other activities. Thus each sector must have

On-farm recordkeeping is important not only for charting performance but also for traceability. Photo: NCAT Staff

some incentive to participate, and the rewards must outweigh the costs.

There is no one model for *filiere* structure, and there is a lot of crossover within and among the *filiere*s in the *Label Rouge* system. For example, a processing plant may serve more than one producer group; a breeding company may sell breeding stock to all the *filiere*s.

Benefits of coordination

A coordinated supply chain helps lower production costs by improving cost efficiencies (bulk purchases, etc.) and coordinating the stages of production. It also allows complete traceability of the final product. The *Label Rouge* traceback system is so detailed that batches of birds can be traced from the consumer to their grandparents' flocks. A code on the package indicates the farm, the origin of the chicks, the processing plant and so on. Wing-banded birds can even be traced individually.

Coordination permits quality control throughout the supply chain. If there are broken wings in the picker, where did they come from—the picker or the farm? It helps cooperating growers produce a consistent product.

A coordinated supply chain also provides an excellent opportunity for addressing food safety. In *Label Rouge* production, a pathogen-reduction or HACCP-type program is applied not only at the processing level (as required in the United States) but throughout the entire supply chain. For example, breeding flocks, hatcheries, feed mills, farms, processing plants and transportation are all monitored for salmonella and other pathogens. *Label Rouge* has an excellent food safety record—only 3 percent of *Label Rouge* carcasses are contaminated with salmonella (Westgren, 1999). Sales of *Label Rouge* products have risen in the wake of several bovine spongiform



encephalopathy (BSE) or mad cow food scares, since consumers are assured that no animal byproducts have been fed in the program.

Another benefit of coordination is that *Label Rouge* provides technical support and troubleshooting assistance to producers, which is particularly helpful for health issues such as a vaccination program and disease diagnosis.

There is not a lot of public production research on *Label Rouge* production. Companies do research on their own farms or the farms of their producers, but there is not a mechanism to share this information.

Marketing

The *Label Rouge filieres* sell branded products that are strongly tied to regional areas and have their own images. For example, the Landes *filie* markets the image of chickens ranging free in the pine forests along the Atlantic coast. There may be several regional brands competing in a supermarket.

In France, there is a concept of *terroir*—the taste comes from the earth. Certain regions are associated with certain tastes. In fact, most of the *Label Rouge* brands are names of French cities or regions. Such an appellation system is already well-known with wines (for example, champagne is from the Champagne region). Geographic restriction is important to prevent large-scale copying, and brand ownership keeps the brand names in the farmers' hands.



The Landes *filie* markets poultry raised in pine forests along the Atlantic coast. Photo: NCAT Staff

Most *Label Rouge* products are sold whole but the amount of cut up is increasing. About 135 million birds are produced each year and 15 million are cut up. *Label Rouge* also offers an organic product.



Label Rouge chicken is sold both whole and cut-up in the supermarket. Photo: NCAT Staff

Organizational support

The *Label Rouge* system has strong organizational support both in the government and in the private sector. The French government is committed to strengthening rural development. Government agencies are responsible for setting and maintaining certification standards (CNLC, or *Nationale des Labels et des Certifications Commission*/National Commission of Labels and Certifications), accrediting the certifiers (COFRAC, or *Le Comité Français d'Accreditation*/The French Committee of Accreditation) and protecting against label infringement (CERQUA, or *Centre de développement des certifications des qualités*/Center of Development of the Certifications of Qualities). CERQUA protects *Label Rouge* from being copied by store brands or private labels.

To obtain a label, a *filie* submits a *cahier de charge* to the CNLC. This document is a very detailed business plan, or code of practice, that details the production, processing and monitoring process. It can take several months to get approval.

Syndicat National des Labels Avicoles de France/National Labor Union of the Poultry Quality-labels of France (SYNALAF) is an industry organization that collects a check-off from the sale of each bird to conduct national consumer-education campaigns about the benefits of *Label Rouge* poultry. SYNALAF represents 38 *filieres*, which include 6,000 farmers — about half the poultry growers in France. Public education is key to the high premiums paid for *Label Rouge* products (Westgren, 1999).

Strong consumer organizations are involved in the development of standards and certification. This results in standards that are responsive to consumer interests, such as a recent ban on the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

The *Label Rouge* system is complex but has built good working relationships with producers, consumers and government that position family farmers to be economically sustainable. *Label Rouge* is farmer-created, consumer-driven and government-supported (Paybou, 2000).

Interest in labeling is growing in the United States, where certified organic is currently one of the best-known labels. Quality labels like *Label Rouge* provide information to consumers on product attributes such as taste, health benefits and nutrition, as well as on social issues such as support of local farms. They can also provide information on ecologically sound production practices and other factors related to sustainability. Please call ATTRA for further information on eco-labeling and organic certification.

Label Rouge work in the United States

The University of Illinois has a project to promote the production and marketing of gourmet chickens in Illinois (see **Further resources**). In 1999, graduate student Francois Paybou (2000), working under the direction of agricultural economics professor Randall Westgren, carried out technical and economic feasibility studies for adopting the *Label Rouge* system in Illinois. Paybou determined feasibility to be positive, but considered the lack of an economical supply of French genetics and air-chill processing plants in the United States to be problematic. Another student, Amy Heady (1999), did a market feasibility study to analyze consumer demand. She found that adoption of a *Label Rouge* system was still premature and too expensive given the current retail market. Feasibility may be greater in the restaurant market, where Chicago chefs, at least, are willing to pay \$1.50 to \$2 a pound.

Entrepreneur David Wilson started a *Label Rouge*-type business venture in the early 1990s. He became interested in *Label Rouge* by talking to chefs who wanted a premium bird. He imported specialty genetics from France, calling them La Belle Rouge, and contracted with growers in Kentucky and North Carolina who

had older chicken houses on their farms. He followed *Label Rouge* requirements for flock size and density; the total range space was usually a couple of acres around the house. The broiler operation was year-round, but the birds did not go outdoors when the temperature dropped below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, making a 90-day window in Kentucky in which the birds stayed indoors. During this time, stocking density was reduced and alfalfa was added to the feed. Grow-out was 12 weeks. Birds were shipped to an air-chill processing plant in Kentucky (no longer in operation). The meat was sold in Kentucky and North Carolina. According to Paybou (2000), the Wilson business failed because investors rather than a farmer group were in control. They did not fully understand the system—the failure was not due to problems with the product or market.

More recently, the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) was funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Agriculture Service's Scientific Cooperative Research Program to travel to France to gather technical information about poultry produced under *Label Rouge*, to disseminate the information, to develop French contacts and facilitate drafting of production standards. NCAT operates ATTRA, an information service for sustainable agriculture that reaches thousands of farmers, educators and other agricultural professionals each year.

Joyce Foods, Inc. is a U.S. producer of poultry from the same slow-growing genetics used in France's *Label Rouge* program. Joyce Foods, located in North Carolina, follows similar standards in raising the slow growing broilers. Although the same genetics and standards are used, the organization is similar to other U.S. poultry companies in which the birds are raised by contract growers (see **Further resources**).

Other French labeling programs

Label Rouge is only one of four major labeling programs in France. The other programs include *Appellation D'Origine Controlee* (AOC), Organic and Certificate of Conformity. All four complement each other well and this helps reduce confusion between the programs. and *The Appellation D'Orgine Controlee* (AOC) label is probably the best known. As mentioned earlier,

this program reserves brand names for a certain region—for example, champagne refers to sparkling wines produced in the Champagne region of France. The product may not be reproduced outside of its region. Such labels are most often used for wine and cheese products, but there is a poultry product called poulet de Bresse that can be raised only in the Bresse region. These birds are known for being finished on milk. Please see www.pouletbresse.com for more information.

The European Union actually recognizes two types of geographic protection of agricultural products: Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Protected Geographic Indication (PGI). The PDO refers to the AOC label. PGI is less strict and refers to the *Label Rouge* system. A Web site, <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/quality>, from the European Union discusses quality labels.

The French Organic standards for poultry production are based on the European Union requirements but are stricter. Grow-out is a long 99 days. The organic market in France is not as well-developed as in the United States because of competition from *Label Rouge*. Organic poultry products cost four times as much as conventional products, whereas *Label Rouge* products cost only twice as much. See ATTRA's *Organic Poultry Production in the United States* for more information on organic poultry production.

The Certificate of Conformity program is a quality-control label that is relatively industry-friendly. Medium-growth genetics are used. A fast-growing male is crossed with a slow-growing *Label Rouge* female to obtain a 5-pound bird in 56 days. Natural feeding is required, but access to the outdoors is not. This program certifies the process used but does not have taste tests.

Opportunities

Label Rouge-type poultry production is an opportunity well-suited to the grassroots pastured-poultry movement in the United States, as well as small specialty poultry companies. However, raising slow-growing broilers to 12 weeks costs more than raising fast-growing broilers to eight weeks. Many grassroots pastured-poultry producers market directly to consumers on the farm or at farmers' markets and their customers may not be willing to pay the higher price. See ATTRA's *Pastured Poultry Budgets: Slow Growing Broiler and Organic Comparisons* for sample budgets.

Small poultry companies or networks that serve larger markets or specialty markets may more readily find customers who are willing to pay extra for a pasture-raised, gourmet-type bird. Coordinated networks could keep the products at an affordable price by means of fine-tuned production systems and cost efficiencies. In France, consumers from all economic levels buy specialty poultry; not just wealthy consumers. The future development of a certification program will be important for consumer education, which will in turn help build demand.

Large companies may find a certification program similar to the Certificate of Conformity (see the section on **Other French labeling programs**) to be a more attractive opportunity than *Label Rouge*. In *Label Rouge*-type production, the flock size is limited to about 16,000 birds on one farm (in four small houses) and there are fewer flocks a year because of the long grow-out period. *Label Rouge* is designed for regional rather than national markets.

The outdoor production systems used in *Label Rouge* are more adapted to small diversified family farms than to large companies. Allan Nation (2001), editor of *The Stockman Grass Farmer* and a U.S. visionary in the field of sustainable agriculture, found during his European travels that it can be a marketing advantage to family farmers to produce something that is "hard to produce."

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Westgren, Randall E. 1999. Delivering food safety, food quality, and sustainable production practices: The *Label Rouge* Poultry System in France. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*. December. p. 1107-1111.

Further resources

Hubbard L.L.C., Americas
195 Main Street - PO Box 415
Walpole, NH 03608
603-756-3311
603-756-9034 FAX
Contact.americas@hubbardbreeders.com
www.hubbardbreeders.com

Poultry breeding company supplying fast, medium, and slow growing broiler genetics.

Illinois Gourmet Chicken Project
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Randall Westgren
Associate Professor, Agricultural and Consumer Economics
302c Mumford Hall
1206 South Sixth Street
Champaign, IL 61820
217-333-3686
randyw@uiuc.edu

or
Deborah Cavanaugh-Grant,
217-968-5512
Cvnghgrn@uiuc.edu

University of Illinois project to promote the production and marketing of gourmet chickens in Illinois.

Jeff Mattocks
Fertrell Co.
P.O. Box 265
Bainbridge, PA 17502
717-367-1566
800-347-1566
jeff@fertrell.com
www.fertrell.com

Poultry and livestock nutritionist for the Fertrell Company, a producer of organic and natural products for soil and animals.

Joyce Foods, Inc.
4787 Kinnamon Road
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27103
336-766-9900
336-766-9009 FAX
info@joycefoods.com
www.joycefoods.com

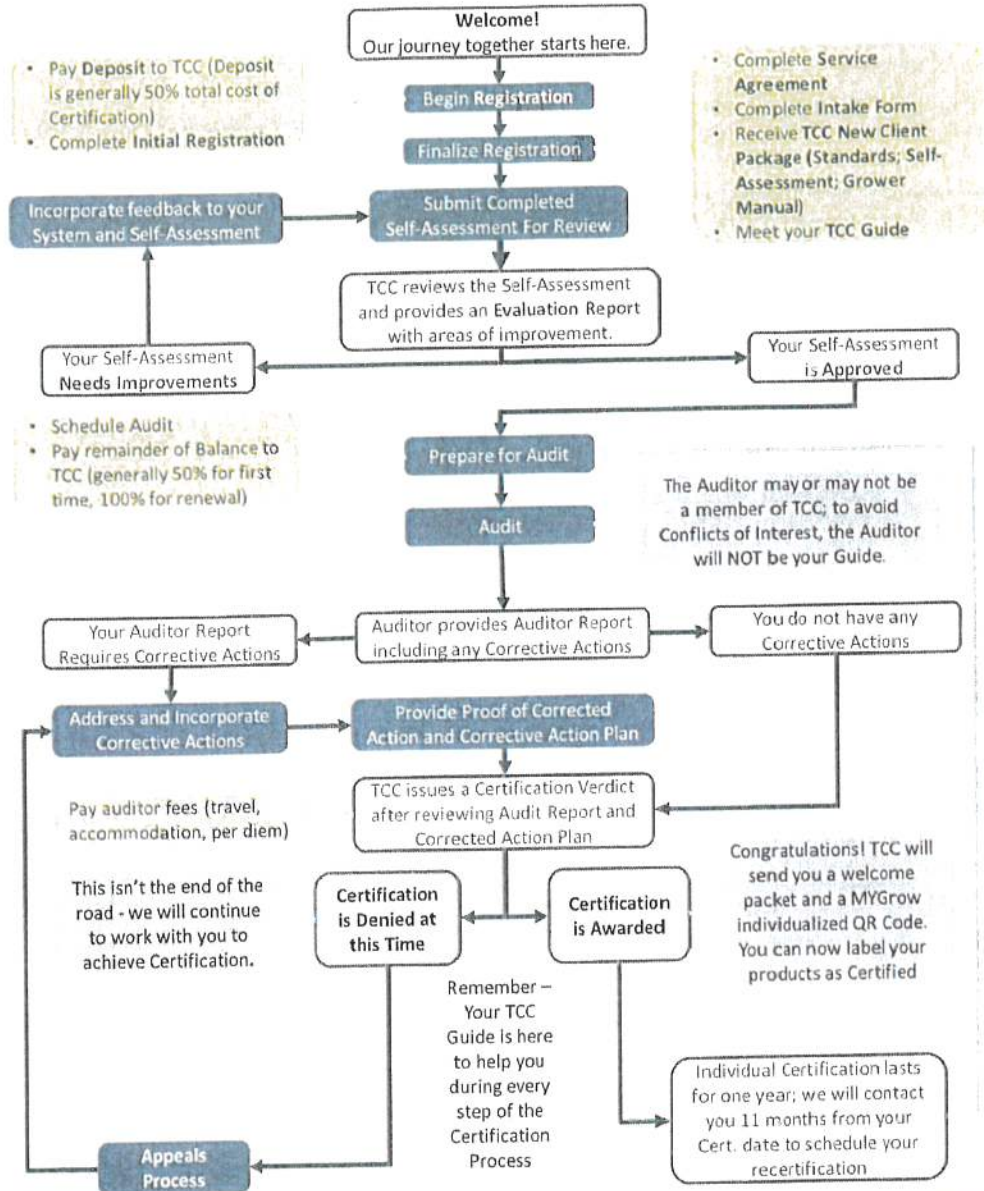
U.S. producer of poultry from the same slow growing genetics as used in Label Rouge program.

SASSO
Route de Solferino
40630 Sabres
France
(33) 05 58 04 46 46
(33) 05 58 04 46 47 FAX
infocom@sasso.fr
www.sasso.fr

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The TCC Certification Process



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THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO
REPORT FROM MAYOR/DIRECTOR

MAYOR/DIRECTOR LOCKWOOD

Mayor/Director Report for Council Meeting September 28, 2021.

EXTERNAL AGENCIES:

Area G Emergency Preparedness: Next meeting October 25

Alternate – Ktunaxa Kinbasket Local Government Treaty: Have not attended a meeting

PORTFOLIOS/LIAISONS:

Citizen Engagement: Having conversations with residents on what they would like to see here in Salmo and Broadband seems to be the highest on the list.

Economic Development: Our community is receiving the two grants to fund a transit study on whether or not daily on-demand bus service or another service configuration is wanted and supported in Salmo. Service would not only help with transportation but with bringing business to our community as well.

Fire Department: A thank you to all our volunteers of the Salmo Fire Department.

RDCK:

Board: The Wildfire Mitigation Officer spoke about the benefits of this work and how we go forward with mitigation. I asked that a task be added onto the Mitigation Officer's conversation with property owners regarding having water storage on their property to help with the low water levels we experienced here in the West Kootenay's.

The Association of Kootenay and Boundary Local Governments (AKBLG) AGM and Conference will be held in Nelson, BC in April 2022.

FYI –The Ymir Fire Department will have their self-contained breathing apparatus replaced.

The Salmo Ski Club has applied for a grant for the Salmo Ski Hill Lodge Energy Upgrade Project. The amount of \$60,000 was received from Areas E, F, I, and J in the amount of \$7,000 each and \$32,000 from Area G which was passed at the Board. I thanked the surrounding areas for their support on this project.

Community Sustainable Living Advisory Committee:

All Recreation: All recreation centers are back to limited numbers. Please go to the Recreation site to see the hours and how to access the facility.

Mayor's RTC September 28, 2021

Recreation Commission: The pool is closed for the season.

Resource Recovery Committee (Central & Joint): Staff to negotiate a Request for Proposal for the Central Landfill Composting Facility Construction in the amount less than \$1,920,000 plus GST. There will be a depot incentive rate change, although the administration and education fees charged by Recycle BC will also go up, so, we will not see a huge jump in numbers for profit on our recycling.

Please see the report on Advancing Recycling in BC attached at the end of my report.

West Kootenay Boundary Regional Hospital District:

UBCM: I attended a week of meetings Sept. 13-17th and will have a report for the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Mayor/Director Lockwood



Ministry of
Environment and
Climate Change Strategy



Advancing Recycling in B.C.

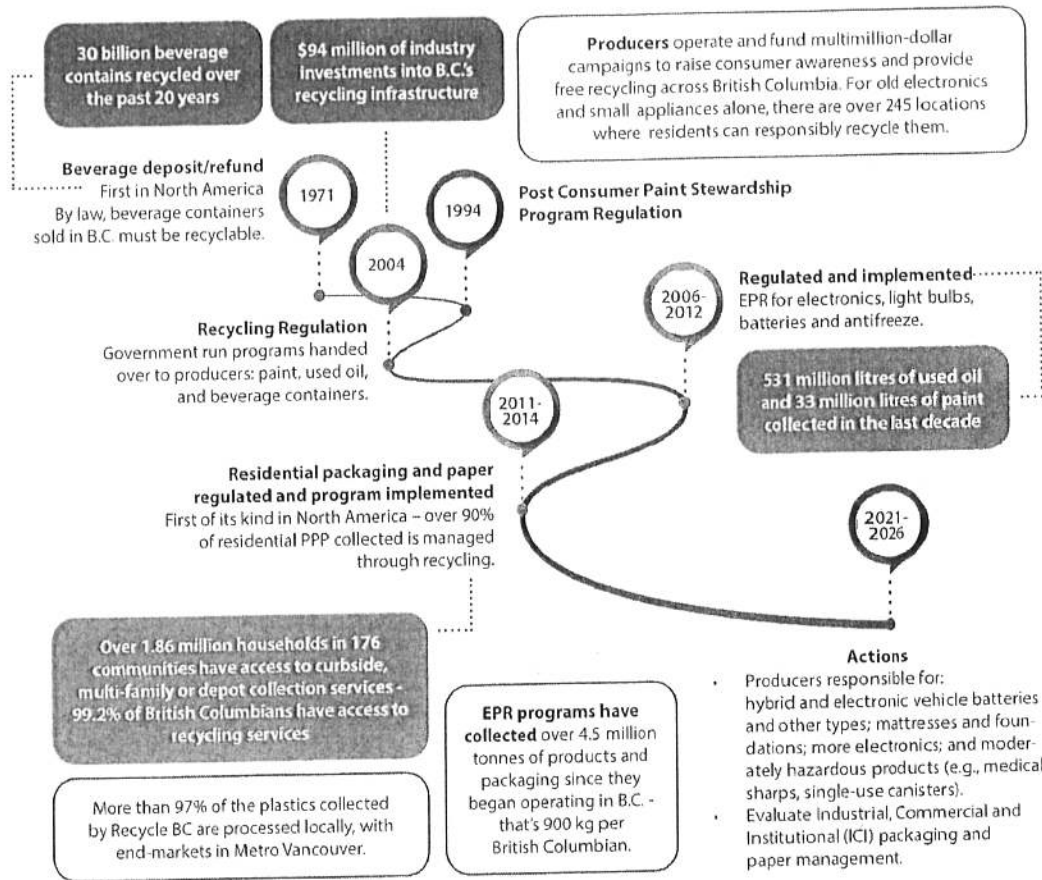
Extended Producer Responsibility Five-Year Action Plan 2021-2026

Introduction

Consumer choice can be powerful. It determines the design, durability and cost of a product, and increasingly it determines what happens to a product once it is no longer needed – finding alternatives to throwing it away, a departure from the traditional “take-make-waste” economy.

Over the last 50 years, British Columbia has been building a better way to deal with waste. The public has called for governments and producers to work together to reduce the impacts from waste on the environment and the health of our communities. This call to action has created provincewide recycling programs and a deposit and refund system, under an initiative where companies take responsibility for the full cost of a product called “Extended Producer Responsibility” (EPR). The EPR initiative responds to the consumer’s desire to reduce or eliminate waste, and the producer’s desire to demonstrate a clear commitment to stewardship of their products.

B.C.’s programs have not only continued to collect the same wide variety of packaging and plastics when the global market makes recycling these items unattractive, but are now expanding the items we collect while continuing to ensure they are recycled to the same high standard. B.C.’s EPR initiative requires all producers to track their material and the way it is processed, which must be verified by an independent auditor and the results annually reported to the ministry and posted publicly. This provides the necessary assurance that materials are not improperly disposed of and/or sent abroad for possible recycling.



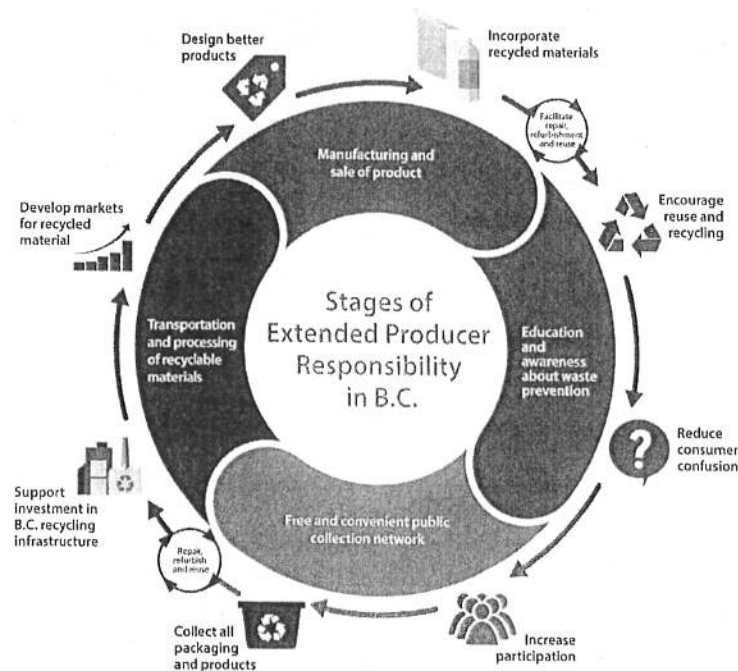
Since 2004, B.C. has regulated the most packaging and products in Canada through EPR under the Recycling Regulation (the regulation). Residential packaging and paper, beverage containers, along with a wide and diverse range of other products (e.g., numerous electronics, light bulbs, tires, automotive oil, antifreeze, paint, etc.) are managed by producers. In one year alone, approximately 315,000 tonnes of plastics, such as those in electronics, beverage containers and other packaging, are captured in B.C.'s EPR programs.

B.C.'s EPR Policy Approach

- Results in less waste in landfills and the environment.
- Ensures convenient, provincewide collection services.
- Reduces consumer confusion and increases participation.
- Requires safe management and higher rates of recycling.
- Producers are responsible for recycling, including the costs, which promotes the design and use of more easily recyclable packaging and products.

EPR requires producers (manufacturers, distributors and retailers) of designated products to take full responsibility for the lifecycle of their products, including collection and recycling. This shifts the responsibility from local and Indigenous governments and taxpayers to the producers and consumers of packaging, paper and products.

B.C.'s EPR initiative supports consumers to make the right choice with end-of-life packaging and products by making curbside and drop-off recycling services widely available at no charge. Producers build the end-of-life costs into the purchase price structure for products and take responsibility in terms of the overall management of a recycling program. This makes it easier for consumers to fulfill their stewardship values for clean communities and protection of the environment.



The success of the EPR program can be measured in both environmental and economic terms. Reuse, recycling and remanufacturing creates more jobs than waste disposal, and supports a circular economy through material reuse and resource-efficiencies:

- A study released in 2016 of B.C.'s EPR system found that in a single year, B.C.'s EPR programs recovered \$46 million worth of materials and reduced greenhouse gas emissions by over 200,000 tonnes (CO₂e).
- As a result of EPR regulation for residential packaging and paper alone, recycling businesses have invested over \$45 million into B.C.'s recycling infrastructure – ensuring not only more packaging and paper is processed locally, but more jobs stay in B.C. as well.

B.C.'s EPR programs collectively generate an estimated \$500 million annually to operate recycling programs and the beverage container deposit-refund system that ensures British Columbians have free and convenient access to recycling services.

Moving Forward – focusing on priorities

The priority actions outlined in this plan are among the most important and immediate actions B.C. must take to advance as a leader in EPR and waste prevention.

B.C. is now expanding the categories of products in the EPR initiative to include:

- Hybrid and electric vehicle batteries and other battery types.
- Mattresses and foundations.
- Compressed canisters, such as single-use camping fuel and fire extinguishers.
- Medical sharps used by people at home.
- Emerging electronics and more moderately hazardous products by clarifying product categories.

More Producers Taking Responsibility

Producers will be responsible for implementing, funding and managing recycling programs for newly added products. A phased implementation based on the product's complexity will give producers the necessary time to establish comprehensive management systems, and submit EPR program plans outlining their operations and performance targets to the ministry for approval. This operational decision making gives producers the flexibility to find the most efficient and innovative ways to meet regulated outcomes – making recycling more accessible for consumers with provincewide collection networks, improving recycling practices, and supporting re-use and resource recovery.

Based on feedback from producers, stakeholders, Indigenous and environmental organizations, and the public, the ministry will work with producers to expand the EPR program to include the following products:

Action: Expanding to include hybrid and electric vehicle batteries and other battery types

- Most single-use and rechargeable batteries are already regulated and responsibly recycled. However, the rapid adoption of batteries in new products and applications, including everything from pet collars to golf carts, has led to some regulatory gaps.



Photo credit: Tire Stewardship B.C.

41 million tires recycled in the last 14 years - many used as a rubberized surface in new playgrounds through EPR program community grants.

- Comprehensive battery management will better safeguard workers from fire risks associated with improper disposal of batteries in the garbage, residential curbside recycling, or the scrap metal industry. The growing inconsistency between regulated and unregulated products also creates inequitable requirements for the producers of similar products. Streamlining the regulation will provide for better oversight and recovery outcomes.

Hybrid and electric vehicle batteries

- By 2040, all new light-duty cars and trucks sold in B.C. will be Zero Emission Vehicles. Unlike other vehicle components that are already regulated and responsibly managed by producers (including lead-acid batteries, tires, oil and antifreeze), a reliable provincewide system to safely repurpose and recycle hybrid and electric vehicle batteries will need to be developed.
- B.C.'s battery recycling sector is already familiar with processing electric vehicle batteries. As B.C. aims to implement the first EPR program for electric vehicle batteries in Canada, it is anticipated that a phased-in approach will support advancements in reuse and recycling, and establish B.C. as a leader in battery recovery and management.



Photo credit: B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation

Action: Expanding to include mattresses and foundations

Mattresses and foundations are highly recyclable products, but at their end-of-life landfilling is currently the only option in some parts of the province, and there is often a drop-off recycling fee where recycling services are available. A formalized provincewide EPR program will help British Columbians by eliminating the financial and accessibility barriers that are preventing many from being able to recycle their used mattresses. These barriers cause unnecessary disposal and lead to high rates of illegal dumping in alleyways and wilderness areas. In Metro Vancouver alone, approximately 10,000 mattresses are abandoned each year, costing municipalities up to \$1.5 million to manage.

The feedback we received shows that EPR for mattresses is a priority for local governments, Indigenous organizations and members of the public. The ministry plans to regulate mattresses and foundations in 2023, with implementation to follow—making B.C. the first province in Canada to establish an EPR program for mattresses.

Though the consultation showed a lot of support for regulating mattresses, we also heard there are some concerns and other key factors that need to be considered, such as:

- Prioritizing safe handling practices for front-line staff from bed bugs, mold and moisture.
- The complex challenges given the different generation sources for mattresses, such as from residential and commercial sectors.

- Consideration of existing reuse and recycling systems in an EPR approach. For example, mattresses are already recycled in some communities; gently used mattresses are often donated to charities and non-profits; and B.C. recyclers have already invested in infrastructure and local processing capacity.
- B.C. retailers need to remain competitive, and the majority already have mattress recovery programs that need to be considered.

Action: Expanding to include moderately hazardous products

Making producers responsible for the products they sell has been demonstrated to drive proper management and responsible recycling, and this level of oversight and diligence is needed for more moderately hazardous items.

Feedback on a wide range of moderately hazardous products varied in some cases, but generally the ministry heard that certain products are consistently showing up for disposal in large volumes throughout British Columbia. These are very costly to manage and can be improperly disposed into the blue box or waste stream, posing serious safety risks to collectors and processors. These include compressed canisters, such as single-use fuel canisters and fire extinguishers, medical sharps and batteries.

Compressed canisters and fire extinguishers

- EPR will support B.C. businesses and technicians operating provincially that safely remove residual gas from canisters, which can be collected to be used again or safely disposed depending on the gas, with the container itself being recycled.

Keeping Mattresses Out of our Landfills



Photo credit: Carston Arnold

It is estimated that regulating mattresses under a provincially EPR approach will mean an additional 100,000 cubic meters of landfill space will be freed up every year. All those mattresses laid end to end would stretch half the length of Vancouver Island.

Making Camping Greener



Photo credit: BC Parks

BC Parks hosted three million campers this summer with most needing to recycle empty single-use fuel canisters. By regulating these canisters, free drop-off locations will be provided throughout B.C.

Medical sharps

- Producers are already operating a voluntary collection system for residents to safely return medical sharps. Building on this, regulation will ensure more comprehensive program delivery, in which producers will be required to make consumers aware of safe disposal practices to ensure public and worker safety while also providing greater access to collection locations across the province – both of which will help to reduce instances of dangerous disposal in public spaces, residential curbside recycling and garbage.

Action: Expanding product categories through broader product definitions

We know that we must both expand and accelerate our action on recycling and preventing waste. While we work at adding new products to the regulation, we will also continue to work on redefining the existing product categories for electronics and moderately hazardous products. Our focus will be on broader, more generalized definitions as opposed to product-specific lists, with the intention to capture most products, including new ones that enter the marketplace in the future. This change will create greater certainty for producers and regulators to plan for more material recovery and recycling. This will also ensure new electronics and moderately hazardous products are easy to identify under the program—reducing confusion for consumers, retailers and collection facility staff alike.

Phased Approach for Packaging and Paper from the Industrial,
Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Sector

Action: Evaluating opportunities and policy options for ICI materials

In 2014, B.C. led the nation by being the first province to make producers fully responsible for managing residential packaging and paper products. Today, producers successfully operate an efficient provincewide recycling system that collects and manages over 186,000 tonnes of material each year. Most materials are collected through curbside programs, from multi-family residences, or a network of more than 200 recycling depots across British Columbia.

However, packaging and paper products beyond the residential stream are not regulated, and are independently managed as waste or through recycling. These products are found in office buildings, warehouses, stadiums, grocery stores and food services, institutions, and agricultural applications. Collectively, they are referred to as the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) sector.

Stakeholders and key partners have identified the ICI sector as a large contributor to overall waste in the province, and expressed a desire to expand EPR to include ICI-generated waste and recyclables. For example, Metro Vancouver alone reported 95,000 tonnes of plastic and paper were landfilled in 2020 by commercial and institutional businesses and organizations in the region. Rural communities with limited services and market accessibility report that considerable amounts of packaging from the ICI sector is still landfilled. However, feedback from stakeholders on this product type has varied significantly, confirming the ICI sector is complex and requires a measured, phased approach.

The first step is to better understand how ICI material is diverted from landfills and the recycling rates for the broad range of material types generated from this sector. There are many factors to consider, such as the accessibility and cost to recycle in rural and remote communities, the types and quantities of recyclable materials being generated, and contamination levels of the materials. To that

end, during the first year of the plan, the ministry will support data collection and research to better understand the management of packaging and paper in the ICI sector. The results will be used to determine a policy approach to manage ICI materials that drives the best environmental outcomes, considers the management systems already in place, and supports a circular economy.

Contributing to the Circular Economy

Recycling is a key component to support a circular economy

Unlike waste management, where local and Indigenous governments are typically responsible for providing collection services to their residents (think garbage), under EPR in B.C. the producers of products co-ordinate and operate comprehensive, provincewide recycling systems that keep materials in use. These systems support one of the contributing key elements that helps drive a circular economy.

Circular economy is an approach that maximizes value and eliminates waste by improving, and in some cases transforming, how goods and services are designed, manufactured and used. It touches on everything from material to business strategy to the configuration of regulatory frameworks, incentives, and markets.¹

Taking action on plastic waste and marine debris

Recognizing that British Columbians want action on waste prevention, the 2019 [CleanBC Plastics Action Plan](#) engagement process gathered valuable feedback on new policy opportunities and regulatory amendments to address plastic waste. This led to action on a number of interconnected initiatives to support B.C.'s circular economy, preventing waste in the first place and expanding recycling and recovery. This will keep waste out of the natural environment, off the streets of our communities, and out of our lakes, rivers and shorelines – while reducing the amount that ends up in the landfill.

- *B.C. is a partner of the [Canada Plastics Pact](#)*
– Collaborating with industry, government and non-profit organizations from across the entire plastics sector to address plastic waste, keeping it in the economy and out of the environment.
- *B.C. is phasing out single-use plastics and working with all levels of government*–The Province recently gave municipalities throughout B.C. the authority under the [Community Charter](#) to ban plastic bags and certain single-use plastics without the need for ministerial approval, making it easier to prevent plastics from polluting their communities. B.C. is also actively involved in the development of a Canada-Wide Strategy and Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste. The Province continues to develop a legal framework that could allow the province to ban single-use and plastic items provincewide.

The Recycling Council of BC

With financial support from the Province, the Recycling Council of BC (RCBC) is B.C.'s most comprehensive single-source of recycling information.

Their 1-800 Recycling Hotline and Recyclepedia app has the answers people need about how and where to recycle and safe disposal options. In 2020 alone, the organization answered over 247,000 questions on recycling, reuse, and general waste prevention.

¹ Circular economy as defined by Canada's Circular Economy Lab

- B.C.'s *Clean Coast, Clean Waters Initiative* - A collaboration of tourism and nonprofit sectors working with Indigenous nations; the initiative funds projects to remove marine debris and plastics from B.C.'s shorelines, maximizing the amount of material reused and recycled.
- The *CleanBC Plastics Action Fund* - Launched in 2020 to support B.C.-based innovators and companies to reduce the use of virgin plastics and make better use of post-consumer recycled plastic in manufacturing processes.

Furthering B.C.'s position as a leader in EPR

- *EPR is a critical component to address single-use plastics recovery and recycling* - The ministry made regulatory changes in 2020 that help modernize the Recycling Regulation and will see all beverage containers part of the deposit-refund system in 2022. This includes milk containers, which will lead to an estimated 20 to 40 million more milk containers being recycled annually. Single-use items and more packaging products such as boxes of sandwich bags will also be collected under the regulation's packaging and paper products category as of 2023.
- *Taking our success national* - With many other provinces now embarking on EPR, there is a desire by all involved to support national EPR consistency, such as priority products and reporting. We will continue working with other jurisdictions on common approaches to EPR that will bring greater consistency and better outcomes.
- *Focus on Indigenous communities* - B.C.'s EPR producers and their agencies have created the First Nations Recycling Initiative to ensure these smaller and often remote communities can participate.

Recycling in Remote
and Indigenous Communities



Photo credit: ElectroRecycle

The First Nations Recycling Initiative (FNRI) is a collective of nine B.C. EPR programs working with Indigenous communities to support recycling in communities throughout British Columbia. A First Nations Field Services Specialist works to raise awareness, and offer resources to support recycling, and community collection events. To increase recycling access across B.C., there is also collaboration with Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and the Indigenous Zero Waste Technical Advisory Group. In 2020, 44 Indigenous nations participated in the RecycleBC program for residential packaging and paper.

Accessible only by water, Ahousaht First Nation continues to be the most remote collection event for small appliances. The community has also partnered with RecycleBC to collect residential packaging and paper through curbside and depot collection. Working with community recycling partners is key to their success.

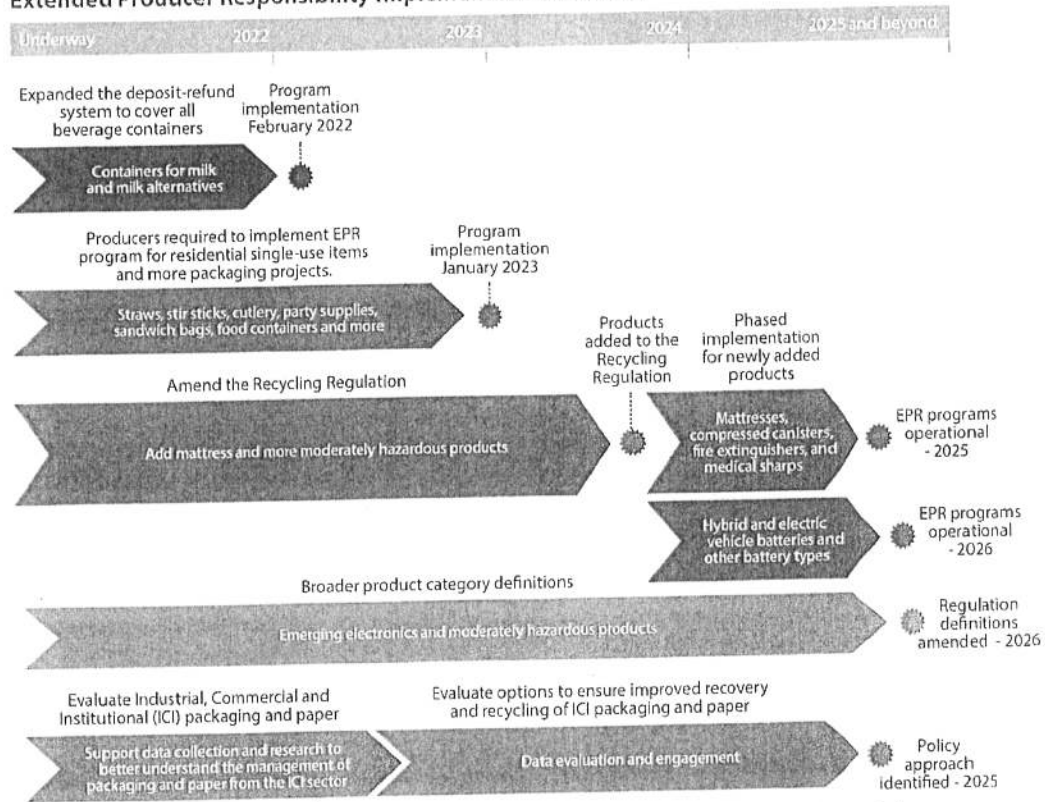
- *Responsible recycling is supported by B.C. businesses and workers* - The materials collected through our vast depot and curbside network are transported to material processing facilities in B.C. Throughout this process, producers ensure the workers handling and processing their materials are kept safe, and the environment protected by adhering to high standards.

The Province is committed to keeping pollution out of our oceans and waterways, reducing waste, and incentivizing a circular supply chain for plastics. Meeting these goals requires a determined effort to increase recycling and recovery of materials. B.C. was an early supporter of implementing waste-reduction policies and continues to lead the nation with a robust and successful EPR initiative.

To date, EPR programs have collected over 4.5 million tonnes of packaging and products since they began operating in B.C. At the individual level, British Columbians disposed of an average of 501 kg of municipal solid waste per person in 2019 – a reduction of 66 kilograms per person since 2012. This downward trend is positive, but without more action, B.C.'s landfills will run out of space.

Adding more product categories under EPR and increasing resource recovery is critical to help shift the way most people view waste – from something that is meant to be used and then disposed of to reclaiming and reusing materials again and again as part of a growing circular economy.

Extended Producer Responsibility Implementation Timeline



We recognize the need for timely action. We have a pathway to implement initiatives with our partners and we will accelerate timelines if we can.

Transportation Study - Proposal responses										
#	Responder & consultants	Consultant Qualifications & Experience (40)	Approach, Methodology & Quality Assurance and Control (30)	Schedule & Work plan (20)	Proposed fee (10)	Proposal Rating Total (100)	Based in	Optional Extras	Cost	Additional Comments
	CAO's RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL	#1 WSP - Jasper office								Overall - no one really addressed reduction in GHG, but this is easy to include. Deduct 5 point from approach section of each though.
1	WSP	40	25	20	10	95	Jasper, AB			Includes one trip to Salmo Local knowledge - Did the Salmo Valley Childcare Inventory & Action Plan, currently working w/city of Cranbrook. Experienced with assessing the feasibility of small transit for small communities across Canada. Will work with C+S Planning Group and Anderson Business Consulting (transit planning expertise). Will look at options for conventional fixed route, on-demand, hybrid fixed & on-demand, or ridesharing partnership service. Provided the most comprehensive response.
	Primary	14 years, transportation engineer - extensive experience over multiple projects, including on-demand service.	WSP showed a high level of understanding of what this project is about, and will look at up to 3 transit options. Exp. with micro-transit. Will also explore fare pricing at a high level. Showed good understanding of transit in BC & will speak with other communities about their micro-transit systems. Will look at funding and partnership models and options, including the Federal Rural Transit Solutions Fund.							
	Secondary 1	12+ years, planner, public engagement expertise - conducted the Salmo Childcare Inventory study								Delivered the most comprehensive response. While WSP were the engineering firm for the WWTP - not a good experience - this is a different WSP office with different expertise & have pulled in others to round out skill set. The response provided shows they know what they are doing.
	Secondary 2	14+ years, Transit implementation advisor - well experienced. Will provide analysis & advice.								
	Secondary 3	planning & analysis - will support the team								
	Secondary 4	research & support								
2	Urban Systems	35	25	20	10	90	Nelson, BC	1) 2nd progress mtg. 2) Business implementation plan	1) \$1,642 2) 1,674	
		Overall experience and expertise very good, no direct experience with micro-transit systems, but easily rectified by reasearch.								

#	Responder & consultants	Consultant Qualifications & Experience (40)	Approach, Methodology & Quality Assurance and Control (30)	Schedule & Work plan (20)	Proposed fee (10)	Proposal Rating Total (100)	Based in	Optional Extras	Cost	Additional Comments
		Primary/ 6+ years, transit, business & land use planning & community engagement	Local - very familiar with the Kootenays, have worked with Salmo on water-related projects, and other Kootenay municipalities on various transportation projects. Looked at OCP and OCP Economic Development Survey as part of RFPQ research. Showed a good grasp of why Salmo needs transit.	Available for site visits.						Strong background in planning for alternative transit service delivery for small communities. Will interview other municipalities on successes & failures.
		Secondary 1 16+ years, transit, business & land use planning								Experience with conventional & paratransit service reviews & feasibility assessments
		Secondary 2 10+ years, transit, business & land use planning								Team has decades of experience engaging with stakeholders, indigenous communities & the public.
		Secondary 3 1 year, transit planning & community engagement								
		Secondary #s 4 & 5 11+ total combined in community engagement								
3	Dante Associates	40	20	18	10	88	San Diego, CA	Extra trip to Salmo for presentation of final report.	\$1,300	Includes travel
		Primary/ 40+ years transit & sr. mgmt experience in Canada, US & world-wide, incl micro-transit systems.	2 wks. system modelling to be part of the deliverables once research is complete.		\$33,645 Cdn., no GST					Well-experienced in developing on-demand and other systems & appears to understand the challenges of a rural environment & what services might make sense for Salmo. He's a team of 1?
		Secondary 1 Only principal named in proposal								Will do 3 days of on site familiarization with area and routes.

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO

BYLAW #736

WHEREAS section 224 of the *Community Charter*, Chapter 26, authorizes the Council of the Village of Salmo to exempt certain properties from property taxation,

AND WHEREAS the Salmo Valley Curling and Rink Association was formed and incorporated for the purpose of promoting the game of curling in Salmo;

AND WHEREAS the Salmo Valley Youth and Community Centre Society was formed and incorporated for the purpose of promoting space for community groups and programs;

AND WHEREAS the Curling Rink and the Community Centre are not being operated for gain or profit and the improvements are situated upon land held in the name of the Village of Salmo and is used for parks and recreational purposes only;

AND WHEREAS the Salmo Square Society was formed and incorporated for the purpose of fostering interest and pride in the cultural heritage of Salmo;

AND WHEREAS the Salmo Royal Canadian Legion was formed and incorporated for the purpose of providing veteran support and services to benefit the community;

AND WHEREAS the Salmo Community Resource Society was formed and incorporated for the purpose of providing counselling and assistance programs for residents of the community;

AND WHEREAS various religious organizations operate buildings and lands for public worship;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Village of Salmo, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. EXEMPTIONS

1.1. The properties listed in this section shall be exempt from the property taxes in the year 2022 under the authority of section 224(2)(f) of the *Community Charter*.

- (a) Lot 24 and Lot 25, Block 22, Plan 622A, DL206A, Kootenay Land District, PID 016-702-875 and 016-730-615, registered in the name of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nelson.
- (b) Lot 1 and Lot 2, Block 23, Plan 622A, DL206A, Kootenay Land District, PID 016-721-152 and 016-721-161, registered in the name of the Salmo Community Memorial Church Association.
- (c) Lot 1 and Lot 2, Block 2, Plan 2599, DL206A, Kootenay Land District, PID 015-199-568 and 015-199-576, registered in the name of the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada.

(d) Lot 3, Plan 15447, DL206, Kootenay Land District, PID 009-820-213, registered in the name of the Salmo Baptist Church.

1.2. The properties listed in this section shall be exempt from property taxes in the year 2022 under the authority of section 224(2)(i) of the *Community Charter*.

(a) Lot 1, Plan 11031, District Lot 206, Kootenay Land District, PID 012-846-571, held by the Salmo Valley Curling and Rink Association, and recorded in the Assessment Roll under the name "Village of Salmo".

(b) Lot B, Plan EPP9579, District Lot 206 and 206A, Kootenay Land District, PID 028-449-266, held by the Salmo Valley Youth and Community Centre Society, and recorded in the Assessment Roll under the name "Village of Salmo".

1.3. The properties listed in this section shall be exempt from property taxes in the year 2022 under the authority of section 224(2)(a) of the *Community Charter*.

(a) Parcel D (Being a Consolidation of Lots 1-3, See LB472515) Block 5, Plan 622, DL 206A, Kootenay Land District, PID 028-625-315, registered in the name of the Salmo Square Society.

(b) Lot A, Plan NEP75263, District Lot 206A, Kootenay Land District, PID 025-885-243, registered in the name of the Salmo Community Resource Society.

(c) Class 8 Exemption Only - Lot 11, Block 21, Plan NEP622A, District Lot 206A, Kootenay Land District, Lot 12, Block 21, Plan NEP622A, District Lot 206A, Kootenay Land District, Lot 9, Block 21, Plan NEP622A, District Lot 206A, Kootenay Land District, PID 016-196-601, PID 016-196-627, PID 016-196-635, PID 016-196-643 registered in the name of the Royal Canadian Legion.

2. CITATION

2.1. This by-law shall be known and cited for all purposes as the Village of Salmo "**TAX EXEMPTION BYLAW #736, 2022**".

3. ENACTMENT

3.1. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Bylaw is for any reason held to be invalid by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid portion(s) shall be severed, and the part(s) that is (are) invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Bylaw.

3.2. This Bylaw shall be considered to have come into force and effect upon the day adoption.

READ A FIRST TIME	this __ day of __, 2021
READ A SECOND TIME	this __ day of __, 2021
READ A THIRD TIME	this __ day of __, 2021
ADVERTISED a first time pursuant to s. 224(4)(b)	this __ day of __, 2021
ADVERTISED a second time pursuant to s. 224(4)(b)	this __ day of __, 2021
RECONSIDERED AND FINALLY ADOPTED	this __ day of __, 2021

Mayor

Chief Administrative Officer

I HEREBY CERTIFY THIS TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO "TAX EXEMPTION
BYLAW #736, 2022".

Chief Administrative Officer

Village of Salmo

Accounts Payable September 24 to October 7, 2021

Cheque #	Pay Date	Vendor Name	Description	Paid Amount
014822	2021-10-07	Accura Alarms Security Service Ltd.	Alarm Monitoring	\$52.50
014797	2021-09-29	Ace Courier Systems	WWTP Sample Shipping	\$38.98
014820	2021-10-07	Ace Courier Systems	Water Sample Shipping	\$126.20
014821	2021-10-07	Andrew Sheret Limited	WWTP Supplies	\$27.10
014825	2021-10-07	Black Press Group Ltd.	Tax Sale/Road Closure Bylaw Advertising	\$1,586.78
014824	2021-10-07	Brandt Tractor Ltd.	Loader Maintenance	\$126.03
014798	2021-09-29	Caro Analytical Services	WWTP Maintenance	\$207.77
014826	2021-10-07	Caro Analytical Services	Effluent Testing	\$27.36
EFT	2021-10-06	Collabria	FD/Office/CW Supplies/Legal/LGMA	\$1,162.13
014799	2021-09-29	Commissionaires British Columbia	Bylaw Enforcement	\$557.78
014808	2021-09-29	Fortis BC - Natural Gas	Natural Gas Expenses	\$21.65
014801	2021-09-29	Fortis BC Inc.	Electricity Expenses	\$4,221.74
014827	2021-10-07	Fortis BC Inc.	Electricity Expenses	\$3,022.95
014828	2021-10-07	GFL Environmental Inc. 2020	Gabage Services	\$7,687.84
014802	2021-09-29	Home Hardware Building Centre	Firehall Maintenance Upgrade	\$31.37
014800	2021-09-29	Iconix Waterworks LP	Water Distribution Supplies	\$194.10
014811	2021-09-29	Inland Allcare	Fire Dept Supplies	\$83.51
014840	2021-10-07	Inland Allcare	KP/Garbage Supplies	\$315.86
014803	2021-09-29	Isosceles Business Systems Inc	IT Maintenance Upgrades	\$1,504.16
014804	2021-09-29	John, Damien	Artist Mural Fortis Fence	\$5,000.00
014830	2021-10-07	Kendrick Equipment (2003) Ltd.	Trackless Maintenance	\$349.06
014829	2021-10-07	Kootenay Industrial Supply Ltd.	Tool Maintenance	\$115.50
014805	2021-09-29	Lordco Auto Parts	Shop Supplies	\$15.68
014831	2021-10-07	Lordco Auto Parts	CW Shop Tools/Shop Supplies	\$514.03
014832	2021-10-07	Mills Office Productivity	Office Supplies	\$79.81
Pre-Authorized Debit	2021-10-04	Municipal Finance Authority of BC	Short Term Fixed Payment	\$2,450.00
014833	2021-10-07	Nelson Farmers Supply Ltd.	Firehall Upgrade Supplies	\$72.80
014834	2021-10-07	O'Connor, James	Property Tax Overpayment Refund	\$770.00
014806	2021-09-29	Parks, Kyle	Dangerous Tree Removal	\$1,200.00
014807	2021-09-29	Regional District of Central Kootenay	Building Permit Fees	\$479.70
014836	2021-10-07	Reyden, Tia	Recycle Depot Art Murals	\$2,500.00

Village of Salmo
 Accounts Payable September 24 to October 7, 2021

Cheque #	Pay Date	Vendor Name	Description	Paid Amount
014823	2021-10-07	Richens Ann	Campground Management	\$502.50
014835	2021-10-07	Rogers	Cellphone Expenses	\$227.94
014838	2021-10-07	S.C. Mechanics	2021 Ranger Maintenance	\$1,252.20
014837	2021-10-07	Salmo Village Grocery	KP Washroom/Office Supplies	\$97.31
014839	2021-10-07	Startup HVAC Solutions LTD	Office Upgrades	\$2,397.12
014810	2021-09-29	Terus Construction Ltd.	Patch Paving	\$52,224.40
014809	2021-09-29	Tri-Valley Electric Ltd.	Office Maintenance	\$292.11
Pre-authorized Debit	2021-10-01	Western Financial Group (SAL)	Insurance Premiums	\$150.06
		Employee Benefits, Reimbursements and Salaries (PP20, Council 9)		\$19,081.08
		Total:		\$110,767.11

Credit Card Details

CW/KP Park Supplies	\$122.84
Office Supplies	\$220.16
LGMA Membership	\$157.50
Legal Expense/Shipping	\$255.90
FD GPS Subscription	\$72.75
Signs	\$332.98
	\$1,162.13



The Corporation of the Village of Salmo

P.O. Box 1000
Salmo, BC V0G 1Z0
www.salmo.ca

Phone: (250) 357-9433
Fax: (250) 357-9633
Email: info@salmo.ca

Date of Report:	September 22, 2021
To:	SALMO VILLAGE COUNCIL
From:	Building Inspector Graeme Wood
Subject:	NOTICE ON TITLE REPORT
Registered Owners:	Randall Sheppard
Roll #:	157.001
Civic Address:	408 Sayward Avenue, Salmo B.C. V0G 1Z0
Legal Description:	PARCEL B, Block 12, DL 206A, PLAN 622
Zoning:	C-3 Village Centre

RECOMMENDATION:

The Chief Administrative Officer be directed to file a Notice at the Land Title Office stating that that a resolution has been made under Section 57 of the *Community Charter* by the Corporation of the Village of Salmo relating to land legally described as PCL: **B** BLK: **12** DL: **206A** PLAN: **622** PID: **031-179-835** and that further information respecting the resolution may be inspected at the office of the Corporation of the Village of Salmo on normal working days during regular office hours.

SUMMARY:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Nov 23 2020 | The owner, Randall Sheppard (RS) applied and paid for a building permit for interior renovations. |
| Nov 25 2020 | The owner (RS) booked a framing and plumbing inspection. The Building Inspector (GW) attended but he was not ready for the inspection. |
| Dec 6 2020 | The owner (RS) rebooked and passed the framing and plumbing inspection. |
| Feb 17 2021 | The owner (RS) booked an inspection to update the Inspector on progress. Next required inspection is occupancy. |
| End of March | The Building Inspector (GW) noticed that unauthorized work was taking place on site and stopped to talk to the owner (RS). The owner (RS) was enclosing the back porch to make it into |

a room. The Building Inspector (GW) explained that he needs to stop all work and provide drawings showing what he is planning, and he will review them to see if it is permitted.

- April 20 2021 The owner (RS) dropped off drawings for the additional work being done on his renovation permit.
- May 18 2021 The Building Inspector (GW) provided the Village Office with an approved drawing of the additional construction and the permit cost for the additional work.
- May 19 2021 The Village called and left a voicemail for Randy informing him of the cost for the permit for the additional work.
- Early June The Village called and left another voicemail for Randy informing him that he must come pay for the permit for the additional work.
- June 30 2021 The owner (RS) called the office to see if he can come pay property taxes and prepay some of his utilities. Brandy Jessup reminded him of the outstanding permit that needs to be paid for, but he told her he does not agree with the cost therefore he will not pay for it.
- Aug 19 2021 The Village mailed an invoice to the owner (RS) for the outstanding building permit cost indicating that it was past due and that the Village would be registering a Notice on Title on his property if he failed to pay the remaining cost. The invoice also stated that he did unauthorized additional work that was not included in the original application.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

This contravenes subsection 6.1, 6.3 & 6.5 of Building Bylaw No. 618.

- 6.1** *No person shall commence or continue any construction, alteration, reconstruction, demolition, removal, relocation or change the occupancy of any building, structure or plumbing system or other work related to construction unless a building official has issued a valid and subsisting permit for the work.*
- 6.2** *No person shall occupy or use any new building or structure without first obtaining an Occupancy Permit issued by a Building Official for the building or structure, or contrary to the terms of any permit issued or any notice given by a building official.*
- 6.3** *No person shall knowingly submit false or misleading information to a building official in relation to any permit application or construction undertaken pursuant to this Bylaw.*
- 6.4** *No person shall, unless authorized by a building official, reverse, alter, deface, cover, remove or in any way tamper with any notice, permit or certificate posted upon or affixed to a building or structure pursuant to this Bylaw.*

- 6.5 *No person shall do any work that is substantially at variance with the accepted design or plans of a building, structure or other works for which a permit has been issued, unless a building official has accepted that variance.*
- 6.6 *No person shall obstruct the entry on property of a building official or other authorized official of the Village in the administration of this Bylaw.*

Registering a Notice on Title is an action taken to identify that the property owner has been made aware that he did unauthorized additional work that was not included in the original application therefore he is owing the outstanding permit fees for this work. Until these fees are paid the building permit is void and he is working without a valid permit. The intent is to absolve the Corporation of the Village of Salmo of liability arising out of injury or loss related to these issues.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

As per Building Bylaw #618 the owners of the land may be subject to penalties and would likely be held responsible for all costs incurred by the Corporation of the Village of Salmo in resolving this matter. The owner of the property will be subject to additional charges from BC Land Titles when removing the Notice on Title.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:

None.

Respectfully submitted,



Graeme Wood
Building Official, Regional District of Central Kootenay



The Corporation of the Village of Salmo

DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT APPLICATION

THE INFORMATION REQUESTED IN THIS FORM IS REQUIRED TO EXPEDITE THE APPLICATION AND ASSIST THE STAFF IN PREPARING A RECOMMENDATION.

This form is to be completed in full and submitted with all requested information to the Village of Salmo, Box 1000, Salmo, B.C., V0G 1Z0 (Telephone: 357-9433).

Applicant and Registered Owners

Applicant's Name: Maureen Berk

Address: PO Box 596 725 Rotter Ave Salmo Postal Code: V0G 1Z0

Phone No.: Cell No.: 250 551 3815

Registered Owner's Name(s): Maureen Berk

Address: PO Box 596 725 Rotter Ave Salmo Postal Code: V0G 1Z0

Phone No.: Cell No.: 250 551 3815

As owner(s) of the land described in this application, I / we hereby authorize: _____ to act as applicant in regard to this Development Variance Permit Application.

Owner's Signatures: _____

NOTE:

- (1) A copy of a State of Title Certificate, or a copy of a Certificate of Indefeasible Title, dated no more than thirty (30) days prior to submission of the application must accompany the application as a proof of ownership.
- (2) An Application Fee as set out in Schedule "B" (applicable section of which is attached) shall be made payable to the Village of Salmo and shall accompany the Application.

- (3) Where the applicant is not the sole registered owner of the land described in this application, the authorization clause, noted above, must be completed and signed by the owner(s).
- (4) A dimensioned Sketch Plan drawn to scale showing the parcel(s) or part of the parcel(s) that is the subject of this application and the location of existing and proposed buildings, structures, uses, access roads, parking, driveways and any screening, landscaping and fences must accompany this application.

I / We Maureen Berk hereby make application for a variance of Section 4.4.3(a) of the Village of Salmo Zoning By-law No. 489, 2001 as follows:

To place a carport on the front portion of the property. The property does not meet the required setback.

The following information is to be provided:

- (1) Current Legal Description of the land in full:

Lot 5, DL206A, Plan 13038

- (2) Location of the land (Street Address) :

725 Rotter Avenue

- (3) Present Zoning of the land: R-1 (Single One and Two Family Residential)

- (4) Description of the existing Use / Development of the land:

Residence

- (5) Description of the proposed Use / Development of the land:

Residential Carport

- (6) Do any buildings currently exist on the land?

Yes



No

If yes, list the use, size and date of construction:

	Use	Size	Date Constructed
a.	<u>House</u>	<u>24' x 56'21/2"</u>	<u>October 28 1952</u>
b.	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
c.	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
d.	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
e.	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

(7) If applicable, provide the following information regarding the proposed building or addition:

a. Size:

Width 11' 6 1/2" Length 12' Area 156 sq ft

b. Proposed setback from property lines:

Front 4 feet Rear _____ Side _____

c. Maximum roof height: 14.76 feet.

d. Use or purpose: Carport

(8) Reasons and comments in support of the application (use separate sheet if necessary):

The homes built on Rotter Avenue were built too close to the front property lines. They are grandfathered but non-conforming. The houses were also built too close together, so in order to have a carport it would have to be built on the front of the property in front of the home as outlined in the plans.

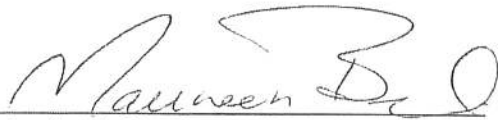
The neighboring house has a similar carport built in the front which does not meet the setbacks either. My carport would be in line with that one.

My carport should not cause issues with snow plowing or impede any road maintenance because there is a vacant underdeveloped lot across from me that could handle any snow removed. As well there is an empty space between my home and the Estates (Supportive Housing Association) that was used to pile snow in the past.

(9) Neighbouring Tenants

The *Local Government Act* requires that owners and 'tenants in occupation' of the subject parcel and of neighbouring parcels be notified of the application for a Development Variance Permit.

I / We hereby declare that all statements and information contained in the material submitted in support of this application are to the best of my/our belief true and correct in all respects.



Applicants Signature



Owner's Signature

SCHEDULE "B"

APPLICATION FEES

1. Every applicant for a Zoning By-law or Official Community Plan amendment shall, upon submission of his application pay a fee to the Village of Salmo in the amount of **FOUR HUNDRED, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS (\$425.00)**.
2. Every Zoning By-law amendment application that requires an amendment to the Official Community Plan shall be accompanied by an additional fee in the amount of **SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS (\$75.00)**.
3. Should an application not proceed to the Council for consideration or not proceed to a Public Hearing, the application fee shall be refunded in full.
4. No refund shall be granted after the Council has authorized by resolution that a Public Hearing be held on an application.
5. The application fee for a Development Variance Permit shall be **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100.00)**.



Arrow Lakes Reservoir. Photo by Jen Walker-Larsen.

Columbia River Operations Summary

Fall 2021

This publication provides an overview of BC Hydro's operations on the Columbia River. At 2,000 kilometres long, the Columbia River is the fourth largest river in North America. The headwaters of the Columbia River are in Canal Flats, British Columbia (B.C.). The river then flows northwest through the Rocky Mountain trench before heading south through B.C. and Washington, emptying into the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon. Other major tributaries of the Columbia River in Canada include the Kootenay and Pend d'Oreille rivers.

Only 15% of the Columbia River basin lies in Canada. The Canadian portion of the basin is mountainous and receives a lot of snow producing, on average, 30 to 35% of the runoff for Canada and the United States (U.S.) combined. The river's large annual discharge and relatively steep gradient gives it tremendous potential for the generation of electricity. The hydroelectric dams on the Columbia's main stem and many more on its tributaries produce more hydroelectric power than on any other North American river.

BC Hydro's facilities in the Columbia basin include 13 hydroelectric dams, two water storage dams, and a system of reservoirs. Four of the larger reservoirs within Canada are operated according to the Columbia River Treaty and other agreements signed between Canada and the U.S.



DATE Sep. 28/21
 NO ^{CS-1242} 90 TO Nov-Dec-05.12/21
 FILE NO D400-30

VILLAGE OF SALMO

BC Hydro's operating agreements

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

The Columbia River Treaty between Canada and the U.S. was ratified in 1964. The Treaty resulted in the construction of three dams in British Columbia (the Duncan, Hugh L. Keenleyside and Mica dams) for flood control and to increase hydroelectric generating potential in both countries. The Treaty also provided for the construction of Libby Dam in the U.S. and the resulting Koochanusa Reservoir, which crosses the Canada-U.S. border.

Water stored, and then released, by Canadian reservoirs provides the U.S. with the potential to generate additional electricity. Under the terms of the Treaty, Canada receives a one-half share of the extra power generation potential in the U.S. This is called the Canadian Entitlement to Downstream Benefits and is owned by the Province of British Columbia. The Canadian Entitlement varies from year to year, but is currently about 3,990 gigawatt hours (GWh) per year of energy and 1,141 megawatts (MW) of capacity for the period between August 1, 2021 and July 31, 2022.

Since September 16, 2014, both Canada and the U.S. have had the option to terminate. After extensive consultation with basin residents, the Province of British Columbia decided in March 2014 to continue with the Columbia River Treaty and to seek improvements within the existing Treaty framework. More information on the Treaty and its review process can be found at: engage.gov.bc.ca/columbiarivertreaty.

Other agreements

The Treaty Entities (BC Hydro, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) periodically negotiate and sign supplemental operating agreements when there is mutual benefit to modify the water releases specified by the Columbia River Treaty.

In September 2013, the Treaty Entities signed a short-term agreement to address some of Canada's concerns about the timing of water releases from Libby Dam (VarQ operating regime). This agreement was extended to be in effect until August 2022 and is supplemental to the Libby Coordination Agreement (signed in 2000). Under this agreement, the U.S. has committed to continued coordination with Canada to consider alternative reservoir operations to reduce flood risk in both countries (similar to the extensive collaboration that occurred during the 2012 high water event). In addition, BC Hydro will be compensated for energy losses at its Kootenay Canal operations that result from the timing of water releases from Libby Dam. The Entities have also agreed to continue working together to reach a long-term agreement.

In late 2020, the Columbia River Treaty Operating Committee signed the 2021 Non-Power Uses Agreement. This annual operating agreement allowed Arrow Lakes Reservoir releases to be reshaped between January and July 2021 to protect Canadian whitefish and rainbow trout in exchange for flow benefits for endangered U.S. salmon.

In July 2021, the Columbia River Treaty Operating Committee signed the Summer Storage Agreement. This short-term agreement allowed Arrow Lakes Reservoir releases to be delayed from July into August 2021, thereby supporting higher Arrow Lakes Reservoir levels through July. Storage under this agreement resulted in about six feet higher water levels on July 31, 2021, and otherwise, no material impact to water levels at the end of August with or without the agreement.

NON-TREATY STORAGE AGREEMENT (NTSA)

The Kinbasket Reservoir, created by the Mica Dam, is licensed by the Province of British Columbia for more storage than was required by the terms of the Columbia River Treaty. This additional water is called Non-Treaty Storage and the water can be released across the Canada-U.S. border only under agreement between BC Hydro and its U.S. partners. The current NTSA was signed by BC Hydro and BPA in 2012 and remains in effect until 2024.

The NTSA gives BC Hydro more control over reservoir levels, provides more energy benefits to B.C., and gives BC Hydro more operating flexibility to balance competing non-power interests on the Columbia system. These interests include recreational activities, wildlife habitat, and fisheries. Since the agreement was signed, BC Hydro and BPA have made good use of NTSA flexibility to reduce high and low-water impacts downstream of Arrow Lakes Reservoir and to improve power and non-power benefits for both countries.



The Columbia River downstream of Castlegar. Photo by Mary Anne Coules.

BC Hydro's Columbia operations

Snowpack and runoff

With the exception of the northern portion of the basin above Mica, snowpack in the Columbia basin this year is largely below average due to prolonged dry conditions for much of the operating year. This resulted in well below normal runoff forecast of 82% for the entire Columbia basin between April and September 2021 and 90% of normal for the Canadian portion of the basin. By comparison, the overall runoff in the Columbia basin in 2020 was 104% of normal.

Glacier-fed watersheds such as Kinbasket, Revelstoke and Duncan saw elevated runoff volumes, making up for the lack of precipitation. Watersheds that are not glacial-fed, such as Arrow and Kootenay, saw lower runoff volumes overall.

Summer heatwave

We experienced an unusual summer heatwave in June and July 2021 where temperatures reached over 40 degrees in parts of the province. BC Hydro recorded our highest ever summer peak hourly demand on June 28, 2021 when demand reached 8,568 MW. This was more than 600 MW over the previous record set on August 18, 2020 – the equivalent of turning on 600,000 portable air conditioners. The primary drivers for the increase in electricity demand were people turning to air conditioning and fans to keep cool, plus refrigeration units that had to work harder in hot temperatures to keep their contents cool.

Our hydroelectric system allows us to ramp up generation so that we can quickly meet the increase in demand, and we had sufficient power to meet this demand. As a winter peaking utility, we actually see the highest demand for power on the coldest, darkest days of the year – not in the summer.



The Columbia River in Castlegar. Photo by Mary Anne Coules.

KINBASKET RESERVOIR

Kinbasket Reservoir is created by the Mica Dam. Kinbasket Reservoir regulates discharges for both the Mica and Revelstoke dams as well as for power plants further downstream.

Kinbasket Reservoir refilled to a maximum level of 754.44 metres (2,475.2 feet) on August 23, 2020 due to above average snowpack and runoff conditions. This is 0.2 feet above the normal maximum operating level of 754.4 metres (2,475 feet). The storage of additional water was approved by the Provincial Comptroller of Water Rights and remains within our water licence limits.

Kinbasket Reservoir drafted in the fall and winter as is normal. An early arctic outbreak in October 2020 and another cold snap in February 2021 led to high winter electricity demand and increased generation requirements at Mica. Persistent cool and dry weather from March to mid-April 2021 contributed to significantly more draft from the reservoir to meet energy demand. The minimum water level was 720.82 metres (2,364.9 feet) on April 19, 2021. This water level was about 0.70 metres (2.3 feet) higher than the minimum level in 2020.

From February to August 2021, reservoir inflows were about 109% of average. High inflows were due to above normal snowmelt in the spring and glacial melt in the summer, which made up for the lack of precipitation in the spring and summer months. The reservoir refilled to reach a maximum level of 752.47 metres (2,469.2 feet) on August 22, 2021. This water level was about six feet below the normal maximum operating level of 754.4 metres (2,475 feet). By comparison, the maximum water level in 2021 was about 1.83 metres (six feet) lower than the maximum level in 2020.

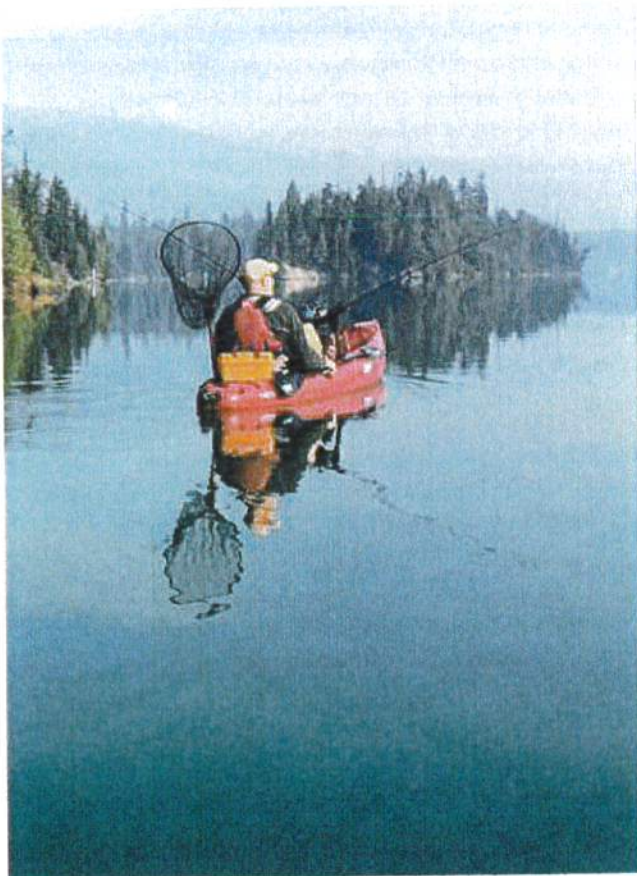
The normal licensed range for Kinbasket Reservoir is between 754.4 metres (2,475 feet) and 706.96 metres (2,319.42 feet) respectively. The reservoir can be operated up to two feet above its normal maximum level, if approved by the Comptroller of Water Rights. Kinbasket Reservoir provides seven million acre feet (MAF) of Treaty storage and five MAF of non-Treaty storage.

REVELSTOKE RESERVOIR

Revelstoke Reservoir is created by Revelstoke Dam. Revelstoke Reservoir water levels may fluctuate in response to weather patterns, inflow levels, and electricity demand. During the spring freshet and winter peak load periods, it is common to have daily fluctuations of the reservoir within 1.5 metres (five feet) of full pool. The reservoir is also periodically lowered to below its normal minimum level of 571.5 metres (1,875 feet) to meet increasing system needs for short-term generating capacity or may fill to near full pool during periods of high reservoir inflows.

During low demand and high inflow periods, water is occasionally released over the Revelstoke Dam spillway to maintain minimum flows or to maintain the reservoir water level. This year, spills were minimal and limited to only three days this operating year.

The licensed range for Revelstoke Reservoir is between 573 metres (1,880 feet) and 554.7 metres (1,820 feet). Most of the time, Revelstoke Reservoir is maintained at or above 571.5 metres (1,875 feet).



Fishing on Revelstoke Reservoir. Photo by Jen Walker-Larsen.

ARROW LAKES RESERVOIR

Arrow Lakes Reservoir is created by the Hugh L. Keenleyside Dam. Arrow releases are regulated under the Columbia River Treaty and its supplemental operating agreements. For operations to be consistent with the principles of the Treaty, under wet conditions it is necessary to store excess water so that surplus energy is not generated by downstream U.S. Columbia River projects. Conversely, under dry conditions, storage must be drafted as far as necessary to meet Treaty firm loads consistent with the principles of proportional draft.

Last year, wet conditions were prevalent across the entire Columbia basin and the observed February to September 2020 inflows into Arrow Lakes Reservoir were 107% of average. Arrow Lakes Reservoir reached a peak level of 439.7 metres (1,442.6 feet), 0.43 metres (1.4 feet) below normal full pool on July 2, 2020. The reservoir drafted in the summer to meet the provisional draft provisions of the Columbia River Treaty. As the draft began from near-full storage, Arrow Lakes Reservoir summer levels were within recreation range through Labour Day.

As inflows improved in the fall, the system came off proportional draft and Arrow Lakes Reservoir followed a typical draft across the winter to reach a minimum level of 426.5 metres (1,399.2 feet) on February 25, 2021. This is 1.71 metres (5.6 feet) lower than last year's minimum level of 428.2 metres (1,404.8 feet) reached on March 3, 2020.

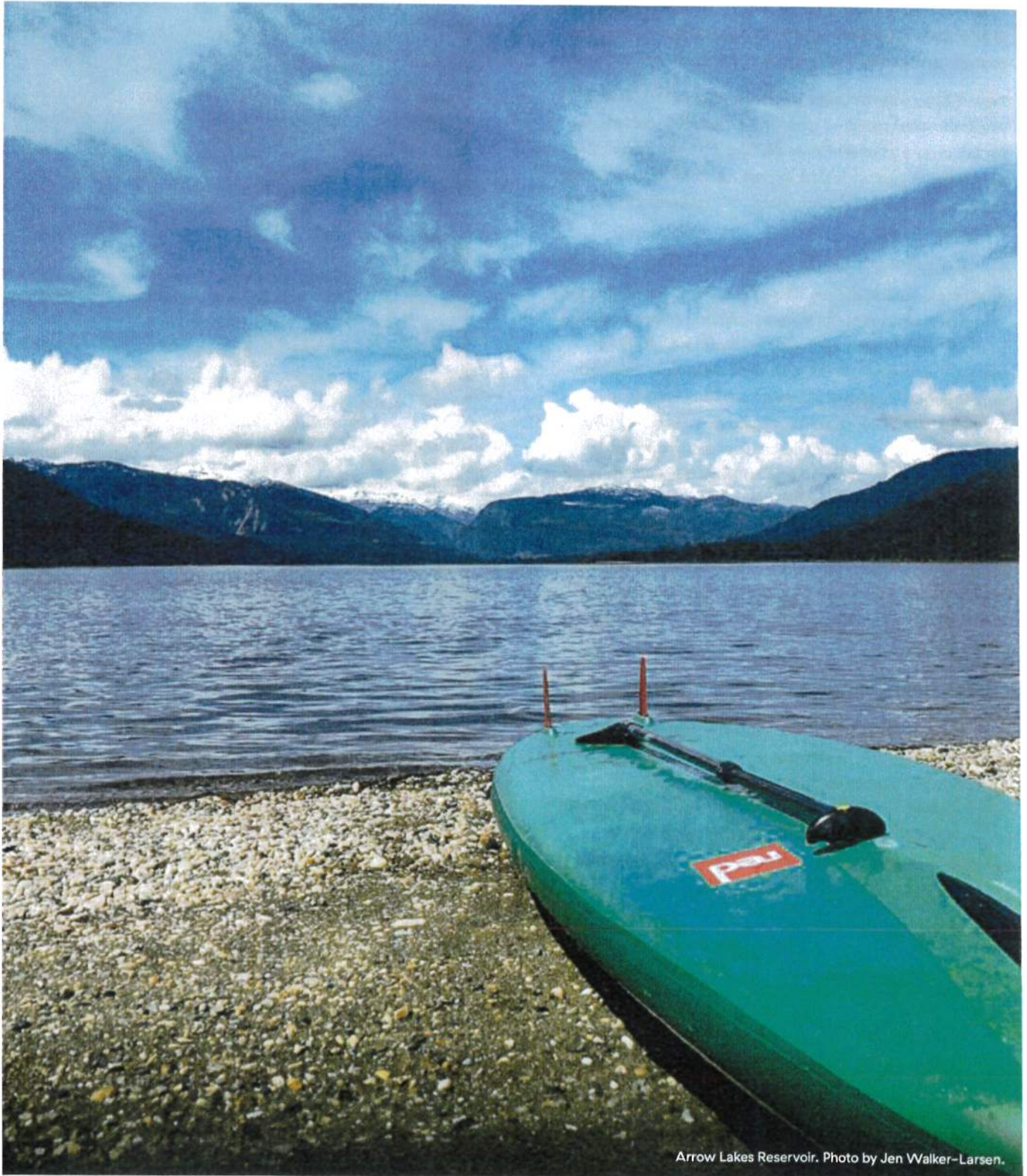
From February to August 2021, reservoir inflows were only about 90% of average; exceptionally dry months were March, July and August. Arrow Lakes Reservoir refilled to a maximum level of 439.46 metres (1,441.8 feet) on July 2, 2021. This is about 0.67 metres (2.2 feet) below full pool and 0.24 metres (0.8 feet) below the 2020 maximum level.

The coordinated system began operating in proportional draft as early as July 2021 due to exceptionally dry conditions estimated in its lowest 15th percentile for the April to August runoff in the Columbia basin at The Dalles. This resulted in more water releases from Arrow Lakes Reservoir in the summer months.

The normal licensed range for Arrow Lakes Reservoir is between 440.1 metres (1,444 feet) and 49.9 metres (1,377.9 feet). The reservoir can be operated up to two feet above its normal maximum level (to 440.7 metres or 1,446 feet) if approved by the Comptroller of Water Rights. Arrow Lakes Reservoir provides 7.1 MAF of Treaty storage.

In the effort to support higher Arrow Lakes Reservoir levels in July, BC Hydro entered into an Arrow Summer Shaping Agreement with the U.S. to delay Arrow releases from July into August. This agreement resulted in about six feet higher Arrow Lakes Reservoir levels at the end of July; otherwise there was no material impact to water levels at the end of August.

Arrow Lakes Reservoir drafted relatively quickly in August as the additional water stored in July under this agreement was released. Arrow Lakes Reservoir reached 432.58 metres (1419.2 feet) on September 6, 2021 (Labour Day). Although this level is about 3.4 metres (11 feet) below average, it is well within historical ranges and were higher than levels experienced in recent dry runoff conditions in 2015 and 2016.



Arrow Lakes Reservoir. Photo by Jen Walker-Larsen.

DUNCAN RESERVOIR

Duncan Reservoir is impounded by Duncan Dam. Duncan Dam's operations help meet Treaty flood control requirements, help minimize flood risk on Kootenay Lake, and provide minimum fish flows year-round as required by the Water Use Plan.

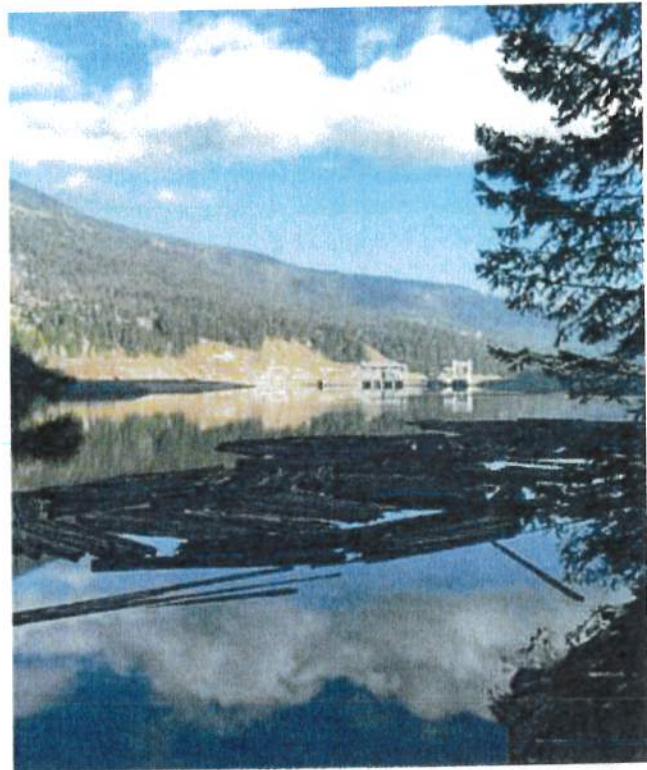
Duncan Reservoir reached a maximum level on August 2, 2020 of 576.56 metres (1,891.6 feet). This water level was 0.12 metres (0.4 feet) below full pool. The reservoir then drafted to about 575.46 metres (1,888 feet) by Labour Day.

From September through late December 2020, Duncan Reservoir was operated to provide the flows necessary for kokanee and whitefish spawning downstream of the dam. Discharges were later increased to facilitate drafting the reservoir for Treaty flood control requirements during the winter period.

For flood risk management downstream of the Duncan Dam at Meadow Creek and on Kootenay Lake, Duncan Reservoir is normally drafted to its licenced minimum level of 546.9 metres (1,794.2 feet) each year by April or before the start of the freshet. In 2021, Duncan Reservoir reached a minimum level of 547.02 metres (1,794.7 feet) on April 29, 2021. The reservoir discharge was reduced to a minimum of three cubic metres per second (m³/s) or 100 cubic feet per second (cfs) on May 18, 2021 to begin reservoir refill and manage the water level of Kootenay Lake.

From February to August 2021, reservoir inflows were about 104% of average. Duncan Reservoir refilled to a maximum of 576.62 metres (1,891.8 feet) on August 2, 2021. This water level is about 0.06 metres (0.2 feet) below full pool.

The normal operating range for Duncan Reservoir is between 576.7 metres (1,892 feet) and 546.9 metres (1,794.2 feet). The reservoir can be operated up to 1.2 feet above its normal maximum level (577 metres or 1,893.2 feet) if approved by the Comptroller of Water Rights. Duncan Reservoir provides 1.4 MAF of Treaty storage.



The Hugh L. Keenleyside Dam. Photo by Mary Anne Coules.

COLUMBIA RIVER FLOWS

Columbia River flows downstream of the Kootenay River confluence at Castlegar are the result of flow regulation at Hugh L. Keenleyside and other dams on the mainstem Columbia, as well as dams on the Kootenay River system. Actual discharges depend on many factors, including upstream runoff and storage operations and Treaty discharge requirements.

In 2021, as the runoff was lower than normal, there were no flood concerns on the Columbia River downstream of Keenleyside Dam. Columbia River flows are measured at the Birchbank flow measuring station downstream of the Kootenay River confluence between Castlegar and Trail. Columbia River flows peaked at about 3,228 m³/s or 114,000 cfs on July 11, 2021. This flow was well below the peak regulated flow experienced in 2012 of 6,090 m³/s (215,000 cfs), and the peak pre-dam flow of 10,590 m³/s (374,000 cfs) in 1961.

BC Hydro's water licence has no minimum discharge requirements for the Columbia River downstream of Keenleyside Dam. Under the Columbia River Treaty, however, we are obliged to reduce flows to a minimum weekly average flow of 5,000 cfs under certain water conditions.

KOOCANUSA RESERVOIR

Koocanusa Reservoir on the Kootenay River is controlled by Libby Dam in Libby, Montana and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The reservoir backs into Canada and provides approximately five million acre feet MAF of storage.

Koocanusa Reservoir is typically drafted during the winter for Treaty flood risk management. The reservoir reached a minimum level of 732.7 metres (2,401.0 feet) on April 5, 2021, similar to last year's minimum level of 732.7 metres (2,403.9 feet) on March 30, 2020.

From February to August 2021, reservoir inflows were about 81% of average. Koocanusa Reservoir refilled to reach a maximum level of 747.95 metres (2,453.9 feet) on July 24, 2021. This water level is about 1.55 metres (5.1 feet) below full pool. Libby Dam continues to be operated under VarQ procedures for U.S. fisheries interests and flood control. The latest Libby Operating Plan provides for:

- Flows as needed during March to April to meet the April 30 flood control target;
- Minimum flows in May and June necessary to meet the flow rates and sturgeon volume objectives in the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Biological Opinion (BiOp) for sturgeon spawning and recruitment;
- Minimum bull trout flows as outlined in the BiOp; and,
- Augmented downstream flows for salmon after the sturgeon flow operation is completed.

Information regarding the operation of Libby Dam and Koocanusa Reservoir water levels is available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers online at nws.usace.army.mil or by calling 406 293 3421.

The normal operating range for Koocanusa Reservoir is between 749.5 metres (2,459 feet) and 697.1 metres (2,287 feet). During periods of high downstream flood risk, the Treaty Entities may coordinate additional storage in Koocanusa Reservoir.



Koocanusa Reservoir. Photo by Sally MacDonald.

KOOTENAY LAKE

For information regarding Kootenay Lake, please contact FortisBC.

Website: fortisBC.com

Phone: 1 866 436 7847

Want to stay informed of BC Hydro operations?

REGIONAL OPERATIONS UPDATE MEETINGS

BC Hydro hosts annual Operations Update meetings every spring for Columbia basin communities.

These meetings are held to:

- Listen to and learn from local residents, stakeholders, First Nations and community representatives who have an interest in the operation of the Columbia River Treaty facilities and BC Hydro facilities in the Southern Interior.
- Provide information on the operations of Columbia River Treaty facilities in Canada and other facilities that are operated in a coordinated manner on the Columbia system.
- Provide an update on BC Hydro activities.

OPERATIONS UPDATE CONFERENCE CALLS

BC Hydro periodically hosts conference calls to provide updates on our Columbia and Kootenay system operations. If you would like to receive email notifications regarding these meetings and conference calls, please contact us at southern-interior.info@bchydro.com.



Skunk cabbage. Photo by Jen Walker-Larsen.

BC HYDRO'S RESERVOIR LEVEL UPDATES

BC Hydro provides reservoir water level forecasts by email each week. To receive these updates, please contact southern-interior.info@bchydro.com.

Near real time water level information for various locations around our reservoirs is available online at: bchydro.com/energy-in-bc/operations/transmissionreservoir-data/previous-reservoir-elevations/columbia.html.

BC Hydro's toll-free reservoir information line **1 877 924 2444** also provides up-to-date reservoir elevation and river flow information. The recording is updated every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and includes:

- **Current Elevation Levels:** Arrow Lakes Reservoir, Duncan Dam Reservoir, Kinbasket Reservoir, Koochanusa Reservoir, Kootenay Lake, Revelstoke Reservoir, Sugar Lake Reservoir and Whatshan Lake Reservoir.
- **Current Flows:** Columbia River at Birchbank, Duncan River at the Lardeau Confluence, Shuswap River and the flow downstream from Wilsey Dam at Shuswap Falls.

Questions? Please contact:

Dag Sharman

Community Relations Manager
Southern Interior
250 549 8531
dag.sharman@bchydro.com

Sally MacDonald

Public Affairs Officer
East Kootenay
250 489 6841
sally.macdonald@bchydro.com

Mary Anne Coules

Stakeholder Engagement Advisor
Lower Columbia
250 365 4565
maryanne.coules@bchydro.com

Jen Walker-Larsen

Stakeholder Engagement Advisor
Upper Columbia
250 814 6645
jennifer.walker-larsen@bchydro.com



The Corporation of the Village of New Denver

P.O. Box 40, New Denver, BC V0G 1S0 • office@newdenver.ca

PHONE (250) 358-2316 • FAX (250) 358-7251

October 1, 2021

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Board of Directors
1199 Cedar Ave
Trail BC V1R 4B8

DATE Oct. 5/21
NO 91 TO MTC-0ct.12/21
FILE NO 0400-60
VILLAGE OF SALMO

Attention: Forrest Drinnan, Chair
Roberta Schnider, Vice Chair
Mike Konkin, Director
Linda MacDermid, Director
Mark Martin, Director
Am Naqvi, Director
Owen Morris, Director
Keith Smyth, Director

Dear Ladies & Gentlemen:

On behalf of our residents and business community, we want to share our concerns and lead the discussions for improvement of Kootenay Savings Credit Union service delivery within our community and surrounding area.

One common problem for our local residents, local business community and visitors to our town this summer, was that the ATM machine was out of service almost every long weekend. You only get one chance to make a good first impression, and having the ATM down left many tourists and visitors disgruntled and with a bad impression, forcing them to leave New Denver to buy or receive goods and services elsewhere. As you can imagine, this had a significant impact on our local business community, which is already struggling due to Covid related challenges. This also left a negative view of the Kootenay Savings Credit Union. As we work hard to try to get those visitors back again next season, we need some assurance from you that this will not be an occurring problem next year.

Another area of concern is the business hours of our local branch. The reduced hours have impacted the Village of New Denver, our business community, our school and our residents. We are the kind of community who values and relies on one on one, face to face interaction. Reliable internet is still relatively new in New Denver and the majority of our residents are skeptical, hesitant or completely unable to bank this way. The fact that both wickets had clients at them and there were four more of us waiting in line when I was at the bank this morning, indicates that this is a well used, much needed service.

I also understand the KSCU Director for the New Denver/Nakusp area has resigned. What is your timeline for replacing this position? We would like to have a local director who we can contact directly with our concerns and who can advocate for us in your Board discussions.

We have brought up our concerns with our local branch manager on several occasions and have had discussions with your CEO, Brent Tremblay and your Human Resources Department as well. Is the Board of Directors aware of these discussions? Our concerns haven't been addressed, nor have we received any indication that they are even being considered.

Your Vision and Values state that you "constructively challenge the status quo" and that you are "responsible to community". The Council of the Village of New Denver looks forward to working with you in challenging the status quo and being responsible to our community in order to solve these issues.

Yours truly,



Lisa Scott
Chief Administrative Officer

Cc: Slokan Valley Chamber of Commerce
Slokan Valley Economic Development Commission
Village of Fruitvale
Village of Kalso
Village of Salmo
Village of Silverton
Village of Radium Hot Springs



THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO REPORT FROM COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR HUSER

Council Report for Council Meeting held on October 12, 2021.

PORTFOLIOS

Salmo Valley Youth & Community Centre: Nothing to report

Parks: I have seen many pictures and heard many happy comments about the playground at Lion's Park.

Cemetery Working Group: More information coming soon.

Civic Works: Nothing to report

Bylaw & Policy Review: Waiting on the next steps for the Zoning Bylaw after Council had their initial input on the document.

OTHER MEETINGS OR ACTIVITIES OF NOTE

September 27th: Attended the AGM of the Salmo Community Resource Society – as I mentioned at the last meeting I am always amazed at what is offered by SCRS to our community and we are very lucky to have this organization! A year in review from their AGM is: Adult Mental Health – 55 referrals, Relapse Prevention Group – 160 interactions, Salmo Psychiatry Visits – 127, Family Support – 344 interactions, CAPC Groups – 480 interactions, Victim Service Referrals – 79, Foodbank – 729 people served, Christmas Hamper – 199 people served & 63 children received gifts, Soup Deliveries – 48 seniors received food, Stopping the Violence – 329 sessions, Safe Homes – 5 interactions, Child & Youth Counselling – 562 interactions, FaceBook Followers – 566, Zoom hours – 1092, Covid-19 protocols – 3 gallons of bleach, 1665 masks and 50 bottled of hand sanitizer used!

September 29th: I attended a webinar put on by the First Nations Health Authority – Teachings from People with Lived Experience about Drug Use – it was very interesting. There was discussion about using the term overdose as it is really a poisoning – people are not dying from using too much of a drug, they are dying from using poisonous drugs! I look forward to their kindness workshop in the Spring.

September 30th: I attended the Salmo Post Office at 2:15 as I understood that there would be drumming taking place, there were approximately 12 of us but no drumming happened at the site, they moved to another location to drum after we had a moment of silence for the children. I hope that next year an organization in our community would organize a ceremony in support of Truth and Reconciliation Day.

October 6th: I attended the Trail Community Action Team meeting to discuss the shelter needs of Trail, the presentation to Trail City Council where they received a 1 yr extension for their location but were deeply disappointed in the stigmatizing language used by some of the City Councillors. Discussion was about the information that needs to get out the community and every person to learn about the rights of each of us as humans.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor Jacquie Huser



THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO REPORT FROM MAYOR/DIRECTOR

MAYOR/DIRECTOR LOCKWOOD

Mayor/Director Report for Council Meeting held on October 12, 2021.

EXTERNAL AGENCIES:

Area G Emergency Preparedness: Next meeting October 25

Alternate – Ktunaxa Kinbasket Local Government Treaty: Have not attended a meeting

PORTFOLIOS/LIAISONS:

Citizen Engagement: I am hearing about the anxiety people are having about wanting the vaccine and that jobs will be lost. I brought this to IHA's attention and asked how IHA will be dealing with mental health issues. They do have an internal process for providing support during this time and have looked at ways to support people within the organization.

Economic Development: Nelson and Area Chamber of Commerce received a grant from ETSI-BC and a part of that grant was "How could Nelson's Chamber support our community and help our Chamber of Commerce navigate all the changes that businesses are going through?".

Fire Department: Our firehall is seeing some much-needed upgrades.

RDCK:

Board: Next meeting October 21.

Community Sustainable Living Advisory Committee: Next meeting October 19

All Recreation: Environmental issues have made us review what we are doing with our septage in some of our parks.

See attached to my report history and information on all owned and operated RDCK parks.

COVID update for community services was given by Joe Chirico. Our RDCK-run facilities will require proof of vaccination.

NELSON, SALMO, E, F, AND G Regional Parks Commission: Signage is between 30-35% completed within this service. It was noted that most people obeyed the closure signs during fire season. It was mentioned that MOTI is not interested in funding the resurfacing from Salmo to Hall Siding.

Salmo & Area G Recreation Commission: Next meeting October 25.

Resource Recovery Committee (Central & Joint): Nothing to report?

West Kootenay Boundary Regional Hospital District: Next meeting scheduled for October 27 has been cancelled.

West Kootenay Transit Committee: Trail Transit Services has changed their name to Next Gen Transit. Trevor Stach is the CEO, Sharman Thomas is the General Manager, and Colleen Hakkola is the CAO. They now have two neighbouring contracts that can combine shifts for easier hiring and retention.

One of the challenges that transit is facing is recruiting drivers. It will be even more challenging for transit services to increase if we are having difficulty getting staff now.

Transit took a drop in ridership within the larger municipalities in the area although the more rural areas did not see as much as a drop in ridership. Ridership is slowly rebounding as we are going back to work and moving around more.

If ride count data is wanted by a certain area, then BC Transit needs to be notified as it is not always available, and the driver may need to do it manually.

Arrow & Slocan Lakes Community Services have handed over the reins for transit to BC Transit. They were one of the first to start with getting transit into smaller communities. We, as the Transit Committee, are sending them a thank you letter for all their services over the years.

The Committee has directed staff to speak with the province about how major users of the transit system, such as colleges and schools, pay into transit.

See Terms of Reference at the end of my report.

UBCM: September 13 I attended the Municipal Insurance Association Semi-Annual and AGM meeting. The evening was a networking night through virtual. Nothing like the face-to-face interactions but still an experience.

September 14 started with the annual meeting. We heard from the Minister of Municipal Affairs and questions that were given was how hard all the changes have been on municipalities and the expenses.

I attended a plenary session "Pathways to Truth and Reconciliation" featuring the Honourable Murray Sinclair. It addressed how Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities could work towards Truth and Reconciliation. How acting on the Calls to Action and knowing that every municipality cannot do all 94 actions but can pick five and work towards them for a start. We all learn everyday how language is a big part of our life and how we can be more careful and caring.

Tourism Recovery through Collaboration with local governments and other municipalities.

September 15 resolutions went on for 4 hours then I did a workshop about housing prospects. How municipalities need to really know what kind of housing is needed and work towards meeting this need. How to partner with societies to make more housing.

September 16, resolutions went on for 4 hours and then our Keynote speaker in the afternoon was Rick Mercer which was very entertaining. I attended a workshop on modernizing forest policy in BC. Really focusing on value added and not leaving so much in the bush to be burnt.

September 17 Throughout the week we heard from all Federal parties and their address to us here in BC.

The last session was about supporting resilient communities, planning and building for growth and a stronger BC for everyone.

Premier Horgan gave the final address for the week.

Respectfully submitted,

Mayor/Director Lockwood

Chronology

YEAR	DESCRIPTION	ACQUISITION	DEVELOPMENT	EVENT
>10,000	First Nation presence in the area dates back over 10,000 years ago			
1890s	N&S railways completed (Galena Trail)			
1893	N&FS completed, connecting Nelson with Spokane			
1909	Patrick Mill constructed, a state of the art steam driven mill			
1913	Brilliant Bridge constructed by the Doukhobor community			
1913	Ainsworth Wharf designed and construction begins soon after			
1957	Construction of Duncan Dam			
1960	James Johnstone Provincial Park established through a land donation			
1960s	Crawford Creek runway and ponds are built			
1965	Brilliant Bridge is retired when a new highway bridge was built			
1966	RDCK received Supplementary Letters Patent for the regional parks function			
1970s	Taghum Beach is used as a day use area by local residents.			
1971	Pass Creek Regional Park acquired			
1971	Winlaw Regional Park established by the province as a UREP			
1974	MMT established as a small local ski hill with the installation of a small T-bar lift			
1980s	Pulpit rock trail is improved from the steep trail previously used.			
1983	Cottonwood Lake Regional Park acquired			
1984	RDCK begins work on Regional Park Plan			
1988	RDCK completes a shoreline access survey for Kootenay Lake			
1989	Winlaw Regional and Nature Park acquired			
1989	Society purchases CPR lands as Rosebery Parklands			
1989	James Johnstone Regional Park acquired			
1990s	Nelson Fort Sheppard Railway is abandoned			
1991	Taghum Beach Regional Park acquired			
1992	Residents of Glade complete construction of a wharf and boat launch facility			
1993	Rosebud Lake Regional Park			
1995	Glacier Creek Regional Park acquired			
1995/6	Brilliant Bridge declared a National Historic Site			
1996	Roseberry to Three Forks Regional Trail (Galena Trail)			
1997	Morning Mountain ski hill closes due to lack of snow and deteriorating financial position			
1999	Robson Boat Ramp Regional Park acquired			
1999	Bonnington Regional Park Acquired			
1999	Morning Mountain lodge destroyed by fire			
1999	Rail ties removed and BNSF begins use a recreational trail			
2000	Bigelow Bay Regional Park acquired			
2001	Province (MOTI) acquires a 42km stretch of BNSF railway corridor			
2005	Nelson Salmo Great Northern Trail			
2007	Glade Regional Park acquired			
2008	Roseberry Parklands Regional Park acquired			
2008	Brilliant Bridge Regional Park acquired			
2008	Historic Ainsworth Wharf Regional Park acquired			
2008	Friends of Pulpit Rock Society organizes to ensure permanent access			
2009	Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail			

2009	Brilliant Bridge restoration			
2009/2010	Significant repairs to concrete ramp at Ainsworth			
2010	Completion of a boat launch, dock and interpretive area at GLAP			
2011	Land at Crescent Valley Beach is donated for park purposes			
2011	MacDonalds Landing Wharf is renovated			
2011	Acquisition of 1 hectare of parkland at Crawford Creek wetland			
2012	Waterloo Eddy Regional Park acquired			
2012	Balfour Beach Regional Park acquired			
2012	Ravine Trestle is repaired and improved for trail use			
2013	Crescent Valley Beach Regional Park acquired			
2014	Lardeau Regional Park acquired			
2015	Morning Mountain Bottom's Up/Upper Bottom's trail to Giveout FSR is completed			
2016	McDonalds Landing Regional Park acquired			
2016	Morning Mountain Regional Park acquired			
2016	Resurfacing of rail trail above Nelson is completed			
2016	Crescent Valley Beach is constructed.			
2016	Sunshine Bay (Proctor) fishing wharf is constructed			
2018	Crawford Creek Regional Park acquired			
2018	Playing Fields constructed at Sunshine Bay			
2020	Acquisition of private land at Cottonwood Lake			
2019	Construction of a new 120' Boardwalk on the Galena Trail			
2020	MOTI completes surfacing of rail trail from Nelson to Cottonwood Lake and Troupe.			
2021	Winlaw boardwalks replaced and accessible trails are completed			
2021	New access road and parking improvements at Crawford Creek			
2021	Waterloo Eddy Park improvements are completed.			

b) Official Park Names, Host Electoral Areas/Municipalities, Service Participants and Areas

PARK NAME	TYPE	HOST AREA	SERVICE	AREA (HA)
1. Balfour Beach Regional Park	Park	Area E	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	4.7
2. Bigelow Bay Regional Park	Park	New Denver	Slocan, Silverton, New Denver, Area H	0.07
3. Bonnington Regional Park	Park	Area F	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	5.2
4. Brilliant Bridge Regional Park	Park	Area J, Area I, Castlegar	Castlegar, Area I, Area J	2.4
5. Cottonwood Lake Regional Park	Park	Area E	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	20.4
6. Crawford Creek Regional Park	Park	Area A	Area A	70.7
7. Crescent Valley Beach Regional Park	Park	Area H	Slocan, Silverton, New Denver, Area H	2.5
8. Glacier Creek Regional Park	Park	Area D	Kaslo, Area D	19
9. Glade Regional Park	Park	Area I	Castlegar, Area I, Area J	0.9
10. Historic Ainsworth Wharf Regional Park	Park	Area D	Kaslo, Area D	0.4
11. James Johnstone Regional Park	Park	Area F	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	1.8
12. Lardeau Regional Park	Park	Area D	Kaslo, Area D	2.1
13. McDonalds Landing Regional Park	Park	Area F	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	0.3
14. Morning Mountain Regional Park	Park	Area E	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	22.4
15. Nelson Salmo Great Northern Trail*	Trail	Area E, Area F, Nelson	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	223
16. Pass Creek Regional Park	Park	Area J	Castlegar, Area I, Area J	35.1
17. Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail	Trail	Area F	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	0.09
18. Riondel Regional Park	Park	Area A	Area A	0.9
19. Robson Boat Ramp Regional Park	Park	Area J	Castlegar, Area I, Area J	0.6
20. Roseberry Parklands Regional Park	Park	Area H	Slocan, Silverton, New Denver, Area H	3.1
21. Roseberry to Three Forks Regional Trail (Galena Trail)*	Trail	Area H	Slocan, Silverton, New Denver, Area H	51
22. Rosebud Lake Regional Park	Park	Area G	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	16.7
23. Sunshine Bay Regional Park	Park	Area E	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	23.8
24. Taghum Beach Regional Park	Park	Area E	Nelson, Salmo, Area E, Area F, Area G	5.9
25. Waterloo Eddy Regional Park	Park	Area H	Slocan, Silverton, New Denver, Area H	4.1
26. Winlaw Regional and Nature Park	Park	Area H	Slocan, Silverton, New Denver, Area H	8.2
SYSTEMS TOTAL: 26 Regional Park & Regional Trails				525.4 ha
	3 Trails	8 Electoral Areas	5 Services	
	23 Parks	1 Municipality		

b) Visitor Destination Theme

PARK	GO CAMPING	DISCOVER TRAILS	SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE	SOMETHING UNIQUE	ACCESS WATER	GO BOATING
1. Balfour Beach Regional Park						
2. Bigelow Bay Regional Park						
3. Bonnington Regional Park						
4. Brilliant Bridge Regional Park						
5. Cottonwood Lake Regional Park						
6. Crawford Creek Regional Park						
7. Crescent Valley Beach Regional Park						
8. Glacier Creek Regional Park						
9. Glade Regional Park						
10. Historic Ainsworth Wharf Regional Park						
11. James Johnstone Regional Park						
12. Lardeau Regional Park						
13. McDonalds Landing Regional Park						
14. Morning Mountain Regional Park						
15. Nelson Salmo Great Northern Trail						
16. Pass Creek Regional Park						
17. Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail						
18. Riodel Regional Park						
19. Robson Boat Ramp Regional Park						
20. Roseberry Parklands Regional Park						
21. Roseberry to Three Forks Regional Trail (Galena Trail)						
22. Rosebud Lake Regional Park						
23. Sunshine Bay Regional Park						
24. Taghum Beach Regional Park						
25. Waterloo Eddy Regional Park						
26. Winlaw Regional and Nature Park						

Notes: This is a conceptual example only of how to create visitor destination themes which could allow prospective park visitors to get a taste of the destination. Additional work can be done to determine appropriate RDCK themes.

c) Address and Address Community

PARK	ADDRESS	ADDRESS COMMUNITY
1. Balfour Beach Regional Park	8951 Meadow St	Balfour
2. Bigelow Bay Regional Park	1310 Kildare St	Rural New Denver
3. Bonnington Regional Park	4050 Brown Rd	South Slocan
4. Brilliant Bridge Regional Park	1849 Brilliant Rd	Brilliant
5. Cottonwood Lake Regional Park	4224 Highway 6	Rural Nelson
6. Crawford Creek Regional Park	15941 Highway 3A	Crawford Bay
7. Crescent Valley Beach Regional Park	1271 Highway 6	Crescent Valley
8. Glacier Creek Regional Park	1450 Duncan FSR	Howser
9. Glade Regional Park	1049 Division Rd	Glade
10. Historic Ainsworth Wharf Regional Park	3552 Water St	Ainsworth
11. James Johnstone Regional Park	374 Johnstone Rd	Rural Nelson
12. Lardeau Regional Park	300 Kootenay St	Lardeau
13. McDonalds Landing Regional Park	3014 MacDonald's Landing	North Shore
14. Morning Mountain Regional Park	2548 Blewett Skihill Rd	Blewett
15. Nelson Salmo Great Northern Trail	1505 Svoboda Rd (Svoboda Trailhead) 1101 Gore St (Mountain Station Trailhead)	Nelson Nelson
16. Pass Creek Regional Park	1090 Parkside Rd	Raspberry
17. Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail	195 Johnstone Rd	Rural Nelson
18. Riondel Regional Park	1511 Eastman Ave	Riondel
19. Robson Boat Ramp Regional Park	3172 Broadwater Rd	Robson
20. Roseberry Parklands Regional Park	505 Rosebery Loop Rd	Rosebery
21. Roseberry to Three Forks Regional Trail (Galena Trail)	125 Sandon Cody Rd (Threeforks Trailhead) 1202 Denver Siding Rd (Denver Siding Trailhead)	Sandon Rural New Denver
22. Rosebud Lake Regional Park	755 Rosebud Lake Rd	Nelway
23. Sunshine Bay Regional Park	6375 Erindale Rd 100 1st St 6900 Sunshine Bay Wharf Rd	Harrop Procter Procter
24. Taghum Beach Regional Park	3304 Granite Rd	Blewett
25. Waterloo Eddy Regional Park	695 Waterloo Rd	Ootischenia
26. Winlaw Regional and Nature Park	6010 Slocan River Rd	Appledale

Notes: These are confirmed addresses and address communities.

b) Active Transportation Context in Park

PARK	WALKING	CYCLING	ROLLING	WHEELCHAIR	WATER BASED	HORSEBACK RIDING
1. Balfour Beach Regional Park						
2. Bigelow Bay Regional Park						
3. Bonnington Regional Park						
4. Brilliant Bridge Regional Park						
5. Cottonwood Lake Regional Park						
6. Crawford Creek Regional Park						
7. Crescent Valley Beach Regional Park						
8. Glacier Creek Regional Park						
9. Glade Regional Park						
10. Historic Ainsworth Wharf Regional Park						
11. James Johnstone Regional Park						
12. Lardeau Regional Park						
13. McDonalds Landing Regional Park						
14. Morning Mountain Regional Park						
15. Nelson Salmo Great Northern Trail						
16. Pass Creek Regional Park						
17. Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail						
18. Riondel Regional Park						
19. Robson Boat Ramp Regional Park						
20. Roseberry Parklands Regional Park						
21. Roseberry to Three Forks Regional Trail (Galena Trail)						
22. Rosebud Lake Regional Park						
23. Sunshine Bay Regional Park						
24. Taghum Beach Regional Park						
25. Waterloo Eddy Regional Park						
26. Winlaw Regional and Nature Park						

Notes: This information may be useful for understanding the use of human powered transportation in parks. Winter based active modes, water based modes, and horseback riding are typically more recreational in nature. One Person Electric Vehicles (i.e electric skateboards, self balancing) are emerging modes.

a) Park Amenity Listing

PARK	BOARDWALK(S)	BALL DIAMOND	BEACH	BIKE PARK or AREA	BOAT LAUNCH	BOAT DOCK	FOOTBRIDGE/ TRESTLE	CAMPGROUND	EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES	FIRE PITS	HAND LAUNCH	HERITAGE FEATURE	LAKE, CREEK or RIVER	PARKING	PICNIC SHELTER	PLAYGROUND	TOILET (PIT)	NATURAL AREAS	TRAILS	TRAILS (ACCESSIBLE)	SKATEPARK	SPORTS FIELD	SPORTS COURTS	FISHING PLATFORM	SWIM PLATFORM	SWIM AREA (DEFINED)
1. Balfour Beach Regional Park	1	4	12	3	6	4	3	2	2	6	13	3	20	20	9	3	13	20	19	7	1	4	2	3	2	1
2. Bigelow Bay Regional Park																										
3. Bonnington Regional Park																										
4. Brilliant Bridge Regional Park																										
5. Cottonwood Lake Regional Park																										
6. Crawford Creek Regional Park																										
7. Crescent Valley Beach Regional Park																										
8. Glacier Creek Regional Park																										
9. Glade Regional Park																										
10. Historic Ainsworth Wharf Regional Park																										
11. James Johnstone Regional Park																										
12. Lardeau Regional Park																										
13. McDonalds Landing Regional Park																										
14. Morning Mountain Regional Park																										
15. Nelson Salmo Great Northern Trail																										
16. Pass Creek Regional Park																										
17. Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail																										
18. Riondel Regional Park																										
19. Robson Boat Ramp Regional Park																										
20. Roseberry Parklands Regional Park																										
21. Roseberry to Three Forks Regional Trail (Galena Trail)																										
22. Rosebud Lake Regional Park																										
23. Sunshine Bay Regional Park																										
24. Taghum Beach Regional Park																										
25. Waterloo Eddy Regional Park																										
26. Winlaw Regional and Nature Park																										
SYSTEM TOTAL	1	4	12	3	6	4	3	2	2	6	13	3	20	20	9	3	13	20	19	7	1	4	2	3	2	1

b) Park Activity Listing

PARK	ACTIVITY																							
	ATV or DIRT BIKING	BEACH ACTIVITIES	BIKING (GRAVEL TRAIL)	BIKING (MOUNTAIN)	BIRD WATCHING	CAMPING	CANOE, KAYAK or SUP	CROSS COUNTRY SKIING	DOG WALKING	FISHING	HORSEBACK RIDING	ICE SKATING	INTERPRETIVE INFO	MOTORIZED BOATING	NATURE APPRECIATION	PICKNICKING	SKATEBOARDING	SPORT COURT ACTIVITIES	SPORT FIELD ACTIVITIES	SNOWSHOE/FATBIKING	SOFTBALL or BASEBALL	SWIMMING	WALKING/RUNNING	
1. Balfour Beach Regional Park																								
2. Bigelow Bay Regional Park																								
3. Bonnington Regional Park																								
4. Brilliant Bridge Regional Park																								
5. Cottonwood Lake Regional Park																								
6. Crawford Creek Regional Park																								
7. Crescent Valley Beach Regional Park																								
8. Glacier Creek Regional Park																								
9. Glade Regional Park																								
10. Historic Ainsworth Wharf Regional Park																								
11. James Johnstone Regional Park																								
12. Lardeau Regional Park																								
13. McDonalds Landing Regional Park																								
14. Morning Mountain Regional Park																								
15. Nelson Salmo Great Northern Trail																								
16. Pass Creek Regional Park																								
17. Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail																								
18. Riondel Regional Park																								
19. Robson Boat Ramp Regional Park																								
20. Roseberry Parklands Regional Park																								
21. Roseberry to Three Forks Regional Trail (Galena Trail)																								
22. Rosebud Lake Regional Park																								
23. Sunshine Bay Regional Park																								
24. Taghum Beach Regional Park																								
25. Waterloo Eddy Regional Park																								
26. Winlaw Regional and Nature Park																								
SYSTEM TOTAL	1	15	5	6	25	2	17	4	22	29	2	3	3	6	26	23	1	2	4	2	3	15	21	

a) Park Areas (ha) and Ownership/Tenure Type

PARK	TOTAL AREA (HA)	RDCK FEE SIMPLE	RDCK EASEMENT/SRW	CROWN LICENCE/LEASE	BCTFA (MOTT)	PARKLAND DEDICATION (LAND)	OTHER AGREEMENT
1. Balfour Beach Regional Park	4.7						
2. Bigelow Bay Regional Park	0.07			4.7			
3. Bonnington Regional Park	5.2	5.2		0.07			
4. Brilliant Bridge Regional Park	2.4	0.4	1	1			
5. Cottonwood Lake Regional Park	20.4	20.4					
6. Crawford Creek Regional Park	70.7	70.6	0.1				
7. Crescent Valley Beach Regional Park	2.5	2.5					
8. Glacier Creek Regional Park	19			19			
9. Glade Regional Park	0.9						0.9
10. Historic Ainsworth Wharf Regional Park	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3			
11. James Johnstone Regional Park	1.8	1.8	n/a				
12. Lardeau Regional Park	2.1			2.1			
13. McDonalds Landing Regional Park	0.3			0.02	0.28		
14. Morning Mountain Regional Park	22.4	0.7		21.7			
15. Nelson Salmo Great Northern Trail	223				223		
16. Pass Creek Regional Park	35.1	35.1					
17. Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail	0.09	0.09					
18. Riondel Regional Park	0.9	0.9					
19. Robson Boat Ramp Regional Park	0.6			0.6			
20. Roseberry Parklands Regional Park	4.1	3.1	1				
21. Roseberry to Three Forks Regional Trail (Galena Trail)	51		0.5	50.5			
22. Rosebud Lake Regional Park	16.7	7.1		9.6			
23. Sunshine Bay Regional Park	23.6	19.9		0.2	3.5		
24. Taghum Beach Regional Park	6.4	3.4		1.9			1.1
25. Waterloo Eddy Regional Park	4.1	0.2	0.01	3.8		0.1	
26. Winlaw Regional and Nature Park	8.2	8.2					
TOTAL AREA	526.66	179.69	2.61	115.49	226.78	0.1	2.0
% OF SYSTEM	-	34%	0.5%	22%	43%	-	0.4%

Terms of Reference for the RDCK, RDKB West Kootenay Transit Committee

Purpose:

To make recommendations to the Boards of Directors of the Regional District of Central Kootenay and the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary and the City of Nelson on the West Kootenay Transit system

Authority:

Regional District of Central Kootenay

Regional District of Kootenay Boundary

City of Nelson

Local Government Act Sections 176 and 795

Mandate:

The West Kootenay Transit Committee is established under the Local Government Act Section 176 and 795 to provide advice and assist BC Transit, the RDCK and RDKB Boards of Directors and Council for the City of Nelson regarding transit service changes, fares, improvements, marketing, ridership, efficiencies, long term funding and governance.

Membership:

The Committee shall consist of:

- a) Three (3) voting members of the RDKB Board of Directors
- b) Three (3) voting members of the RDCK Board of Directors, excluding the Directors from Electoral Areas B and C and the Town of Creston, one of whom shall be the Director from the City of Castlegar, or designate
- c) One (1) voting member who shall be the Director for the City of Nelson, or designate
- d) Staff from the RDKB, RDCK, Nelson and BC Transit, who will attend meetings as required as non-voting members.

Procedure:

1. All appointments to the West Kootenay Transit Committee must be made annually by the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay and Regional District of Kootenay Boundary. The City of Nelson appointee will be the Director for the City or designate.
2. The Committee will nominate and appoint a Chair.

3. The Committee will nominate and appoint a Vice Chair
4. The Regional District of Central Kootenay Procedure Bylaw, as amended from time to time, applies to all meetings of the West Kootenay Transit Committee.
5. A quorum shall be a majority of the total voting membership.
6. The Committee will meet as required, with meetings alternating between the head offices of each Regional District.
7. Minutes of each Committee meeting shall be kept by Regional District of Central Kootenay and forwarded to the Boards of Directors for each Regional District and Council for the City of Nelson for information.
8. The West Kootenay Transit Committee is not a budgetary decision making body. It forwards recommendations for consideration by each affected Board and Council.
9. No direct budget is given to this committee. All recommendations from the committee that involve budgetary expenditures will be approved by each affected Board and Council.
10. The Committee will endeavour to seek public input.
11. The responsibility for coordinating the meetings and taking minutes will alternate annually between the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary and the Regional District of Central Kootenay.
12. The mandate of the Committee shall be reviewed annually.
13. Any local government may opt out of participation in the West Kootenay Transit Committee by giving one year notice in writing to the Committee.