

# **CITY OF GREENWOOD**

## **Regular Council Meeting**

**Monday, July 12th, 2021**

## **AGENDA**

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Adoption of Agenda**
- 3. Question and Answer Period – Open for questions and answers related to the current agenda only – maximum time period is 15 minutes.**
- 4. Delegations**
- 5. Adoption of the Minutes**
  - a.) Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting of June 14, 2021.
  - b.) Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting of June 28, 2021.
- 6. Correspondence for Information**
  - a.) Supernatural British Columbia- #exploreBCNOW: Community Social Media Videos
  - b.) District of Saanich – UBCM Resolution on a Replacement BC CARIP Program
  - c.) EMBC Policy 5.13: COVID-19 Pandemic Response Task Number Eligibility
  - d.) Drought Information for the Boundary Region (PDF)
  - e.) Well-Being in the Boundary Region: A Strategy to Eliminate Poverty (PDF)
  - f.) Boundary Country Monthly Tourism Update
  - g.) Capture Boundary Country Photo Challenge
  - h.) Boundary Region Drought Conditions and Updates
- 7. Correspondence for Action**
- 8. Committee Reports**
- 9. Councillor's Reports**
- 10. Mayor's Report**
- 11. Administrator's Report**
- 12. Public Works Report**
- 13. Bylaw Officer Report**
- 14. Accounts Payable .**
  - a.) Cash disbursement report of \$25,405.68 for Council's review

**15. New and Unfinished Business**

- a.) Designate a Corporate Officer for the City of Greenwood
- b.) City of Greenwood Entry Signage proposals and examples
- c.) City of Greenwood's 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary
- d.) Fire Department Uniforms

**16. Bylaws**

- a.) Bylaw No. 968, 2021 and Bylaw No. 969, 2021 (B. Fisher Zoning and OCP Amendments)
- b.) Bylaw No. 970, 2021 (Carriage Houses and Secondary Suites)
- c.) Bylaw No. 971, 2021 and Bylaw No. 972, 2021 (Utility and Billing Payment Amendments)

**17. Question Period****Excerpt from Council Procedures Bylaw 674 Section 14**

**Immediately prior to the adjournment of every regular meeting of Council, Questions, but not statements, relating to matters dealt with at that meeting may be directed to Council by members of the public then present. All such questions shall be directed to the Mayor, and will where possible and appropriate be answered by the Mayor or a member designated by the Mayor.**

**A maximum period of 15 minutes shall be provided for considering question from member of the public; however that maximum may be extended to 30 minutes with the unanimous consent of all Council members present.**

**18. Adjournment**



**CITY OF GREENWOOD**  
Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held on Monday, June 14, 2021  
7:00 pm at City Hall

<b>PRESENT</b>	Mayor B. Noll Councillors: C. Lang, J. Nathorst, J. Bolt, M. Seymour	
<b>ALSO PRESENT</b>	Marcus Lebler, CAO/CFO	
<b>CALL TO ORDER</b>	Mayor B. Noll called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm.	
<b>ADOPTION OF AGENDA</b>  (75-21)	<b>Motion: J. Nathorst / M. Seymour</b> THAT the June 14, 2021 agenda be adopted.	<b>Carried</b>
<b>QUESTION &amp; ANSWER PERIOD</b>	None	
<b>DELEGATIONS</b>		
a.) Michele Tempe – Grant Match	Presentation regarding this service for available funding opportunities. An agreement with Grant Match is forthcoming.	
b.) Hendrik Van Wyk – Food Hub Proposal	Presentation regarding modular building options. Discussion on potential City owned building sites.	
c.) Vicki Barlow – Board of Trade	Introduction and presentation.	
<b>ADOPTION OF MINUTES</b>  (76-21)	<b>Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst</b> THAT the Regular minutes of the May 25, 2021 meeting be adopted.	<b>Carried</b>
<b>CORRESPONDENCE FOR INFORMATION</b>		
a.) Modernize Forest Policy in British Columbia Report (PDF)	Information	
b.) Interior Health Heat and Wildfire Smoke Planning for local Government	Information	
c.) CARIP Funding District of Squamish	<b>Motion: M. Seymour / J. Nathorst</b> THAT the City of Greenwood write a letter of support for the District of Saanich for CARIP Funding.	<b>Carried</b>
(77-21)		

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| d.) B.C. Restart Plan: A plan to bring us back together                  | Information |
| e.) RDKB Board Highlights  | Information |
| f.) Interior Health Launches Mobile Immunization Clinics                 | Information |
| g.) Information for Motor Vehicle Accident Disputes                      | Information |
| h.) Interior Health Regional Care Home Awarded National Grant            | Information |
| i.) Gas Tax Agreement Community Works Fund Payment                       | Information |
| j.) Interior Health Accepting Clients for Substance Use Counselling      | Information |
| k.) 2021 Ministry of Environment Wildfire Preparedness Air Quality (PDF) | Information |
| l.) Community Forest Managers Report                                     | Information |
| m.) EMBC Fire Weather Focus 2012 (PDF)                                   | Information |
| n.) 2021 SEFC Wildfire Preparedness (PDF)                                | Information |
| o.) 2021 UBCM Provincial Appointment Book (PDF)                          | Information |
| p.) BC Hydro Columbia Operations Update (PDF)                            | Information |

**Motion: J. Bolt / M. Seymour**

THAT Correspondence for Information Items a.) thru p.) be accepted.

(78-21)

**Carried**

**CORRESPONDENCE FOR ACTION**

a.) Signing Authority

Council approved Marcus Lebler CAO/CFO as signing authority for the City of Greenwood on June 4, 2021. (As per Motion 06-SP-21 by J. Nathorst / J. Bolt. Carried)

b.) Credit Card Limit Approval

**Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst**

THAT Council rescind Motion (45-21) for credit card limit approval.

(79-21)

**Carried**

c.) City of Greenwood Credit Cards

**Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst**

THAT Council approve City of Greenwood credit cards in a combined overall amount of \$15,000. Public Works \$5,000. Deputy Clerk \$10,000. CAO/CFO new card at \$10,000.

(80-21)

**Carried**

**COMMITTEE REPORTS**

None

**COUNCILLOR REPORTS**

Councillor Nathorst

None

Councillor Lang

None

Councillor Bolt

None

Councillor Seymour

None

**MAYOR'S REPORT**

None

**PEACE OFFICER'S REPORT**

None

**ADMINISTRATORS REPORT**

None

**PUBLIC WORKS REPORT**

None

**ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

**Motion: J. Nathorst / J. Bolt**

THAT the cash disbursement for \$34,655.58 be received.

(81-21)

**Carried**

**NEW AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

a.) Office Closure (Monday)

Proposed closure of the office to the public on Mondays. All of Council supported this change.

**BYLAWS**

a.) Bylaw No. 968, 2021 and Bylaw No. 969, 2021

Applications to amend the City of Greenwood Official Community Plan Designation Bylaw No. 682, 1996 and the City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997. Residential R1 to Residential R2.

**Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst**

THAT Council give First Reading to Bylaw No. 968, 2021 and Bylaw No. 969, 2021.

(82-21)

**Carried**

b.) Bylaw No. 970, 2021

Amendments to Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997. Addition of "Carriage Homes" and "Secondary Suites".

**Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst**

THAT Council give First Reading to Bylaw No. 970, 2021.

(83-21)

**Carried**

**QUESTION PERIOD**

None

**IN-CAMERA**

**(84-21)**

**Motion: J. Nathorst / M. Seymour**  
THAT Council move to In-Camera at 8:45 pm

**Carried**

**(85-21)**

**Motion: J. Nathorst / J. Bolt**  
THAT Council adjourn the In-Camera meeting at 9:02 pm

**Carried**

**AJOURNMENT**

**(86-21)**

**Motion: J. Nathorst / J. Bolt**  
THAT Council adjourn the regular meeting at 9:02 pm

**Carried**

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**Mayor**

**Certified Correct**

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**Corporate Officer**



**CITY OF GREENWOOD**  
**Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held on Monday, June 28, 2021**  
**7:00 pm at City Hall**

<b>PRESENT</b>	Mayor B. Noll Councillors: C. Lang, J. Nathorst, J. Bolt, M. Seymour
<b>ALSO PRESENT</b>	Marcus Lebler, CAO/CFO
<b>CALL TO ORDER</b>	Mayor B. Noll called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm.
<b>ADOPTION OF AGENDA</b> <b>(87-21)</b>	<b>Motion: J. Nathorst / M. Seymour</b> THAT the June 28, 2021 agenda be adopted. <b>Carried</b>
<b>QUESTION &amp; ANSWER PERIOD</b>	None
<b>DELEGATIONS</b>	None
<b>ADOPTION OF MINUTES</b> <b>(88-21)</b>	<b>Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst</b> THAT a draft of the Regular minutes of the June 14, 2021 meeting be adopted. <b>Carried</b>
<b>CORRESPONDENCE FOR INFORMATION</b>	
a.) Public Notice for Lawn and Garden Watering Restrictions	Information
b.) Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development BC Wildfire Services	Category 2 and 3 burning to be restricted in the southeast, effective June 30, 2021 and until further notice.
c.) Interior Health Urban Mobile Immunization Clinic	Information
d.) Interior Health Heat Safety Reminder	Information
e.) BC Policy Directive No: 21-12 Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch	Information
f.) UBCM Meeting Request Information	Information

g.) The City of Colwood  
Support for 988, A 3-Digit  
Suicide and Crisis Prevention  
Hotline

Information

h.) RDKB Board Highlights

Information

i.) City of Pitt Meadows

Information

j.) Health Communities  
Newsletter

Information

**Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst**

THAT Correspondence for Information Items a.) thru j.) be accepted.

(89-21)

**Carried**

#### **CORRESPONDENCE FOR ACTION**

a.) Grant Match Service  
Agreement  
(90-21)

**Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst**

THAT Council directs Staff to proceed with the agreement.

**Carried**

#### **COMMITTEE REPORTS**

None

#### **COUNCILLOR REPORTS**

Councillor Nathorst

Community Futures: Completing the last couple of meetings before the replacement starts.  
Looking forward to meeting with the Fire Chief to begin attending regular meetings.

Councillor Lang

Anyone requiring a COVID vaccination can visit the medical clinic in Midway.  
The province-wide fire ban is set to take affect on Wednesday, June 30<sup>th</sup>.  
Midway has put in place a municipal fire restriction. Should Greenwood consider a similar  
restriction?

**Motion: C. Lang / J. Nathorst**

THAT the City of Greenwood restricts all open fires in City limits until further notice.

(91-21)

**Carried**

Councillor Bolt

Hospital Board report, as provided.

Councillor Seymour

Library Board: 1.) The existing entry door is too heavy for auto-door open and closing system.  
2.) Library is looking to install a heap filtration system to maintain good air quality. 3.) Next  
regular board meeting is August 18<sup>th</sup>.

#### **MAYOR'S REPORT**

Please keep an eye on your neighbours during the extreme heat wave.  
Thank you to all the downtown businesses who have cleaned up their buildings – they look great.  
Looking forward to a good summer.

#### **PEACE OFFICER'S REPORT**

None

#### **ADMINISTRATORS REPORT**

Monday's office closure to the public has made a difference for staff productivity.  
The lift stations are experiencing pump failure due to unsafe materials (e.g. baby wipes). Notice  
to be sent out to make the public aware and help avoid further problems.



**PUBLIC WORKS REPORT**

None

**ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

**Motion: J. Nathorst / C. Lang**

THAT the cash disbursement for \$55,083.24 be received.

(92-21)

**Carried**

**NEW AND UNFINISHED  
BUSINESS**

a.) Greenwood Entry Signage

Request for design proposals and community donations.

b.) RDKB Garbage and Green  
Bin Waste Collection

The City of Greenwood formally requests the RDKB provide garbage and green bin waste collection services to all residential properties, starting January 1, 2022.

**Motion: J. Bolt / J. Nathorst**

THAT the City of Greenwood make a formal request to the RDKB.

(93-21)

**Carried**

**BYLAWS**

None

**QUESTION PERIOD**

None

**AJOURNMENT**

**Motion: M. Seymour / J. Bolt**

THAT Council adjourn the regular meeting at 7:45 pm.

(94-21)

**Carried**

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**Mayor**

**Certified Correct**

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**Corporate Officer**

## #exploreBCNOW: Community Social Media Videos

It's time to invite people back to BC's vibrant and welcoming communities both here in BC and across Canada! Let's promote our amazing tourism destinations and experiences. Record a short video, that can be shared on social media, to help us encourage British Columbians and Canadians to Explore BC Now and make sure to send by July 7.

### Format:

- Video should be recorded on a smart phone, to ensure high-resolution quality.
- Start filming, and then wait 4-5 seconds before speaking to create a buffer for the video editor.
- Film yourself delivering the message 2-3 times, to ensure you get a version you are comfortable with.

### Script:

- State your name, title, community you represent.
- Welcoming people to your community (i.e. Welcome to Golden) and answer these questions:
  - Question 1: what words would you use to describe your community?
  - Question 2: what would you say to anyone who is hesitant to travel right now?
  - Question 3: is there a reason as to why someone should this summer? (i.e. booking up fast, a festival, we have availability etc.)
- Say "see you soon."
- End with "It's time to Explore BC Now."

### Lighting:

- Shoot outside in a quiet location or use daylight from a window, with the light coming towards your face (not from behind you).
- Avoid backlighting (where a strong lighting source, such as a window, is behind you, visible on camera).
- Avoid direct or harsh overhead lighting where possible.

### Setting and Camera:

- Choose an environment that is free of loud background noise and echoes.
- Be mindful of what will be visible behind you.
- Ensure that the phone is at arm's length, and that the camera angle is at eye-level (so you're not looking up or down).
- Centre yourself in the video frame and turn your phone by 90 degrees so that you're filming horizontally (widescreen).

### Wardrobe Considerations:

- Simple solid-colored tops work best on camera.
- Avoid all black, all white or busy patterns such as plaids and stripes.
- Wear your typical work gear/uniform, with logos, if applicable.

### Sharing:

- Use #exploreBCnow in your social posts, and add #Showyour3forBC and #eatplayshopstay.
- On [Twitter](#) and [LinkedIn](#) tag Destination BC by adding @DestinationBC.
- Email your video to [COVID19response@destinationbc.ca](mailto:COVID19response@destinationbc.ca) and they'll create a compilation video for everyone to share—ideally send with a WeTransfer ([www.wetransfer.com](http://www.wetransfer.com)—here is an instructional video for how to use WeTransfer: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gmzMsSCKi4E>).
- In order for this video to be created in a timely manner, we need these videos by July 7<sup>th</sup>.



**The Corporation of the District of Saanich | Mayor's Office**  
770 Vernon Avenue Victoria BC V8X 2W7 | T 250-475-5510 | F 250-475-5440 | [www.saanich.ca](http://www.saanich.ca)

June 29, 2021

*Sent via email*

To British Columbia Municipal Elected Officials:

**Re: UBCM Resolution on a Replacement B.C. Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program**

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This letter will confirm that Council, at their meeting held June 21, 2021, considered a report on a Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) resolution on a replacement B.C. Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program and resolved as follows:

*"That:*

- 1. WHEREAS the Ministry of Municipal Affairs announced in May 2021, without consultation, the cancellation of the Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) without identifying any new consistent, non-competitive funding for the development, implementation or administration of local government climate action programs, undermining the ability of local governments to participate in climate action initiatives;*

*AND WHEREAS 187 local governments in British Columbia have voluntarily signed onto the Climate Action Charter and by doing so have been able to access CARIP funding;*

*AND WHEREAS under the CleanBC Plan, the Province of British Columbia recently amended the Climate Change Accountability Act to include a sectoral GHG emissions reduction target of 59 to 64% below 2007 levels by 2030 for buildings and communities, requiring the development and implementation of comprehensive climate action initiatives and regulatory programs by local governments; and*

*THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that UBCM ask the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy to replace CARIP with a new, consistent, non-competitive funding program*

*commencing in the 2022 fiscal year, informed by engagement with local governments and that provides them with equivalent or better funding, enabling them to be effective and accountable partners with the Province in achieving Provincial and local government climate goals and targets.*

2. *Council direct staff to share this report and resolution with the Capital Regional District Board of Directors and other British Columbia municipal elected officials, seeking support for the resolution in advance of the UBCM conference in September 2021."*

The report dated June 3, 2021 can be found [here](#) and the June 21, 2021 meeting minutes will soon be available on our [website](#).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'F. Haynes', with a stylized flourish underneath.

Fred Haynes  
Mayor

cc: Saanich Council  
Sharon Hvozdzanski, Director of Planning



June 29, 2021

Reference: 621133

British Columbia's Local Authorities and First Nations:

**Re: Policy 5.13: COVID-19 Pandemic Response Task Number Eligibility**

On March 17, 2020, a public health emergency was declared under the *Public Health Act* followed on March 18, 2020 by a declaration of a provincial state of emergency under the *Emergency Program Act (EPA)*. These declarations allowed emergency management officials to use extraordinary powers under the *EPA* to support the Province's COVID-19 pandemic response. To support community response, Emergency Management BC (EMBC) developed *Policy 5.13: COVID-19 Pandemic Response Task Number Eligibility* and the supporting eligibility supplement detailing the types of emergency response costs eligible for reimbursement, which provided certainty for First Nations and local governments to undertake response actions without delay due to eligibility concerns.

On May 25, 2021, the Province announced BC's Restart Plan — a four-step plan to bring BC back together, which will be a slow and gradual return to a more normal life. With the announcement of Step 3 of the plan, the provincial state of emergency will be lifted end of day on June 30, 2021. As the legislative authority to reimburse incremental First Nations and local government COVID-19 emergency response costs is tied to the provincial state of emergency, Policy 5.13 will be simultaneously rescinded. Costs incurred while the provincial state of emergency was in effect remain eligible for reimbursement through the regular [financial response claim reimbursement process](#).

Any ongoing First Nations government COVID-19 response related costs that were eligible under Policy 5.13 will no longer be eligible for reimbursement by EMBC, but similar expenditures will continue to be eligible through Indigenous Services Canada's (ISC's) [Indigenous Community Support Fund](#). You can contact ISC at [aadnc.iscbccovid19.aandc@canada.ca](mailto:aadnc.iscbccovid19.aandc@canada.ca)

In the event of emergent COVID-19 related needs after the provincial state of emergency concludes, EMBC will continue to work with First Nations and local governments to identify the appropriate provincial and/or federal supports. At this time, EMBC will not be providing funding for community-level after-action reviews.

If you have any questions, please contact your EMBC Regional Office.

Sincerely,

Tara Richards  
Deputy Minister  
Emergency Management BC



## MONTHLY TOURISM UPDATE – June 30, 2021

Regional District Kootenay Boundary / Boundary Services Committee

Submitted by: Kelly Galaski, Project Manager, Symphony Tourism Services [sts@totabc.com](mailto:sts@totabc.com)

and Charnley Van Wyk, Boundary Country Tourism Stakeholder Liaison [boundarybc@gmail.com](mailto:boundarybc@gmail.com)

- MRDT Cash Position:** Total Boundary Country MRDT revenue from all sources to date - Mar 2021; Expenses posted to June 2021. (MRDT Collected/RDKB /Ministry Grant/plus Partnered Marketing):

Totals	with GST
REVENUE \$ 235,887.72	\$ 247,202.11
EXPENSES \$ 144,445.27	\$ 149,013.82
<b>Balance \$ 91,442.45</b>	<b>\$ 98,188.29</b>

NOTE: Budget for 2021 is \$75,500 and with surplus from 2020 and revenues on track to exceed 2020's, we are in a good position to have reserves for 2022.

a) Collection period 2020 vs 2019 comparisons: Updated with 2021 figures (Jan & Feb)

Total YTD 2020 higher than 2019, even with the declines in Mar-July due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Note: Direct comparisons not possible due to quarterly submission of online sales and BC Government policy change to submit summer sales end of Sept 2020 not monthly. These figures are based on RDKB notification letters of net funds transfers from MRDT -- for cash flow purposes only.

### Boundary Country MRDT RDKB Collection Period Payment Transfer Comparisons:

	2019		2020	Variance YOY		2021
Jan-19	\$ 1,945.49	Jan-20	\$ 3,110.91	\$ 1,165.42	60%	Jan 2021 \$ 2,932.28
Feb-19	\$ 1,859.70	Feb-20	\$ 2,537.27	\$ 677.57	36%	Feb 2021 \$ 3,530.62
Mar-19	\$ 4,682.26	Mar-20	\$ 1,689.93	\$ (2,992.33)	-64%	Mar 2021 \$4,772.15
Apr-19	\$ 3,668.63	Apr-20	\$ 2,087.63	\$ (1,581.00)	-43%	Apr 2021
May-19	\$ 6,431.86	May-20	\$ 2,203.57	\$ (4,228.29)	-66%	May 2021
Jun-19	\$ 10,155.11	Jun-20	\$ 5,925.75	\$ (4,229.36)	-42%	June 2021
Jul-19	\$ 14,114.33	Jul-20	\$ 7,126.54	\$ (6,987.79)	-50%	July 2021
Aug-19	\$ 8,342.54	Aug-20	\$ 21,709.10	\$ 13,366.56	160%	Aug 2021
Sep-19	\$ 7,068.01	Sep-20	\$ 15,411.43	\$ 8,343.42	118%	Sept 2021
Oct-19	\$ 5,487.04	Oct-20	\$ 11,076.19	\$ 5,589.15	102%	Oct 2021
Nov-19	\$ 2,871.80	Nov-20	\$ 2,395.54	\$ (476.26)	-17%	Nov 2021
Dec-19	\$ 6,735.53	Dec-20	\$ 8,703.38	\$ 1,967.85	29%	Dec 2021
	<b>\$ 73,362.30</b>		<b>\$ 83,977.24</b>	<b>\$ 10,614.94</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>\$ 11,235.05</b>

## 2. Marketing Plan & Activities Update:

- Trail Map Project Completion:** The Trail Map is now being distributed to Visitor Centres, stakeholders, and trail kiosks throughout Boundary Country and the Okanagan. Charnley will deliver maps to the RDKB office.
- The 2021 Boundary Country Official Travel Experiences Guide:** The guide is now printed

and being distributed to Visitor Centres throughout Boundary and the Okanagan. We will courier guides to the RDKB office.

- **Summer Campaign and Trail Map Launches!:** The summer campaign will launch July 1 to BC and AB residents (based on target markets) featuring a new [trails page](#) highlighting the new map and a [Virtual Event/contest](#) called **Capture Boundary Country** featuring several stakeholders including Visitor Centres, Accommodations, Eateries, Trails and other natural sites such as lakes and rivers. We have coordinated with Black Press Media who will run a weekly trail feature in the Boundary Creek Times and Grand Forks Gazette pointing to the contest page. Tourism businesses have provided prizes and are posting contest flyers onsite with a QR code to lead people to the trail campaign page and to pick up a trail map at a nearby visitor centre or business. We are very excited for this campaign that will run for the summer through Sept 6th!
- **May Analytics Report:** The [May YTD web and social media analytics report](#) showed strong growth in our audience and interactions in May.
  - Highlights:
    - From Jan. to May 2021, BoundaryBC.com website was visited by 24,102 users (+20%) through 28,901 sessions (+23%) over 52,366 pageviews (+23%). The average session duration was 1 minute and 28 seconds (-5%), with an average of 1.8 pages per session (+0%).
    - Over the period, the @BoundaryCountryBC Facebook page gained 505 net likes (+151%), totalling 8,200 fans (+14%).
    - During the period, the @BoundaryCountry Instagram account gained 166 net followers (-17%), bringing the count to 1,942 followers (+32%)
- **The News Centre:** <https://boundarybc.com/industry-news/> We continue to support knowledge sharing to stakeholders via the newsletter and the news centre, posting new regulations such as Patio guidelines, as well as support resources as they come out.
- **Crowsnest Scenic 3 Alliance:** The <https://www.crowsnestscenic3.com/> microsite is now live. Our team continues to meet with our partners at Destination Osoyoos (DO), Similkameen Valley Planning Society and Similkameen Independent Winegrowers to share tasks and plan our Aug campaign. Symphony/Boundary team is writing the site's blogs.

**3. Destination BC new funding APPROVED:** We have received approval for an additional \$7500 in funds from DBC in response to our expression of interest for a new source of funding announced by DBC with deadline of May 7 focused on creating video content to promote trails in summer and fall of 2021; to be used in campaigns once restrictions are lifted and to align with DBC's goal to promote diversity and inclusion in outdoor activities, as well as road trips through the region.

**4. Reporting:** Final MRDT report for 2020 approved and submitted June 24, 2021 (deadline June 30).

**5. Stakeholder Engagement:** Charnley and Kelly met with the MRDT Steering Committee on April 13th on Zoom to share updates for the coming year and check in on future communications, meetings, etc. We had a good conversation around the virtual event idea for launching the trail map and also discussed stakeholder consultation leading into the fall. We will plan our next meeting for July 2021. We will aim to do a survey this summer and either a virtual or in-person meeting in September depending on what is possible for collecting feedback for the annual plan.

**6. DBC Co-op Marketing Funds (for Reference)****a. 2021/2022 Plan Submitted Feb 26, 2021**

The 2021-2022 DBC Co-op plan is for a total of \$73,761. With \$20,000 contribution from RDKB and \$20,000 for Black Press Experience Guide partnership, a total of \$40,000 is allocated from the funding for a total budget of \$80,000. The balance of \$33,761 is allocated to Big White's summer campaign as usual.

Contract has been received and signed.

**b. FY 2020/2022 Additional Fund Granted and deadline for spending extended through March 31, 2022.**

Destination BC granted the Boundary-Big White partnership an extra \$43,165 for the current fiscal year (FY 2020/2021) and extended the spending deadline through March 31, 2022.



## Appendix 2.1 Financial Report

Under the *Provincial Sales Tax Act*, all designated recipients, including designated recipients not subject to the renewal application requirement, must report back to the Province annually in the form of a Financial Report **by May 31 of each year (changed to June 30 for 2020 reports)**.

The Financial Report must show how all of the money received from the tax was spent and certify that all of the money received from the tax was used solely for approved purposes. The Financial Report must show that spending of money received from the tax was consistent with the Five-Year Strategic Business Plan. The Financial Report must also show the amounts, sources, and uses of all other tourism revenues.

**Please do not add lines or customize this template as the data has to be consistently consolidated across all 60+ designated accommodation areas. Please use the "Other" sections to describe any significant items not listed.**

Designated Recipient:	Regional District Kootenay Boundary
Designated Accommodation Area:	Kootenay Boundary consisting of Electoral Areas C, D, E
Date Prepared:	June 30, 2021
MRDT Repeal Date (if applicable):	
Total MRDT Funds Received:	\$83,977.24
Year Ending:	Dec 31, 2020

## Section 1: MRDT Budget Variance Report

Designated recipient must complete the table as provided below. Refer to Appendix 2.3 for further expense line item

Revenues (MRDT and Non MRDT)	Budget \$	Actual \$	Variance
Starting Carry Forward (All Net Assets Restricted and Unrestricted)	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 58,746.85	\$ 38,746.85
General MRDT (net of admin fees)	\$ 73,000.00	\$ 65,923.40	\$ 7,076.60
MRDT from online accommodation platforms (OAP)	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 18,053.84	\$ 15,053.84
Local government contribution		\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
Stakeholder contributions (i.e. membership dues)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Co-op funds received (e.g. CTO, DMO led projects) DBC Co-op Program			
Contracts 2019/2020, Covid-19, 2020/2021 allocated to Designated Accommodation Area (includes Big White)	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 56,116.00	\$ 43,116.00
Grants - Federal			\$ -
Grants - Provincial (Covid Grant)	\$ -	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00
Grants/Fee for Service - Municipal			
Retail Sales			
Interest			
Other (please describe) Private Sector Contribution (Black Press guide advertising sales)		\$ 20,000.00	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 109,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 248,840.09</b>	<b>\$ 139,840.09</b>
Expenses MRDT and Non-MRDT	Budget \$	Actual \$	Variance
<b>Marketing</b>			
Marketing staff – wage and benefits			
Media advertising and production	\$ 27,050.00	\$ 42,796.28	\$ 15,746.28
Website - hosting, development, maintenance			
Social media			
Consumer shows and events	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 9,062.65	-\$ 1,937.35
Collateral production and distribution	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 28,031.10	\$ 13,031.10
Travel media relations			
Travel trade			
Consumer focused asset development (imagery, written content, video)	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 21,064.10	\$ 13,064.10
Other (please describe) Project Management Fee 15%	\$ 16,350.00	\$ 16,722.17	\$ 372.17
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 77,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 117,676.30</b>	<b>\$ 40,276.30</b>
<b>Destination &amp; Product Experience Management</b>			
Destination and Product Experience Management Staff – wage and benefits			
Industry development and training	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 105.00	-\$ 10,895.00
Product experience enhancement and training	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	-\$ 1,000.00
Research and evaluation	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 6,315.60	\$ 2,315.60
Other (please describe) Event plan phase 1	\$ 1,800.00	\$ -	-\$ 1,800.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 17,800.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,420.60</b>	<b>-\$ 11,379.40</b>
<b>Visitor Services</b>			
Visitor Services - wage and benefits			

Wages Services operating expenses				
Other (please describe) Trail signage content updates	\$	3,000.00	\$	-\$ 3,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>-\$ 3,000.00</b>
<b>Meetings and Conventions</b>				
Staff - wage and benefits				
Meetings, conventions, conferences, events, sport, etc.				
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administration</b>				
Management and staff involved to program implementation - wages and benefits				
Finance staff - wages and benefits				
Human Resources staff - wages and benefits				
Board of Directors costs				
Information technology costs - workstation related costs (i.e. computers, telephone, support, network)	\$	300.00	\$	1,604.17
Office lease/rent				
General office expenses				
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,604.17</b>
<b>Affordable Housing (if applicable)</b>				
Funded by OAP Revenue				
Funded by General MRDT Revenue (if applicable)				
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other</b>				
All other wages and benefits not included above -- Stakeholder Relations	\$	8,500.00	\$	10,217.50
Other activities not included above (please describe) -- Meetings and Travel Expenses	\$	2,000.00	\$	371.52
			-\$	1,628.48
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>10,500.00</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>10,589.02</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>109,000.00</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>136,290.09</b>
<b>Ending Carry Forward (All Net Assets - Restricted and Unrestricted)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>112,150.00</b>
			\$	92,150.00

By signing this form, you certify that the above information is an accurate representation of the actual tourism related expenditures for the jurisdiction defined under the terms of the Municipal and Regional District Tax. **Form MUST be signed by the Designated Recipient, not the service provider.**

Mark Andison  
Designated Recipient's Authorized Signing Authority Name

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)  
Designated Recipient's Authorized Signing Authority Title

Date

Designated Recipient's Authorized Signing Authority Signature

# #CaptureBoundaryCountry

## Photo Challenge



### Summer Long

July 1st – Sept 6th

**Prizes randomized  
through a draw on  
Sept 7. You could win  
one of these!**

Big White Adult Winter  
Season Pass  
Mini Vintage Camera,  
local books, coupons,  
Paddle Boarding full-day  
excursion and more!

**Visit some, or all, of the Top 10 in  
Boundary Country, and post your  
photos online to enter with  
#captureboundarycountry**

**or to the "Take a Hike" special feature  
at [publisher@grandforksgazette.ca](mailto:publisher@grandforksgazette.ca)**

***For more information visit  
[boundarybc.com/capture-boundary-country](http://boundarybc.com/capture-boundary-country)***



**SCAN ME**

**BOUNDARY  COUNTRY**

*Discover* Adventure. Unlimited.



**Black  
Press  
Media**

By participating in the #CaptureBoundaryCountry challenge the participant agrees to all contest rules & regulations, which can be found in full at [boundarybc.com/capture-boundary-country/](http://boundarybc.com/capture-boundary-country/)



# #CaptureBoundaryCountry Photo Challenge



This is a **PICTURE PERFECT** Photo Spot

Take a photo here and submit it for your entry to  
**@boundarycountry** on Instagram with the hashtag  
**#captureboundarycountry** or by email to  
**[publisher@grandforksgazette.ca](mailto:publisher@grandforksgazette.ca)**

BOUNDARY  COUNTRY

# #CaptureBoundaryCountry

## Photo Challenge

### Your challenge:

Take photos of some, or all, of the Top 10 in Boundary Country, and submit to @boundarycountry on Instagram with #captureboundarycountry or email to the "Take a Hike" special feature at publisher@grandforksgazette.ca

For more details and the full list of photo spots and prizes visit:  
[boundarybc.com/capture-boundary-country](http://boundarybc.com/capture-boundary-country)

### Where you'll go:

Museums, galleries, breathtaking lookouts, trails, local eateries, farmers markets, lakes and rivers  
 awesome retailers and more!

At participating businesses are "Picture Perfect" photo spots to visit



### You could win one of these!

Big White Adult Winter Season Pass  
 Mini Vintage Camera, local books, coupons, Paddle Boarding full-day excursion and more!

### Prizes will be randomized through a draw on Sept 7

- 1 location posted = 1 entry
- 3 locations posted = 3 entries  
+ 2 bonus entries
- 7 locations posted = 7 entries  
+ 5 bonus entries
- 10 locations posted = 10 entries  
+ 10 bonus entries

### Dates to enter:

The challenge runs from  
 July 1st to Sept 6th



By participating in the #CaptureBoundaryCountry challenge the participant agrees to all contest rules & regulations, which can be found in full at [boundarybc.com/capture-boundary-country/](http://boundarybc.com/capture-boundary-country/)

## Boundary Region Drought Conditions and Updates

Date: July 8, 2021

Kristina Anderson, RDKB Watershed Planner

### Surface and Groundwater levels

- Even with the cooler temperatures, the Boundary Region is very dry. River levels are low for this time of year throughout the region
- Surface water levels are between the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (lower quartile) and minimum recorded level for this time of year. Most monitored system ([Water Survey of Canada](#)) are getting very close to the minimum recorded level. (see below for July 8<sup>th</sup> levels)
- [Groundwater levels](#) are below 25<sup>th</sup> percentile. Starting to look similar to 2015 groundwater levels. Minimum ever for Beaverdell Observation level. Note that Midway only has 3 years worth of data, so the average is over a shorter period of time, the Grand Forks and Beaverdell wells show an average over the last 10 years.
- Overall goal for ecosystem protection is for the Boundary rivers is to stay above 10% Mean Annual Discharge (MAD), that below 5% MAD can result in critical stress on aquatic systems.
- During hot and dry conditions, the Boundary region has been known to drop from 10% MAD to 5% MAD in under 2 weeks.

### Fisheries

Temperatures from 19°C and above are sub-lethal to lethal for fish. There have been records of the Kettle River reaching up to 24°C during this past heat wave, which is assumed to have contributed to the many observations of fish kills throughout the region. [Provincial Fisheries Drought Management Plan](#) (2019) speaks about drought impacts for different fish species, the document can be found on the [RDKB Watershed ITC page](#) (documents section).

### Provincial Information

- Concerned about dry and low water conditions in the Boundary region. Currently, showing similar conditions in the Thompson Okanagan Region.
- [Drought Classification](#) has been elevated to a Level 3 (severe dry)



- Will be providing direction to water users requesting voluntary water reduction based on Drought Level Classification.
- BC Drought and Water Scarcity Response Plan (2021) can be found on the [RDKB Watershed ITC page](#) (links section).
- Wanting to be kept aware of environmental and economic impacts associated with the low water conditions, and water use in the Boundary region.
- Aware that should water use curtailment be required in some regions, curtailment has the potential to include both surface water users and hydraulically connected groundwater users.
  - Reach out to me if you want information whether your groundwater well is hydraulically connected.

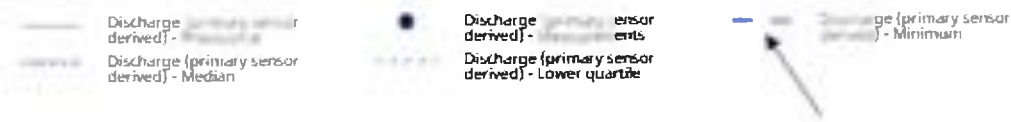
### RDKB recommendations for households

- Be Water Smart. Use water wisely and consciously. Repair water leaks, fix dripping taps, using a soil water meter, water deeply and only when needed. Water in the evenings and early mornings to reduce evaporation.
- Reduce non-essential outdoor water use: avoid outdoor vehicle washing, or using water to clean pavement.
- Think before you turn on the tap, does it need to happen, if so can you do something to reduce the evaporation potential and increase absorption into the ground?
- Some great water conservation ideas: <https://sutherlandcreekwater.ca/conservation-tips>



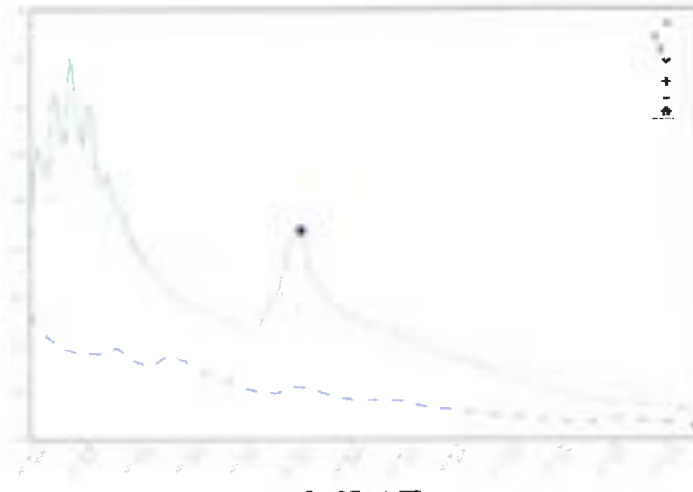
## Water Levels for the Boundary Region

### ▼ Legend



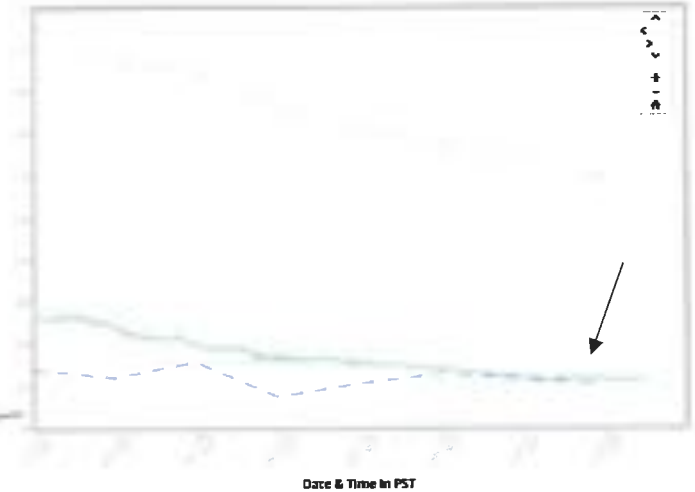
Kettle River at Westbridge (08NN026)

Discharge (primary sensor derived) (m<sup>3</sup>/s)



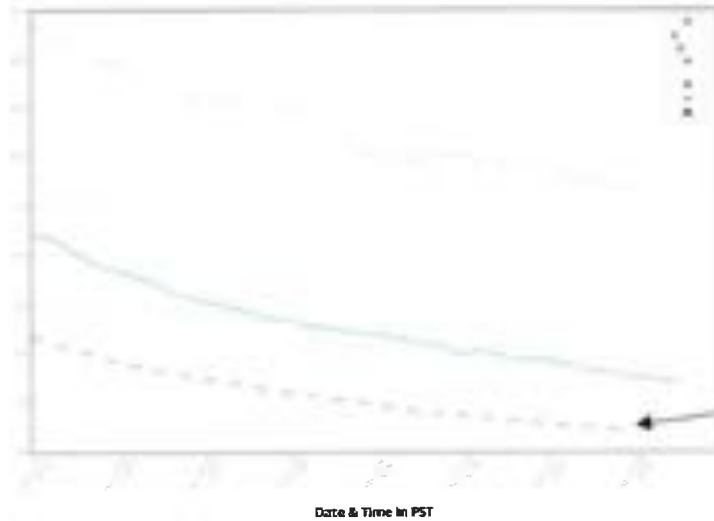
West Kettle River at Westbridge (08NN003)

Discharge (primary sensor derived) (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

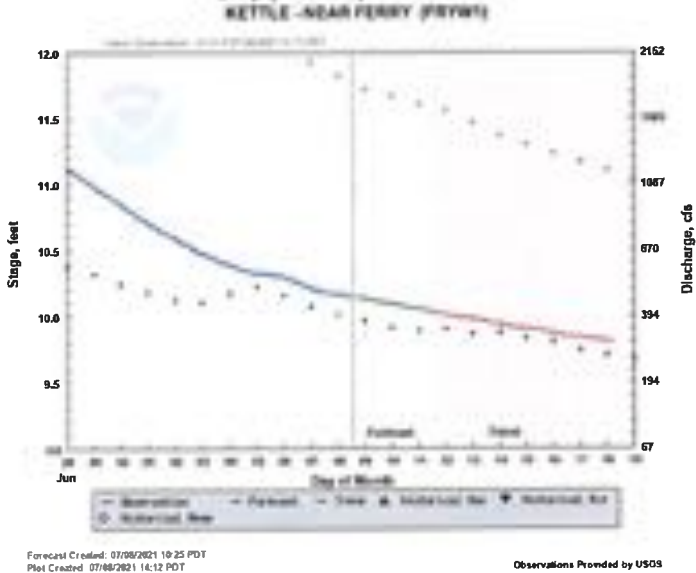


Granby River at Grand Forks (08NN002)

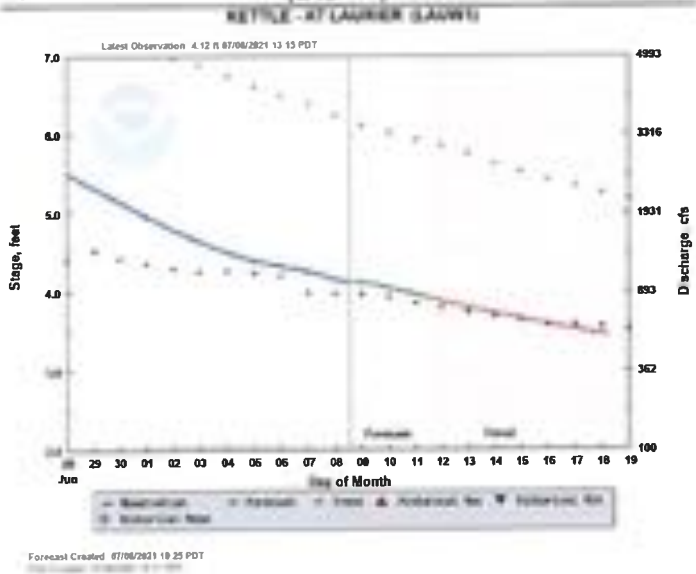
Discharge (primary sensor derived) (m<sup>3</sup>/s)



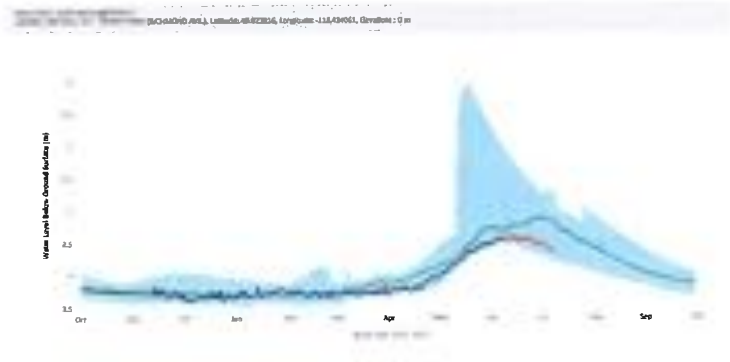
Kettle River Near Ferry (FRYW1) – USA site



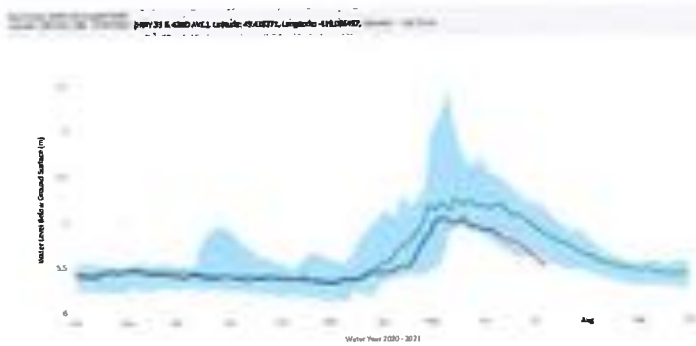
Kettle River Near Laurier (LAUW1) – USA site



Grand Forks Observation well No. 217



Beaverdell Observation Well No 306







Project Number	Project Name/Phase Name	Project Manager	% Complete	Progress	Forecast	Complete Date Mth/Yr	Total Complete Date Mth/Yr	On Time	On Budget	Other Issues	Project Budget	Insight Actuals as of April 22, 2021	Status
6217218	RH Patient Care Tower	Scott M.	100%	100%	43%	Feb-22	TBD				\$ 313,657,350	\$ 243,281,908	T
6218181	Patient Care Tower - Equipment	Scott M.	N/A			TBD	TBD				\$ 25,834,757		T
6218182	RH PCT ACE	John G.	0%	0%	0%	TBD	TBD				\$ 13,860,298	\$ 7,723,956	T
6221144	Patient Care Tower Phase 2 Reno	Michael M.	100%	35%		Feb-25					\$ 53,414,654		T
6218019	DEC Generator and Switchgear Upgrade	James D.	N/A	100%	100%	Nov-20	Jan-21				\$ 1,800,000		T
6218252	RH Elevator Modernization	William L.	N/A	100%	100%	Feb-21					\$ 850,000		T
	Medications, RH-wide Phase 3	Terry S.	100%	100%	Jun-19	Dec-19					\$ 2,881,000	\$ 2,988,078	T
6219197	LYT Heat Pump Recommissioning	Maxwell M.	N/A	100%	100%	May-20					\$ 688,273		T
6220004	IH MDR Upgrade	Maxwell M.	N/A	100%	98%	Jan-21	Jan-21				\$ 736,000		T
6220005	IH Pharmacy Redesign	Ian B.	N/A	100%	0%	Mar-22	Mar-22				\$ 2,050,000		T
6220138	RH P3 Maintenance Obligations - Phase 1	Michael M.	N/A	0%	2%	TBD	Mar-25				\$ 1,000,000	\$ 30,070	T
	CLW Domestic Hot Water System	Maxwell M.	N/A	100%	90%	Jun-21	Jun-21				\$ 449,143	\$ 325,434	T
6220201	Nurse Call	William L.	N/A	100%	15%	Nov-21	Dec-21				\$ 1,500,000	\$ 364,720	T
	CLW Nurse Call	Maxwell M.	N/A	0%	0%	Aug-21	Aug-21				\$ 357,000	\$ 24,985	T
6221003	Fire Door Hardware	William L.	N/A	100%	0%	Aug-21	Aug-21				\$ 337,000	\$ 18,986	T
6221016	WER Lab Outpatient Area Expansion	Maxwell M.	N/A	100%	0%	Jun-21	Jun-21				\$ 2,428,000	\$ 1,736,496	T
6221136	IH OR Expansion	Jennifer G.	N/A	N/A	0%	Aug-21	Aug-21				\$ 200,000	\$ 86,231	T
6222000	RH Acute Care Minor Surgery Ventilation Upgrade - Planning	Aaron W.	0%	0%	0%	Jan-22	Feb-22				\$ 150,000		T
6222001	Business Plan	Aaron W.	0%	0%	0%	Mar-22	Mar-22						T
6318010	IH Steam and Condensate Line Replacement	Ev K.	N/A	100%	98%	Jan-21	Jun-21				\$ 623,000	\$ 272,402	WKB
6318011	SCH Generator Replacement	Ev K.	N/A	100%	100%	Aug-20	Jun-21				\$ 861,000	\$ 503,109	WKB
6318053	KBH Emergency Department Redevelopment	Ev K.	N/A	100%	92%		Jun-21				\$ 19,050,000	\$ 17,008,295	WKB
	3H Boiler Room	Ev K.		100%	100%	Aug-20	Aug-21				\$ 726,796		WKB
6319001	SCH Waste Water Treatment Plant	Maxwell M.	N/A	100%	100%	Sep-19	Jun-21				\$ 360,000	\$ 310,985	WKB
6319002		Ev K.	100%			May-20	Aug-21				\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1,612,988	WKB
6319003	BDH Secure Room	Ev K.	N/A	100%	98%	Oct-20	May-21				\$ 610,000	\$ 553,379	WKB
6319067	KBH Pharmacy & Ambulatory Care Project	Ev K.	N/A	100%		Oct-20	Mar-23				\$ 32,775,000	\$ 6,635,297	WKB
6319074	KBH Ambulatory Care 2nd Floor	Ev K.	N/A	100%	97%	Apr-21	Jun-21				\$ 6,000,000	\$ 4,850,760	WKB
6320003	BDH Security Upgrade	Ev K.	N/A	100%	100%	Oct-20					\$ 275,000	\$ 233,110	WKB
6320004	IH Monitoring System	Ev K.	N/A		95%	Mar-21	Aug-21				\$ 684,000	\$ 491,220	WKB
6320005	KLH Waste and Cardboard Compactor	Ev K.	N/A	50%	0%	TBD	TBD				\$ 324,000	\$ 13,986	WKB
6320006	IH General Radiographic System - Digital	Martin K.	N/A	100%	100%	Nov-20	Jun-21				\$ 865,000	\$ 768,607	WKB
6321011	KBH Sterilizer - Steam Autoclave	Kevin T.	N/A	N/A	30%	May-21	Jun-21				\$ 148,000	\$ 91,742	WKB
6321014	KBH OR Ceiling Replacement	Kevin T.	N/A	0%	12%	Aug-21	Oct-21				\$ 885,000	\$ 54,380	WKB
	KLH Pharmacy Upgrade	Ev K.		100%	0%	TBD	TBD				\$ 2,200,000	\$ 773,558	WKB
6321016	KLH Pharmacy Upgrade	Martin K.	N/A	100%	15%	Jun-21	Aug-21						WKB
6322000	KBH Public Elevator Modernization	Ev K.	N/A	0%	0%	TBD	TBD				\$ 1,350,000		WKB

1	Yes
2	No
3	Other

Project Budget	Actuals To Date
1 Cariboo Chilcotin	\$1,285,157
18 Central Okanagan	\$ 34,100,200
14 Kootenay East	\$12,357,108
20 North Okanagan Columbia Shuswap	\$28,533,000
11 Okanagan Similkameen	\$17,437,345
17 Thompson	\$16,514,416
99 Total Okanagan Health	\$100,000,000
99 Sub-Total Acute Care Hospital Projects	\$100,000,000
1 Interior Health & Surgical Centre	\$302,367,123
4 Penticton Regional Hospital Patient Care Tower	\$408,967,060
1 Royal Inland Hospital Patient Care Tower	\$1,000,000,000
100 Total Acute Care Projects	\$1,711,334,183
100 Total Acute Care Projects	\$1,711,334,183
100 Total Acute Care Projects	\$1,711,334,183

## Cheque Register-Summary-Bank



AP5090

Page : 1

Date : Jul 09, 2021

Time : 11:16 am

Supplier : HERIT To ZWARN  
 Cheque Dt. 25-Jun-2021 To 09-Jul-2021  
 Bank : 01 - General Bank To 999 - Penny Rounding Suspense

Seq : Cheque No. Status : All  
 Medium : C=Computer E=EFT-PAP T=EFT-

Cheque #	Cheque Date	Supplier	Supplier Name	Status	Batch	Medium	Amount
4894	29-Jun-2021	ICBCINS	ICBC	Issued	224	C	428.00
4895	09-Jul-2021	ACCUR	ACCURA ALARMS	Issued	237	C	78.75
4896	09-Jul-2021	ACECOUR	A.C.E. COURIER SERVICES	Issued	237	C	30.48
4897	09-Jul-2021	AMAZON	AMAZON	Issued	237	C	2,296.10
4898	09-Jul-2021	ANARCHIST	ANARCHIST MOUNTAIN AGGREG	Issued	237	C	1,612.89
4899	09-Jul-2021	AQUIF	AQUIFORM DISTRIBUTORS LTD	Issued	237	C	719.92
4900	09-Jul-2021	BESTBUY	BEST BUY CANADA LTD	Issued	237	C	6,544.27
4901	09-Jul-2021	CANRED	CANADIAN RED CROSS	Issued	237	C	160.00
4902	09-Jul-2021	DUSTY	DEBORAH HINTER	Issued	237	C	363.00
4903	09-Jul-2021	E	ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATORS CCERTIFICAT	Issued	237	C	315.00
4904	09-Jul-2021	ISL	ISL ENGINEERING AND LAND SERVICES LTD	Issued	237	C	504.00
4905	09-Jul-2021	KANWEST	KAN-WEST ROADS LTD.	Issued	237	C	3,218.90
4906	09-Jul-2021	LORDC001	LORDCO	Issued	237	C	119.42
4907	09-Jul-2021	MINI	MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA	Issued	237	C	1,134.51
4908	09-Jul-2021	PRAXAIR	LINDE CANADA INC	Issued	237	C	31.98
4910	09-Jul-2021	ROUTE3S	ROUTE 3 SIGNS	Issued	238	C	845.60
00420-0001	07-Jul-2021	FORTI001	FORTIS BC - Electric	Issued	227	E	2,997.07
00420-0002	07-Jul-2021	MUNIP	MUNICIPAL PENSION PLAN	Issued	227	E	3,663.59
00421-0001	09-Jul-2021	LANES	LANEGRAFF, STEPHEN	Issued	239	E	342.20
Total Computer Paid :		18,402.82	Total EFT PAP :	7,002.86	Total Paid :		25,405.68
Total Manually Paid :		0.00	Total EFT File :	0.00			

19 Total No. Of Cheque(s) ...





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QUOTATION:

DATE: JUNE 29 2021  
COMPANY: CITY OF GREENWOOD  
GOOD FOR 30 DAYS  
PHONE

48 X 63 IN SIGN PRINTED ONE SIDE, LAMINATED,  
AND MOUNTED TO MAXMATAL SIGN SUBSTRATE





**HISTORIC**

**BRICKENWOOD**



Approx 5 ft high x 10 ft wide







## City of Greenwood

# MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Noll and Council

From: Marcus Lebler, CAO

Subject: Fire Department Uniforms

Location: City of Greenwood

Date: July 8, 2021

---

### **Rationale:**

The purpose of this report is to request Council's approval to purchase 16 new uniforms for the fire department.

### **Options:**

1. Council may choose to support the recommendation.
2. Council may choose to refer back to staff for additional information.
3. Council may choose to not support the recommendation.

### **Recommendations:**

That Council approve the purchase of 16 new uniforms for the fire department and request that a portion of this expense be taken from the Covid-19 restart reserve.

### **Background / Report:**

Staff received a request from the Fire Chief for the purchase of 16 new sets of turnout gear for the fire department. The current turnout gear in use is aging and in need of replacement. Additionally, Covid-19 has put an additional strain on the departments current inventory as they are mandated to clean each set every time they come in contact with members of the public. Having these additional sets would allow the department to replace their aging inventory and rotate gear as needed with the additional restraints Covid-19 has put on the department. For these reasons this purchase would qualify under the Covid-19 Restart monies received from the province.

The cost of 16 new sets of turnout gear is estimated at \$40k or \$2.5k per set. The City budgeted \$8k for fire department gear in the 2021. A portion of this \$40k can be allocated to the budget at year-end and the remaining bulk of the expense can be taken from the Covid-19 Restart Reserve. The

balance of the reserve as at December 31st 2020 was \$353k. Year to date Covid-19 Restart spending is estimated to be \$20k. This figure will increase before the year is out, as spending from the Covid-19 Restart Reserve continues on eligible purchases. If this purchase is authorized by Council a rough estimate of the Covid-19 Restart Reserve balance at year-end is in the mid to high \$200k range.

# City of Greenwood

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Noll and Council, City of Greenwood Date: July 8, 2021

From: Marcus Lebler, CAO

Subject: Applications to amend the City of Greenwood Official Community Plan Designation Bylaw No. 682, 1996, and the City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997  
Residential R1 to Residential R2

Applicant(s): Brian Fisher

Location: 707 N. Government Avenue, Greenwood, BC, V0H 1J0  
Lot 6, Block 64, Plan 70, DL 711, SDYD  
PID: 012-537-144

---

### **Recommendations:**

1. That Council give Second and Third Readings to Bylaw No. 968, 2021 to amend the "Corporation of the City of Greenwood Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 682, 1996" Schedule B Land Use Map.
2. That Council give Second and Third Readings to Bylaw No. 969, 2021 to amend the "City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997" Schedule A Zoning Map.

### **Background / Report:**

Council gave First Reading to Bylaw No. 968, 2021 and Bylaw No. 969, 2021 at the June 14, 2021 Regular Council Meeting.

A Public Hearing was held on July 8, 2021. Notice of this Public Hearing was advertised, in accordance with the *Local Government Act*, as follows:

- a. In two editions of the Boundary Creek Times, on June 24, 2021 and July 1, 2021.
- b. On the City of Greenwood's social media on June 30, 2021.
- c. Letters were sent to adjacent landowners of 707 N. Government Avenue on June 30, 2021.

To date, the City has not received any written correspondence from the public regarding this application.

### **Attachments:**

- Bylaw No. 968, 2021
- Bylaw No. 969, 2021

**CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GREENWOOD**

**BYLAW NO. 968, 2021**

**A BYLAW TO AMEND THE "CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GREENWOOD OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN  
DESIGNATION BYLAW NO. 682, 1996"**

**WHEREAS:**

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood has, pursuant to the *Local Government Act*, established an Official Community Plan;

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood has deemed it necessary and expedient to amend the "Corporation of the City of Greenwood Official Community Plan Designation Bylaw No. 682, 1996"; and

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood, in an open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the "Corporation of the City of Greenwood Official Community Plan Designation Bylaw No. 682, 1996, Amendment Bylaw No. 968, 2021".
2. The "Corporation of the City of Greenwood Official Community Plan Designation Bylaw No. 682, 1996" be amended as follows:

That the Schedule B Land Use Map be amended by re-designating Lot 6, Block 64, Plan 70, DL 711, SDYD from "Residential 1" to "Residential 2", as shown on Schedule A attached to and forming a part of this Bylaw.

3. A Public Hearing was held on July 8, 2021.

Read a first time this	14 <sup>th</sup> day of	June, 2021
Read a second time this	12 <sup>th</sup> day of	July, 2021
Read a third time this	12 <sup>th</sup> day of	July, 2021
Given a fourth and final reading and adopted this	day of	2021

---

Mayor

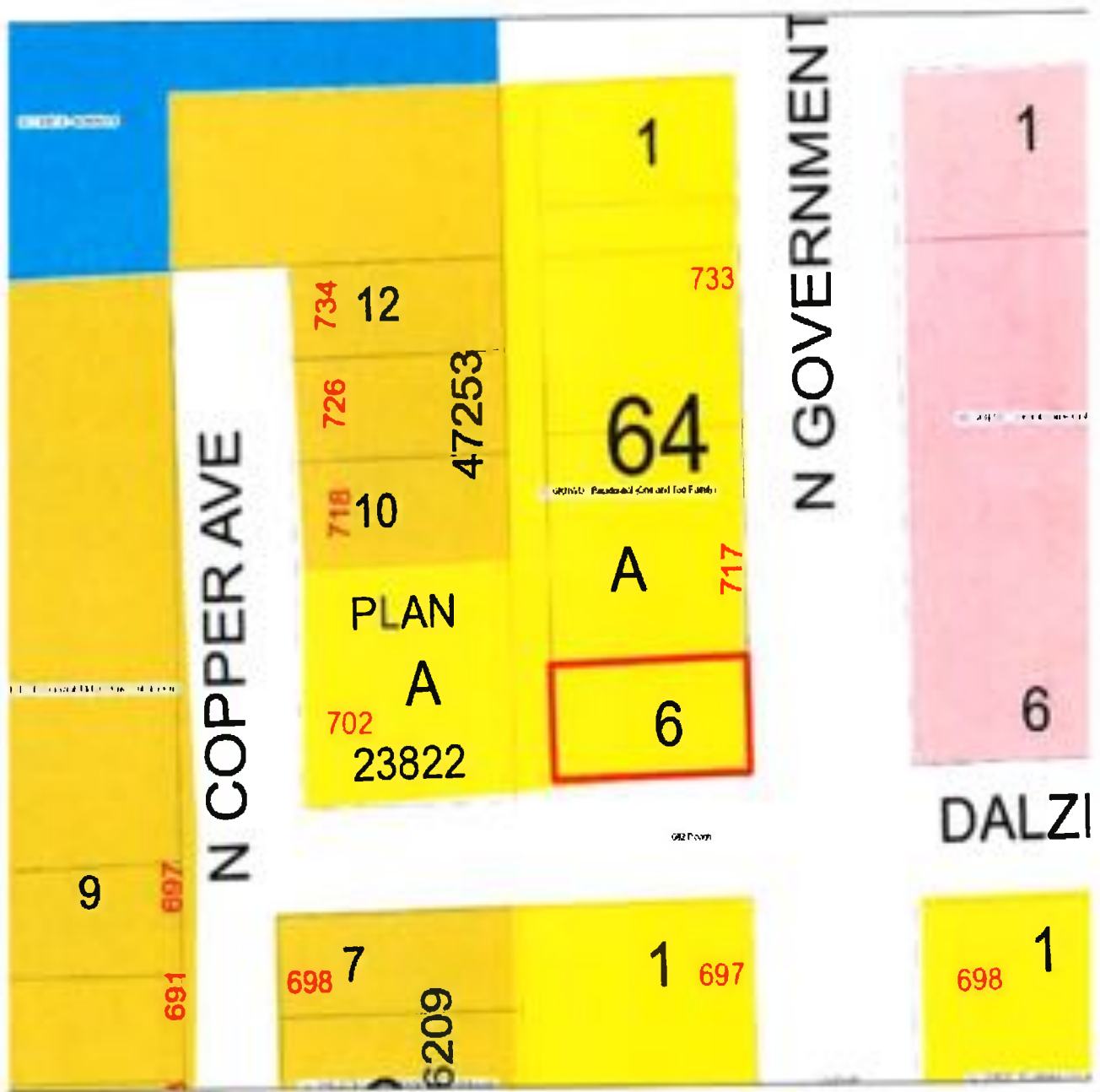
Certified a true copy of Bylaw No. 968, 2021  
On the    day of    , 2021.

---

Corporate Officer

**BYLAW NO. 968, 2021  
AMENDMENT TO THE CITY OF GREENWOOD OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN  
LAND USE MAP**

**SCHEDULE A**



**LAND USE MAP LEGEND**



Residential 1 – Single and Two Family  
Residential 2 – Mobile Home Subdivision  
Commercial 1 – General Commercial  
Commercial 2 – Highway Commercial  
Commercial 3 – Service Commercial



Parks and Recreational  
Industrial  
Light Industrial

**CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GREENWOOD**

**BYLAW NO. 969, 2021**

**A BYLAW TO AMEND THE "CITY OF GREENWOOD ZONING BYLAW NO. 683, 1997"**

**WHEREAS:**

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood has, pursuant to the *Local Government Act*, established a Zoning Bylaw;

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood has deemed it necessary and expedient to amend the "City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997"; and

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood, in an open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the "City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997, Amendment Bylaw No. 969, 2021";
2. The "City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997" be amended as follows:
  - a. That the following property is rezoned from "Residential 1" to "Residential 2":




707 Government Ave N, Greenwood, BC, V0H 1J0  
Lot 6, Block 64, Plan 70, DL 711, SDYD  
PID: 012-537-144
  - b. That the Schedule A Zoning Map be amended by re-designating designating Lot 6, Block 64, Plan 70, DL 711, SDYD from "Residential 1" to "Residential 2", as shown on Schedule A attached to and forming a part of this Bylaw.
3. A Public Hearing was held on July 8, 2021.

Read a first time this	14 <sup>th</sup>	day of	June, 2021
Read a second time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Read a third time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Given a fourth and final reading and adopted this		day of	

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

Certified a true copy of Bylaw No. 969, 2021  
On the    day of    , 2021.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Corporate Officer

-  Parks and Recreational  
 Industrial  
 Light Industrial

# City of Greenwood

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Noll and Council, City of Greenwood Date: July 8, 2021

From: Marcus Lebler, CAO

Subject: Proposed Amendments to the City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997  
Addition of "Carriage Houses" and "Secondary Suites"

Location: City of Greenwood

---

### **Recommendations:**

That Council give Second and Third Readings to Bylaw No. 970, 2021 to amend the "City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997", as follows:

- a. Amend Section 103 to include definitions for "Carriage Houses" and "Secondary Suites".
- b. Include "Carriage Houses" and "Secondary Suites" as permitted uses under Section 402.2 of the Residential 1 Zone.
- c. Delete Section 306 Buildings Per Lot (restricting the maximum number of residences per lot to one).
- d. Include "Carriage Houses" and "Secondary Suites" in Section 309 Parking Requirements – Residential A Use.
- e. Add Section 316 Carriage Houses, including regulations for development.
- f. Add Section 317 Secondary Suites, including regulations for development.

### **Background / Report:**

Council gave First Reading to Bylaw No. 970, 2021 at the June 14, 2021 Regular Council Meeting

A Public Hearing was held on July 8, 2021. Notice of this Public Hearing was advertised, in accordance with the *Local Government Act*, as follows:

- a. In two editions of the Boundary Creek Times, on June 24, 2021 and July 1, 2021.
- b. On the City of Greenwood's social media on June 30, 2021.

To date, the City has not received any written correspondence from the public regarding these amendments.

### **Attachments:**

- Bylaw No. 970, 2021



**CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GREENWOOD**

**ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW NO. 970, 2021**

**A BYLAW TO AMEND THE “CITY OF GREENWOOD ZONING BYLAW NO. 683, 1997”**

**WHEREAS:**

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood has, pursuant to the *Local Government Act*, established a Zoning Bylaw;

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood has deemed it necessary and expedient to amend the “City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997”; and

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood, in an open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 970, 2021;
2. The “City of Greenwood Zoning Bylaw No. 683, 1997” be amended as follows:

**Amend Section 103. Definitions to include:**

**Carriage House** means a secondary Dwelling constructed in an Accessory Building. Specific Use regulations for Carriage Houses are in Section **316**.

**Secondary Suites** means an additional dwelling unit that has been issued an Occupancy Permit, located within a residential building that has a total floor space of no more than 90m<sup>2</sup> in area, having a floor space less than 40% of the total habitable floor space of that building, and is subordinate to the principal dwelling unit and is a single real estate entity. This use does not include duplex housing, semi-detached housing, apartment housing, or boarding and lodging houses. Specific Use regulations for Secondary Suites are in Section **317**.

**Amend PART THREE GENERAL PROVISIONS to include:**

~~306. Buildings Per Lot, to be deleted~~

**309 Parking Requirements**

**Add:** Carriage Houses and Secondary Suites to **Residential A Use**

**ADD: 316. Carriage Houses (Secondary Dwelling within an Accessory Building)**

316.1 Carriage Houses, where permitted in this Bylaw as an Accessory Use, shall comply with the following regulations:

1. A Carriage House must comply with all regulations for Accessory Buildings and Structures prescribed in this Bylaw, except for that which is provided for in this section. Should a conflict arise, the regulations in this section shall take precedence.

2. A Carriage House shall only be considered an Accessory Use to the Single Detached Housing Use.
3. A Carriage House is not permitted on a Lot where a Secondary Suite is located.
4. All Carriage Houses must be connected to the Municipal water and sanitary sewer systems.
5. Notwithstanding Section 7.4.1(d) where the Lot is 1200m<sup>2</sup> or greater in area a Carriage House may be connected to an onsite sanitary sewer system that has been installed in accordance with the Sewerage System Regulation under the Public Health Act.
6. A Carriage House shall have a maximum floor area of 90m<sup>2</sup> or 75% of the floor area of the Principal Dwelling, whichever is less.

1. A Carriage House shall have a minimum floor area of 11m<sup>2</sup>.

2. When calculating maximum floor area of the Carriage House the following shall not be included in the calculation:

- i. Indoor parking space up to 46m<sup>2</sup>, with direct access to the Dwelling unit.
    - ii. Indoor parking space with no direct access to the Dwelling unit.
    - iii. Interior stairways.
    - iv. Unenclosed Balconies and Decks.
    - v. Floor areas devoted exclusively to mechanical or electrical equipment.

7. The maximum Height of a Carriage House shall be:

1. 4.5 metres; or
  2. 7.5 metres, where located above a detached garage: and
  3. for Lots less than 1200m<sup>2</sup>, shall not exceed the Height of the principal Dwelling on the Lot.

8. The distance between a Principal Dwelling and a Carriage House in any zone shall be a minimum of 3.0 metres.

9. An unobstructed pathway at least 1.5 metres wide shall be provided between the front, exterior side, or rear (when abutting a land) property line and the Carriage House.

10. A Carriage House cannot be subdivided under the Strata Property Act.

11. A Carriage House shall be sited on a permanent foundation.

### **317. Secondary Suite Regulations**

317.1 A Secondary suite is to be located only in single detached housing

317.2 No secondary suite will be allowed without connection to a community sanitary sewer unless the lot is at least 1,200m<sup>2</sup> and meets the requirements of the City and the Medical Health Officer for septic disposal capacity.

317.3 The maximum floor area of a secondary suite shall not exceed the lesser of 90m<sup>2</sup> or 40% of the total floor area of the principal building.

317.4 Parking and signs shall be in conformance with the regulations of this Bylaw

317.5 Secondary dwelling units shall comply with all relevant City Bylaws, and the Building Code.

317.6 A bed and breakfast home, a boarding or lodging house and/or group home shall not be permitted to operate within a secondary suite.

317.7 Where a secondary suite is permitted, a minimum area of 30m<sup>2</sup> of private open space shall be provided per dwelling unit. The private open space shall have

- i. a direct connection to a secondary suite entrance; and
- ii. be defined from other private open space and yard with the use of landscaping.

317.8 A lighted pathway is required from the on-site secondary suite parking stall(s) to the suite entrance.

**Amend PART FOUR ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONES to include:**

**Amend 402.2 Residential 1 Zone (single and Two Family) Permitted Uses to include:**

(11) Carriage Houses subject to Section 316

(12) Secondary Suites subject to Section 317

4. Public Hearing

A Public Hearing was advertised on June 24, 2021, and July 1, 2021.  
A Public Hearing was held on July 8, 2021.

Read a first time this	14 <sup>th</sup>	day of	June, 2021
Read a second time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Read a third time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Given a fourth and final reading and adopted this		day of	

Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 970, 2021

---

Mayor

Certified a true copy of Bylaw No. 970, 2021  
On the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021

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Corporate Officer

Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 970, 2021

# City of Greenwood

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Noll and Council, City of Greenwood Date: July 8, 2021

From: Marcus Lebler, CAO

Subject: Re-read and Repeal Bylaw No. 965, 2020 Utilities Billing and Payment Amendment and Bylaw No. 966, 2020 Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Amendment.

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### **Recommendations:**

That Council give First, Second and Third Readings to Bylaw No. 971, 2021 Utilities Billing and Payment Amendment, and Bylaw No. 972, 2021 Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Amendment.

### **Background / Report:**

Bylaw No. 965, 2020 and Bylaw No. 966, 2020 were adopted on December 21, 2020. Since then, these specific bylaw numbers were duplicated. Rather than re-sequence and re-number all subsequent bylaws, Staff recommends re-reading these bylaws with new numbers, and then repealing the original bylaws.

Bylaw No. 965, 2020 (amending the Violations and Penalties and Inflation Rate for 2021) is re-numbered as Bylaw No. 971, 2021.

Bylaw No. 966, 2020 (amending the Payment Schedule Bylaw No. 938, 2018 – Schedules A, B and C for 2021) is re-numbered as Bylaw No. 972, 2021.

The text, payment schedules, and dates the bylaws became effective remain unchanged.

These bylaws can be adopted at a future Special Council Meeting. At that time, Bylaw No. 965, 2020 and Bylaw No. 966, 2020 can be repealed.

### **Attachments:**

- Bylaw No. 971, 2021 Utilities Billing and Payment Amendment
- Bylaw No. 972, 2021 Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Amendment

# CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GREENWOOD

## UTILITIES BILLING AND PAYMENT AMENDMENT

### BYLAW NO. 971, 2021

---

A Bylaw to amend the Corporation of Greenwood Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Bylaw No. 938, 2018 for the purpose of amending Violations and Penalties and Inflation Rate for the year 2021.

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood in an open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

**1. Title**

This Bylaw is cited as Utilities Billing and Payment Amendment Bylaw No. 971, 2021.

**2. Amendment to the Corporation of the City of Greenwood Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Bylaw No. 938, 2018 is amended as follows:**

Section 6 a.) to e.) will be waived for 2021, due to the Coronavirus. This is for the year 2021 only.

Section 2.2, the annual inflation rate for water and sewer rates, will be waived due to the Coronavirus. This is for the year 2021 only.

Read a first time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Read a second time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Read a third time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Read a fourth time and adopted this		day of	

---

Mayor

Certified a true copy of Bylaw No. 971, 2021

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Corporate Officer

**CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GREENWOOD**  
**UTILITIES BILLING AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE AMENDMENT**  
**BYLAW NO. 972, 2021**

---

A Bylaw to amend the Corporation of Greenwood Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Bylaw No. 938, 2018 for the purpose of amending Schedules A, B, and C for the year 2021.

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Greenwood in an open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

**1. Title**

This Bylaw is cited as Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Amendment Bylaw No. 972, 2021.

**2. Amendment to the Corporation of the City of Greenwood Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Bylaw No. 938, 2018 is amended as follows:**

Schedules A, B, and C of the City of Greenwood Utilities Billing and Payment Schedule Bylaw No. 938, 2018 are being replaced with the Amended Schedules A, B, and C that are included in this bylaw.

Read a first time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Read a second time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Read a third time this	12 <sup>th</sup>	day of	July, 2021
Read a fourth time and adopted this		day of	

---

Mayor

Certified a true copy of Bylaw No. 972, 2021

---

Corporate Officer

# CITY OF GREENWOOD

## SCHEDULE A

### UTILITIES BILLING AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

This Schedule A of per annum Sewer Rates will apply effective January 1, 2021

	WITHIN THE CITY	OUTSIDE THE CITY
	2021	2021
<b>RESIDENTIAL (FLAT RATE)</b>	296.58	296.58
<b>COMMERCIAL:</b>		
Apartment Buildings (per unit)	276.70	276.70
Stores, Office Buildings	276.70	276.70
Store Front with Residence	379.95	379.95
Motels, Cabin Units	454.14	454.14
- Over 12 Units: \$35.42 per unit	35.42	35.42
Beauty Parlors, Beauty Shops	296.59	296.59
Cafes and Dining Rooms	454.14	454.14
Coffee Shops	372.62	372.62
Hotels, Saloons	652.94	652.94
Churches, Clubs	241.86	241.86
Public Garages, Service Stations	372.62	372.62
Campgrounds, RV Parks; Base	296.59	296.59
- Rate per camp site	38.35	38.35
<b>INDUSTRIAL:</b>		
Laundries / Dry Cleaners	479.48	479.48
Car Wash	459.36	459.36
Small Industries (up to 10 employees)	372.60	372.60
Small Industries (over 10 employees)	438.50	438.50
<b>INSTITUTIONAL:</b>		
Schools (per classroom and gym	99.08	99.08



# CITY OF GREENWOOD

## SCHEDULE B

### UTILITIES BILLING AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

This Schedule B of per annum Water Rates will apply effective January 1, 2021

	WITHIN THE CITY	OUTSIDE THE CITY
	2021	2021
<b>RESIDENTIAL (FLAT RATE)</b>	425.24	425.24
<b>RESIDENTIAL: HOME BASED BUSINESS</b> GREENHOUSES, BEAUTY SALONS	531.58	531.58
<b>COMMERCIAL:</b>		
Apartment Buildings (per unit)	292.74	292.74
Stores, Office Buildings	257.77	257.77
Store Front with Residence	484.77	484.77
Motels, Cabin Units (per unit)	124.46	124.46
Beauty Parlors, Beauty Shops	347.33	347.33
Cafes and Dining Rooms	622.10	622.12
Coffee Shops	324.18	324.18
Hotels, Saloons	622.10	622.10
Churches, Clubs	262.78	262.78
Public Garages, Service Stations	359.70	359.68
Campgrounds, RV Parks; Base	385.37	385.37
- Rate per camp site	50.19	50.19
<b>INDUSTRIAL:</b>		
Laundries / Dry Cleaners	639.08	639.08
Car Wash	535.60	535.60
Small Industries (up to 10 employees)	302.60	302.60
Small Industries (over 10 employees)	361.58	361.58
<b>INSTITUTIONAL:</b>		
Schools (per classroom and gym)	188.36	188.36

**CITY OF GREENWOOD**  
**SCHEDULE C**

**UTILITIES BILLING AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

This Schedule C of per annum of Garbage Rates will apply effective January 1, 2021.

	<b>WITHIN THE CITY OF GREENWOOD</b>
Garbage rate for residential	\$ 96.49
Garbage tags for Commercial businesses	\$ 3.00 tag

# DROUGHT INFORMATION FOR THE BOUNDARY REGION

June 17, 2021

## OUTLINE

- Upcoming public drought presentation
- Revised BC Provincial Drought Levels
- Current conditions
- What does this mean? What's next?
- Links to information sites
- Colorado River

# CHANGES TO THE PROVINCIAL DROUGHT CLASSIFICATION LEVELS

## Existing vs. Proposed Drought Levels Comparison



## NEW CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Level	Conditions	Impacts	General Response Measures
0	Non-Drought	There is sufficient water to meet socio-economic and ecosystem needs	Preparedness
1	Dry	Adverse impacts to socio-economic or ecosystem values are rare	Conservation
2	Very Dry	Adverse impacts to socio-economic or ecosystem values are <b>unlikely</b>	Conservation Local water restrictions where appropriate
3	Severely Dry	Adverse impacts to socio-economic or ecosystem values are <b>possible</b>	Conservation Local water restrictions likely
4	Extremely Dry	Adverse impacts to socio-economic or ecosystem values are <b>likely</b>	Conservation and local water restrictions Regulatory action possible
5	Exceptionally Dry	Adverse impacts to socio-economic or ecosystem values are <b>almost certain</b>	Conservation and local water restrictions Regulatory action likely Possible emergency response

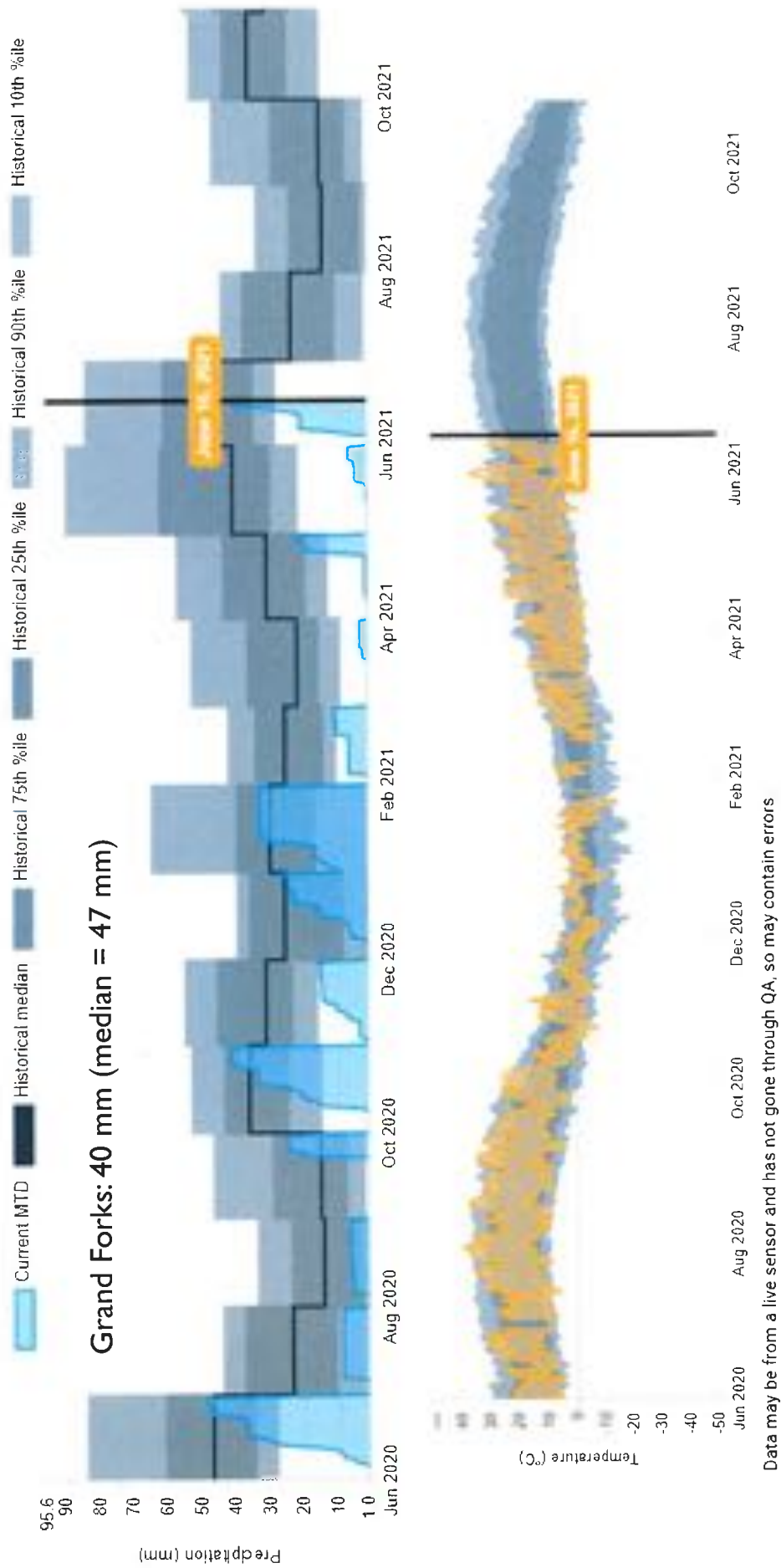
PRE 2021

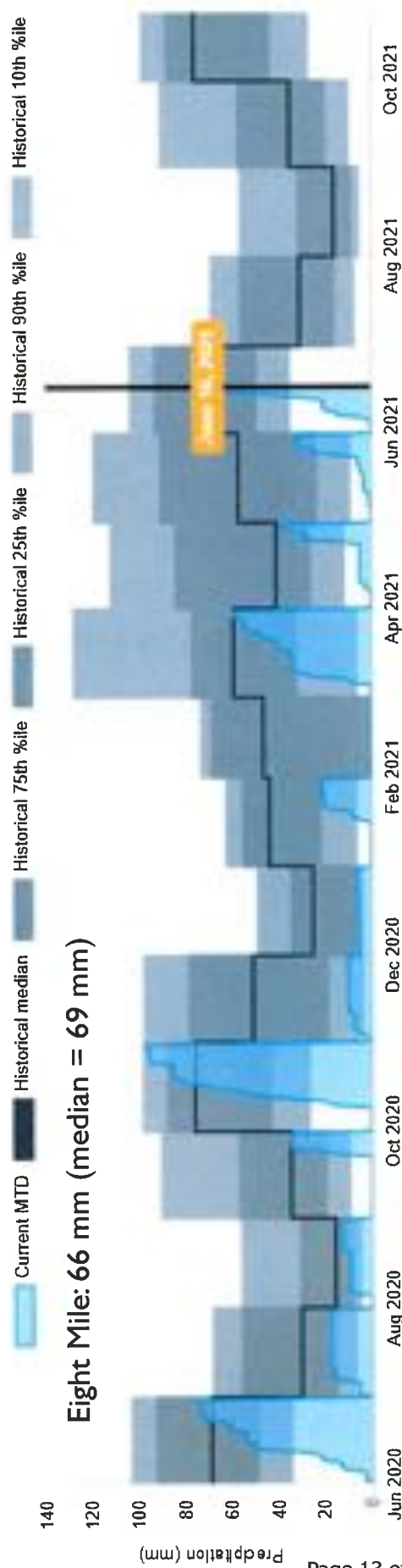
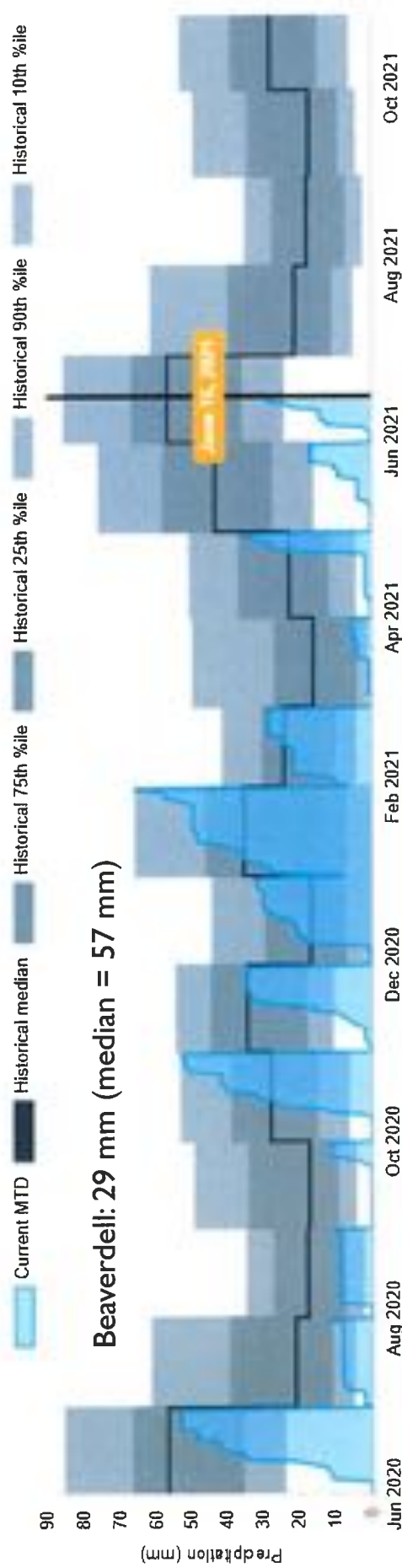
Level	Conditions	Significance	Objective
1 (Green)	Normal Conditions	There is sufficient water to meet human and ecosystem needs	Preparedness
2 (Yellow)	Dry Conditions	First indications of a potential water supply problem	Voluntary conservation
3 (Orange)	Very Dry Conditions	Potentially serious ecosystem or socio-economic impacts are possible	Voluntary conservation and restrictions
4 (Red)	Extremely Dry Conditions	Water supply insufficient to meet socio-economic and ecosystem needs	Voluntary conservation, restrictions and regulatory action as necessary

Attachment # 7.b)



# PRECIPITATION BOUNDARY REGION





# CURRENT RIVER LEVELS

GRANBY RIVER: 08NN002

KETTLE RIVER (WESTBRIDGE): 08NN026

▼ Legend

- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Proximal
- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Lower quartile

- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Measurements

- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Median

- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Proximal
- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Lower quartile

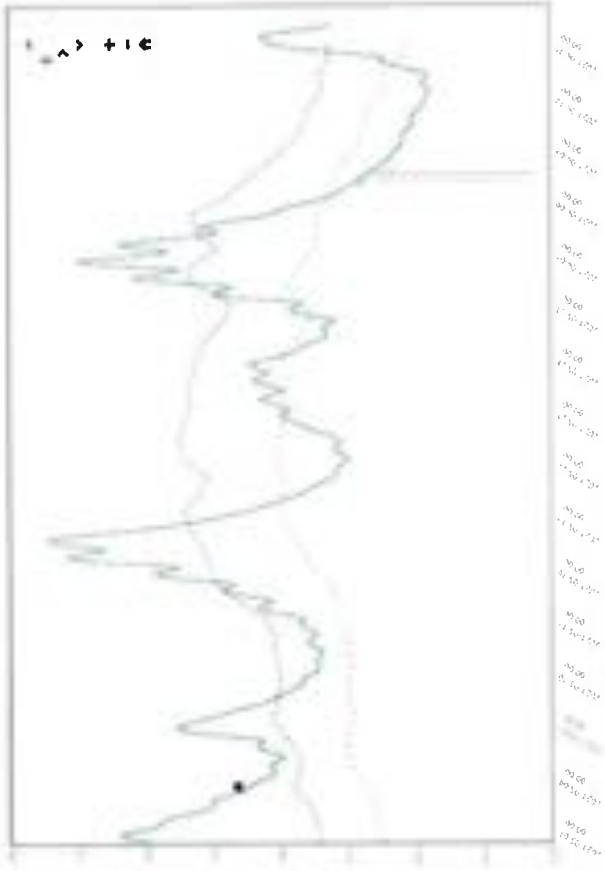
- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Measurements

- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Median

- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Proximal
- Discharge (primary sensor derived) - Lower quartile

Discharge (primary sensor derived) (m3/s)

Discharge (primary sensor derived) (m3/s)



CONDITIONS AS OF MAY 31, 2021



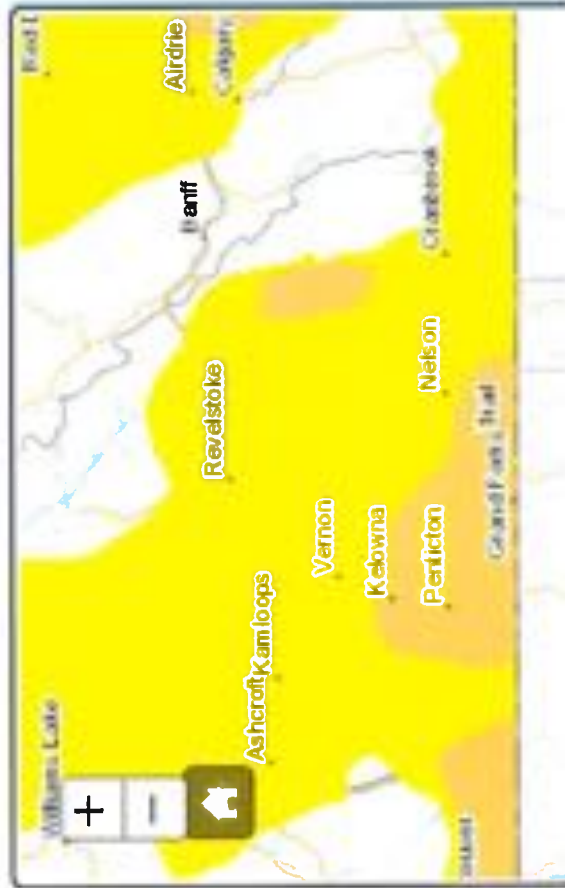
## D1 - Moderate Drought

[description of drought]

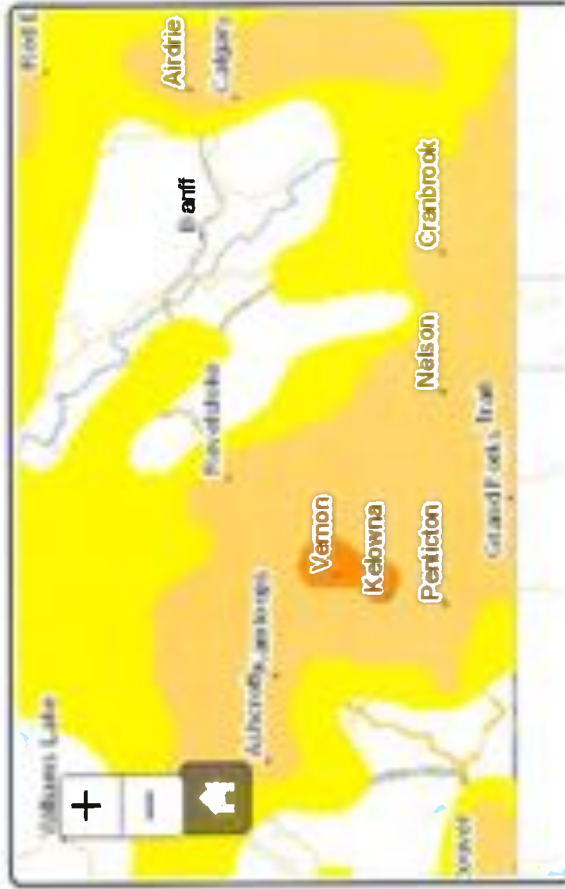
# DROUGHT ANALYSIS – MONTHLY COMPARISON

WWW.AGR.GC.CA/ENG/AGRICULTURE-AND-THE-ENVIRONMENT/DROUGHT-WATCH-AND-AGROCLIMATE  
CANADA DROUGHT MONITOR

Year: 2015 Month: May



Year: 2021 Month: May





WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?  
WHAT'S NEXT?



- Addendum to RDKB Drought Response Plan and Drought Management Plan
- Attending Thompson Okanagan Bi-Weekly Drought Management call, clear communication with Kootenay Boundary Region
- Temperature and water level monitoring based on capacity and need
- Post information (website and social media)
- Meetings with water suppliers
- Level 2 response

## LINKS

- BC Drought Portal (google the name)
- Kootenay Boundary Water Tool:  
<https://kwt.bcwatertool.ca/>
- BC Groundwater Level Data (google the name)
- North America Water Watch: <https://watermonitor.gov>
- North America Drought Monitor:  
<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/droughts>



# COLORADO RIVER

20 year Megadrought (largely due to increases in temperature)

Attributed to climate change

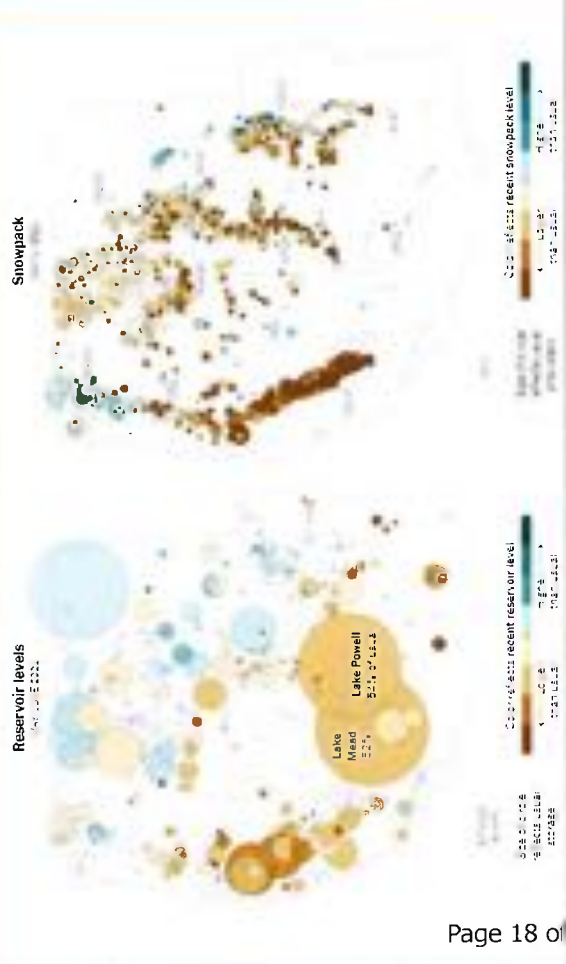
Lake Mead is largest human made reservoir in the US



The Upper and Lower Basins of the Colorado River

## Reservoir levels

Feb. 10, 2022



<https://www.cnn.com/2021/05/27/weather/lake-mead-colorado-river-shortage/index.html>  
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/06/11/climate/california-western-drought-map.html>



Lower Basin's drought contingency plan could see Arizona water shares reduced by 18% in 2022.

## Early June Drought Conditions in the West

EXCEPTIONAL DROUGHT EXTREME DROUGHT



THANK YOU



# WELL-BEING IN THE BOUNDARY REGION:

## A STRATEGY TO ELIMINATE POVERTY



Submitted to the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary

June 30, 2021

## THANK YOU ...

Thank you to all the individuals and organizations that have contributed to the development of this report over the past few months. We are extremely grateful to the 308 community members who shared their ideas, experiences and perspectives through the survey, interviews, focus groups and community meetings. Special thanks to the project's wonderful steering committee – your enthusiasm, local knowledge and wisdom were so valuable throughout this journey. We are humbled and inspired by your passion for your communities and your commitment to supporting all people in the Boundary region to live their best lives.

### Steering Committee Members

Tammy Battersby	Kady Hunter	Joyce Ricioppo
Vivien Browne	Lynda Hynes	Rose Zitko
Vicki Gee	Judy Letendre	
Louise Heck	Suzanne Lee	

### Participating Organizations

Big White Community Development Association	Greenwood Public Library
Blessings Boutique	Interior Health Authority
Boundary Child Care Resource and Referral	Midway Public Library
Boundary Community Food Bank	Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction
Boundary Family Services Society	School District 51
Christina Lake Welcome Centre	West Boundary Sustainable Foods and Resources Society
Circle of Indigenous Nations Society	Westbridge Thrift Shop
City of Grand Forks	Whispers of Hope Society
City of Greenwood	Village of Midway
Community Futures Boundary	
Food Security Network	

### Consulting Team - LevelUp Planning & Consulting

Victoria Barr	Lavleen Sahota	Elle Wayara
Holly Hughes	Alex Pysklywec	
Celeste Zimmer	Diana Gresku	

### Staff Team – Regional District of Kootenay Boundary

Donna Dean, Manager of Planning & Development  
Liz Moore, Senior Planner

Funding for this project was provided by the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) Poverty Reduction Planning and Action program.

Finally, our sincere appreciation to the people of the Ktunaxa, Syilx, Sinixt, and Secwépemc Nations and the Métis communities of the Boundary region. We acknowledge our traditional hosts for this work, and the land on which it occurred.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2019, British Columbia released their first poverty reduction strategy, [Together BC](#), with the goal of reducing overall poverty in the province by 25% over five years. This strategy provides a framework for local governments to build off, implementing local actions across six key priority areas that have known positive impacts on poverty. The Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) developed a granting stream dedicated to supporting local governments to undertake this work, in partnership with community, to assess local need and develop targeted and realistic actions to reduce poverty.

The Regional District of the Kootenay Boundary (RDKB), in collaboration with the City of Greenwood, the Village of Midway, and the City of Grand Forks, received funding from UBCM in 2020 to complete a regional poverty reduction strategy for the Boundary Region. This work was undertaken in October 2020. A steering committee, led by the RDKB, was convened to help guide the work, with membership representing regional district governments, local social service provider organizations and non-profits, health, education, and residents from various communities in the Boundary.

The work of developing this strategy was done in three phases, where complementary methodologies were used to gain a solid understanding of the multi-faceted elements of poverty in the Boundary, how to align with best practice and emerging trends, and ways to continue to move poverty reduction work forward in an effective, innovative, and equitable manner. An extensive community engagement process was completed, where representation was sought from across the many communities in the region, and the experiences of those people who have lived or continue to live in poverty were spotlighted.

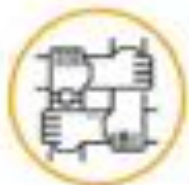
The Boundary Region Poverty Reduction Strategy consists of 21 recommended actions (see table below) to reduce poverty and foster community well-being in the Boundary region, laid out across 4 key themes that align with the Together BC framework: Partnerships & Relationships; Healthy Public Policy - Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Food Security/Food Systems, and Access to Social Services; Education & Awareness; and Monitoring & Evaluation.

The actions are intended to be reflective of, and responsive to, the needs identified by those people with lived experience of poverty, take an equitable and inclusive approach to addressing poverty, and employ both upstream and downstream strategies across the stages of influence from individual to governmental. They are intended to be achievable, realistic, and build on the community assets already in place to reduce poverty in the Boundary Region.

## THEMES – THE 4 PILLARS

The Boundary Region Poverty Reduction Strategy is organized by 4 focus areas, or themes, and corresponding action tables.

This is complex work that will need to be based on a comprehensive, coordinated, multi-sectoral approach. No sector – local government, non-profit organizations, school systems, or the private sector – can do this work alone. We suggest that significant energy be devoted to building partnerships among local government, Indigenous communities and organizations, businesses, and not-for-profit organizations<sup>1,2</sup>, supported by a formal infrastructure that facilitates collaboration and communication<sup>3</sup>. This will allow organizations to pool resources and come up with asset-based community approaches to address poverty and improve overall well-being in the Boundary Region.



### PARTNERSHIPS AND RELATIONSHIPS



### HEALTHY PUBLIC POLICY



### EDUCATION AND AWARENESS



### MONITORING AND EVALUATION



# Theme                      Action Item                      Timeline



Build a community well-being network to continue the collective work of poverty reduction

Develop a common agenda for action to eliminate poverty and promote well-being in the Boundary

Hire a local social planner

Join the Tamarack Institute's Communities Ending Poverty



Develop a comprehensive housing strategy that aligns with the poverty reduction strategy & other related policies/plans

Review existing and developing local government policies related to zoning and land use planning to promote and support a range of non-traditional, affordable housing options



Advocate for provincial funding to support expanded public transit availability (regionally and in frequency)

Review existing bus service with the goal of improving access to and quality of service, relative to regional need

Revitalize the local volunteer driver program



Explore the development of a regional economic development strategy



Develop a map/service guide of local emergency food options

Formalize the existing food security network and align with provincial food security networks

Strengthen existing food security network with training and education for service providers



Develop social service hubs to allow improved access to current resources for those outside of Grand Forks

Create community spaces, where services already exist, that support social inclusion for all community members

Advocate for expanded internet coverage of the region to improve connectivity and access for all



Obtain equity, diversity, inclusion (EDI), and anti-racism training for Boundary Region local governments, including elected officials & staff

Create education opportunities for Boundary local governments on their role in poverty reduction and the promotion of well-being.

Develop an anti-stigma poverty awareness educational program with an emphasis on storytelling and lived experience – targeted to youth

Implement and uphold the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 5 calls to action for local government



Ensure all aspects of the Boundary Poverty Reduction Strategy are regularly evaluated, using a wide variety of indicators of success



Short



Medium



Long



Ongoing

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is an undermining factor to health, well-being, and quality of life in strong, resilient communities. It is a complex issue with multiple definitions, rooted in structural, environmental, and social determinants of health. The impacts of supporting citizens to be well through policy, programming, and social services are far reaching. With current and emerging financial constraints that local governments will continue to face, especially considering the COVID-19 pandemic, it is essential to assess and plan for ways to move poverty reduction goals and strategies forward in a sustainable way while still meeting the unique needs of the Boundary region. In support of the Province of British Columbia's poverty reduction strategy *Together BC*, regional poverty reduction plans are a way to address poverty at the local level, while contributing to the larger provincial goals.

While many of the solutions to poverty rest with the provincial and federal levels of government, local governments across the country are stepping up and working with community partners to tackle the social and economic inequities that lie at the root of poverty. The social infrastructure that municipalities, regional districts, and community-based organizations provide is a key component affecting quality of life and well-being, for both vulnerable groups and the general population. Investments in social infrastructure and associated programs have an important role in providing services such as housing, public transit, affordable childcare, recreation, and libraries that can help to remove obstacles to employment. The work of more than 100 communities across Canada<sup>4</sup>, supported by the Tamarack Institute's [Communities Ending Poverty program](#), demonstrates that local initiatives can be a powerful force to reduce poverty<sup>5</sup> and improve community health and well-being for all.

Routine use of an equity lens explicitly integrates equity into governmental operations and ensures that local government services, programs, budgets, resources, grants, and decisions result in equitable outcomes for everyone. There is a strong economic, political, and environmental case to be made for equity at the local level. Targeted solutions that meet the needs of all groups in our communities, but especially those most disadvantaged, can benefit all.

This project has been funded by the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) Poverty Reduction Planning and Action program and was overseen by the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (RDKB) and a project Steering Committee. This report is the culmination of more than 8 months of work that included background research, an extensive community engagement process, and the input of many community leaders and champions. It offers data about the nature of poverty in the Boundary, a rationale for action to eliminate poverty in the region, and a set of initial strategies to get there.



## The Nature of Poverty and its Complex Causes

Poverty is a determinant of health which results in insecure or unsafe housing, food insecurity, stress, social isolation, and exclusion. People living in poverty are at increased risk of having chronic health conditions, substance use issues, stress, poor nutrition, and experiencing physical health hazards at home or work (e.g., unsafe working conditions, pollution). Each year poverty costs the BC government \$2.2-\$2.3 billion dollars due to lost productivity, crime, and higher health care costs.<sup>6</sup> Poverty can be viewed and experienced differently by communities and from person to person, and there is no one-size-fits-all definition.

The impact of poverty runs much deeper than economics. Income is a key social determinant of health. Research shows a direct correlation between poverty and negative effects on one's physical and mental health status, including higher rates of chronic diseases, depression, substance use, and shorter life expectancy. Low-income families are much more likely to purchase food that is less nutritious, simply because that is all they can afford or access. Children that grow up in poverty often start school behind their peers who come from more affluent families. School readiness impacts literacy rates and educational attainment levels, which are strong predictors of future employment and earning potential. In short, poverty often begets poverty; it is a trap that is extremely difficult to escape from.





Although there is no set definition of poverty, there are overarching ways of understanding poverty - in terms of deprivation (e.g., financial, material, social, capabilities – see table below) and relative versus absolute poverty. People are relatively poor if they do not have a certain standard of goods or access to services as compared to others in society (e.g., poor quality housing, less education than most). In the case of absolute poverty, individuals have no access to basic needs (e.g., no shelter, no food etc.).<sup>7</sup> Social deprivation is another outcome linked to poverty which results in social exclusion, stigma, and a loss of power or influence over decision-making processes.<sup>8</sup> This means that people with lived experience of poverty have less access to support and resources, and encounter barriers which put them at risk for chronic poverty. The table below, from the Tamarack Institute, defines these different types of poverty:<sup>9</sup>

Condition of Poverty	Definition	Poverty Reduction Goal
Absolute poverty	Lack of resources to meet the physical needs for survival	Meets basic needs
Relative poverty	Lack of resources to achieve a standard of living that allows people to play roles, participate in relationships, and live a life that is deemed normative by the society to which they belong	Equity/parity with others
Poverty as dependence	Lack of critical mass of assets needed to meet one's needs on a sustainable basis	Self-sufficiency
Poverty as exclusion	Processes of deprivation and marginalization that isolate people from the social and economic activities of society	Inclusion
Poverty as capabilities deprivation	Lack of resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, economic, political and social rights	Human development

### **Rates of poverty are linked to social inequities.**

Equity is the fair distribution of opportunities, power, and resources to meet the needs of all people, regardless of age, ability, gender, culture, or background. It is “just and fair inclusion into a society in which all can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential.”<sup>10</sup> Social inequities lie at the root of poverty, so efforts to reduce or eliminate poverty need to acknowledge and address inequities – within and among communities.

Certain groups are more likely to experience poverty than others. In BC's Poverty Reduction Strategy Update Report (2019) thirteen different population groups were identified as being more likely to live in poverty: children, youth, women, Indigenous peoples (due to historical and ongoing colonialism, displacement, discrimination, and racism), persons living with disabilities, LGBTQIA2S+ persons, seniors, those living in rural and remote communities, immigrants and refugees, persons living with or fleeing abuse, persons of colour, and those living with mental health and substance use issues.<sup>11</sup> Poverty can be eliminated by seeking to understand the factors that underlie these inequities, and by considering inequities in all decision-making.

### Reducing inequities and eliminating poverty improves well-being for all.

While it is easy to see that helping the most vulnerable within a community to get out of poverty can benefit them, there are many reasons why eliminating poverty and reducing inequities benefits everyone. Here are some ways in which eliminating poverty benefits all:

- **More equitable communities and societies are safer and healthier.** Decades of international research demonstrates that communities with greater levels of inequity are also more likely to struggle with higher rates of crime. Higher rates of inequity are also linked with residents who have worse physical and mental health and who are less connected to each other and to their community.<sup>12,13</sup>
- **Communities that are more equitable are stronger economically.** Greater economic equity gives more people the opportunity to participate in the local economy at a higher level, and that adds strength to the economy. A growing set of research highlights that the underlying reasons for these economic gains make sense: persistent inequities, especially those associated with income and/or race, make it challenging for significant portions of the population to realize their potential and therefore contribute fully to the economy.<sup>14</sup> The process is also important; broad, equitable community engagement is linked to a thriving, resilient economy.<sup>15</sup>
- **Living in poverty, even for a short time, has a negative and long-lasting impact on children's ability to learn, build skills, find meaningful employment** and avoid poverty for themselves and their future families.<sup>16</sup> The experiences children have during the early years of their lives (ages 0-6y) sets the foundation for their entire life course. Decades of international research demonstrates that early childhood development, and its physical, social/emotional and language/ cognitive components, can shape basic learning, school success, economic participation, social citizenry, and lifelong health.<sup>17,18,19</sup> That means that children who grow up in poverty are far less likely to make a positive contribution to the economy and to society.

Reducing poverty is a good economic investment, but also a complex challenge. It cannot be solved by isolated interventions or the actions of a single organization. It requires the support of all three levels of government due to the intergovernmental division of public services, the engagement of citizens in creating local solutions, and a cultural shift in understanding that everyone in society benefits when no one lives in poverty.

The research is clear: poverty reduction work, like that suggested in this strategy, does save money for governments and ultimately, taxpayers. Lessons from several Canadian provinces, including British Columbia, shows that investing in both the reduction in current levels of poverty and the prevention of poverty in the future, is much less costly for governments and society in general than the status quo.<sup>20</sup> Beyond the financial savings, recent evidence from many cities and regions across the country demonstrates that the use of a collective, multisectoral approach does work to reduce poverty and improve overall community well-being.<sup>21</sup>



## 2. POVERTY WITHIN THE BOUNDARY REGION

The Boundary Region is made up of several small communities in the southern interior of BC, along the border with the United States. Located on the traditional territories of the Ktunaxa, Syilx, Sinixt, and Secwépemc peoples, and the Boundary Métis communities, residents have a strong sense of belonging and connection to the land. Known for rural countryside and beautiful lakes and rivers, the area is a draw for outdoor adventure tourism, while also providing economic viability through agriculture, mining, forestry, and local small business ventures.

The Boundary Region is home to three incorporated municipalities: The City of Grand Forks, The City of Greenwood, and The Village of Midway, and three electoral areas: Area C/Christina Lake, Area D/Rural Grand Forks and Area E/West Boundary.



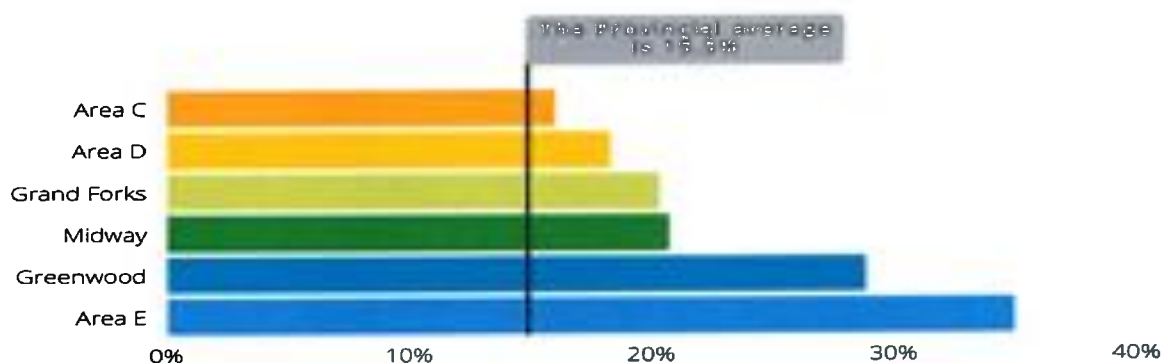
Electoral area and municipal boundaries of the Boundary Region. Source: RDKB Interactive Mapping System.

The **average household income is significantly lower in the Boundary region (\$59,808) than the BC average (\$90,354)**. In particular, communities in the west Boundary fared poorer with average incomes of only 49-62% that of the BC average.

Not surprisingly, Statistics Canada census data (2016) shows that rates of low income vary throughout the Boundary region. Those rates vary from 16% in Electoral Area C / Christina Lake, to 35% in Electoral Area E / West Boundary,<sup>22</sup> and are demonstrated in the graph below. The rate of low-income (using the Low-Income Measure

<sup>a)</sup> in Grand Forks was 20%. In Midway, the rate of low-income was 20.7% and in Greenwood is 29.5%. All the electoral areas and municipalities within the Boundary Region exceeded the provincial average (15.5%) of households below the Low-Income Measure.<sup>23</sup>

## Percentage of households below low-income measure



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census.

To measure aspects of early childhood development and overall well-being, the Early Development Instrument (EDI), is a questionnaire that has been used in BC since 2004 to collect information about children as they enter kindergarten. Children are assessed on five domains of development: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, and communication skills. The questions on the EDI are known to be good predictors of adult health, education, and social outcomes.

In the Boundary School District area, **36% of children are vulnerable in at least one area of development** as measured by the EDI in Wave 7 (2016-2019). That proportion is 3% higher than the BC average.<sup>24</sup> There are variations within the Boundary Region, however. In the West Boundary, the percent of children vulnerable on one or more scales is 43%. In the East Boundary, the proportion is 34%.<sup>25</sup>

One in five children in the Boundary live in poverty, and the child poverty rate (19%) is 3% higher than the rate for all BC residents (16%).<sup>26</sup> Children in lone-parent families are more vulnerable, where the child poverty rate is six times higher than for children in couple-parent families.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The Low-Income Measure (LIM) is a commonly used indicator of poverty. It is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted household income, where “adjusted” means that household needs are considered. A family is considered to have low income when their income is below the LIM for their family type and size.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

This strategy was developed over an 8-month process in three phases. Our team used complementary methodologies to gain a solid understanding of the multi-faceted elements of poverty in the Boundary, how to align with best practice and emerging trends, and ways to continue to move poverty reduction work forward in an effective, innovative, and equitable manner.

#### Background and Review of Best Practices

The first phase of the project laid the groundwork and provided an initial set of knowledge about the current state of poverty in the communities within the Boundary. Phase 1 offered some insight from the research in this area, in addition to ideas from similar work of other comparative communities across Canada. The first phase of the project involved the following steps:

- *Background review* - To help our team become more familiar with the Boundary region and its communities, we reviewed 15 key documents, focusing on strategic plans, including official community plans and documents related to food security, housing, sustainability, and economic development across the Boundary.
- *Regional data collection* - To provide some initial information about the state of poverty and well-being in the Boundary region and other indicators of community/regional well-being, our team collected secondary data from several sources and mapped this data where possible. The data collected related not just the state of poverty in the region but shed light on the determinants of health that are inherent in the onset of poverty. We gathered information about factors related to employment, housing, food security, early childhood development, transportation, health status, social supports, and economic development. This information provides a baseline to use when tracking trends and when evaluating the long-term effectiveness of the poverty reduction plan.
- *Literature review* – Our team explored the grey and academic literature related to poverty, poverty reduction strategies, plans, causes, and evaluation with a focus on small/rural communities in British Columbia, Canada, or similar contexts. This review answered 3 key questions: 1) How is poverty defined and measured? 2) What are the factors that lead to and exacerbate poverty? and 3) What are the key strategies that have proven successful in rural/small communities in Canada?
- *Environmental scan* – Finally, our team gathered and reviewed 17 poverty reduction plans/strategies from communities across Canada, focusing on those plans from small communities and rural areas. The aim of this scan was to learn how other regions and communities have tackled poverty reduction, and the key strategies that have proven successful.

#### Community Engagement Activities

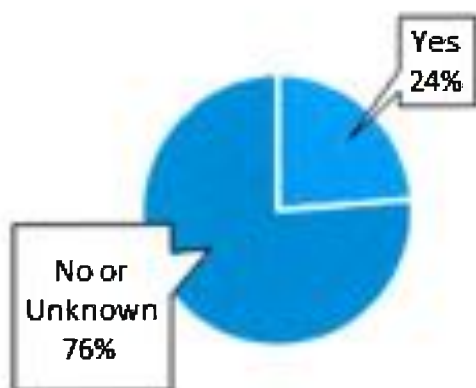
The second phase of the project was dedicated to learning more about the strengths and gaps of the Boundary region and its communities; from the perspective of organizations and residents, to understand the needs and perspectives of people with lived experience of poverty, and to bring community organizations together to develop a common vision. This phase involved the following components:

1. *Interviews and focus groups* - From early February to early May 2021, our team at LevelUp connected with 36 individuals in the Boundary Region through interviews and focus groups. The participants of these engagement activities included staff of the Regional District, elected officials from the three municipalities (Grand Forks, Greenwood, and Midway) and some of the rural electoral areas (Areas C, D, and E). We also spoke with staff and volunteers from community-based and regional non-profit organizations and existing committees, including School District 51. In addition, we engaged with Boundary residents who are experiencing poverty or who have experienced poverty in the past. To identify these individuals, we relied on the advice and guidance of steering committee members and local organizations that provide support. All interviewees and participants in focus groups and the workshops who volunteered their time were offered an honorarium in appreciation.
  2. *Community survey* - The LevelUp team designed and distributed a short survey to gather perspectives and ideas from community members about poverty in the Boundary Region. To ensure equitable access to the survey, the survey was open for almost two months and was made available both online, through RDKB's Join the Conversation platform, and in print. We followed the advice of community organizations about how best to reach community members, especially those with lived experience of poverty. We reached out to 12 local and regional organizations to ask for their help in promoting the survey to residents in their networks. One steering committee member also assisted in administering the survey to people who access one of the foodbanks in the region. The survey was advertised on the RDKB website and social media. We also promoted the survey on eight local Facebook pages. Finally, our team arranged to provide paper copies of the survey in eight locations across the Boundary.
- *Workshops* – We invited community leaders and members of the project steering committee to two online workshops, held on March 19 and June 3, 2021. The workshops brought together potential key actors in poverty reduction for collaboration, partnership, and networking, provided updates about what we were learning, and shared ideas about realistic and achievable actions for the draft strategy.
  - *Community presentations* - Over the course of the project, our team delivered two online presentations. The first was given to the City of Greenwood Mayor and Council on April 26, 2021. A second online presentation was made to the Grand Forks Social Services Advisory Committee on May 19, 2021. Both presentations helped in sharing information about the project and learning about key issues to address in the strategy.
  - *Relationship building and media analysis* - As the project progressed, the LevelUp team met and formed relationships with many community members from across the Boundary. We had several informal communications and conversations with local social service providers, including Boundary Family Services Society and Whispers of Hope, and other community members who were responsive to our emails and queries. This was an intentional part of our process, as these relationships were key to our team's deeper understanding of the experience of poverty in the Boundary, the challenges that the region faces, and the local strengths that can be targeted to ensure the plan's long-term success. We also gathered and included in our analysis relevant newspaper articles, recordings of council meetings and public events, and posts from local public



Facebook groups. This analysis of the media served to triangulate and validate what we heard in interviews, focus groups, surveys, and workshops.

### Participants with lived experience



- *Data analysis* – Pulling all the data from Phase 2 together, our team extracted meaning from the perspectives and ideas shared through a systematic process using MAXQDA, a qualitative analysis software program. An equity lens was used during data analysis and the perspectives of people who stated that they had lived experience of poverty were more heavily weighted.

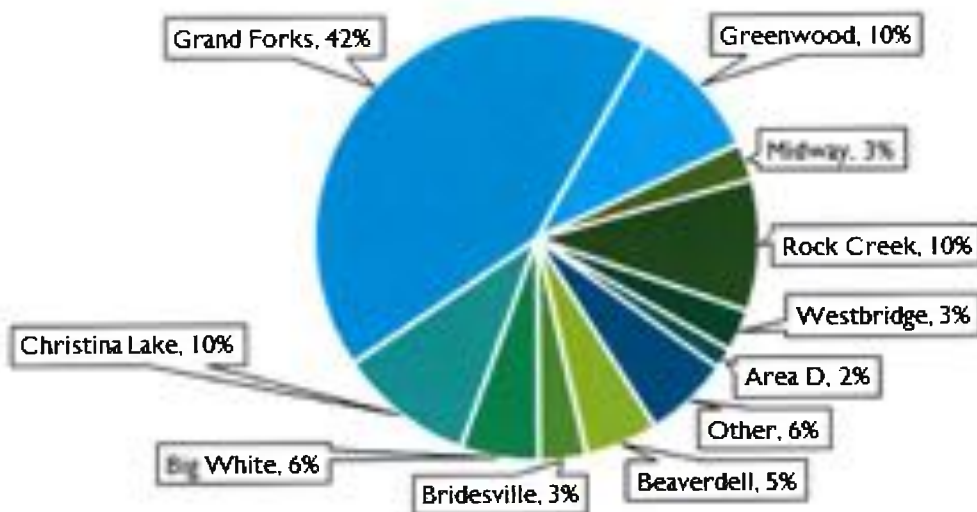
In the end, we engaged with 308 people: 246 through the community survey, 26 people through workshops and meetings, and 36 through interviews and focus groups.

Approximately 24% of participants indicated that they had lived experience of poverty. Since this question was not specifically posed to everyone and not everyone who was asked chose to answer the question, we assume the actual figure of people engaged with lived experience is higher.



Creek (10%). A few people (6%) indicated that they lived outside the Boundary in communities such as Trail, Oliver, Osoyoos, and Rossland.

### Where were participants from?



The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have extended to all phases of this project, due to travel restrictions and limitations on gathering. Our team was not able to travel to the region, nor meet in person with those leading this work. As a result, steering committee meetings were scheduled, planned, and facilitated virtually, and chaired by RDKB staff. The restrictions were particularly impactful where community engagement was concerned. What is traditionally done in-person and alongside community members had to be re-imagined. We shifted to virtual methods for the interviews, focus groups, and workshops to minimize risk and comply with Public Health Orders. The survey was housed and advertised almost entirely online, which may have had equity implications in terms of who knew about it and was able to participate. Paper copies of the survey were made available at several community partner locations throughout the Boundary, however reduced foot traffic due to restrictions in place likely also contributed to a small number of people accessing the hard copies and ultimately engaging in the survey or the work.

### 3. VISION, VALUES, AND PRINCIPLES OF THE PLAN

In support of the Province of British Columbia's poverty reduction strategy *Together BC*, regional poverty reduction plans are seen to reduce poverty at the local level, while contributing to the larger provincial goals. There is no 'one-size-fits-all' solution to poverty and local governments and communities are best suited to know what works in the context of their region. Overarching principles of a poverty reduction plan are affordability, opportunity, social inclusion, and reconciliation, with reducing stigma being a key factor in opportunity and social inclusion.<sup>28</sup>

#### Poverty as a Human Rights Issue

Poverty is ultimately a human rights issue as opposed to an economic or social issue, so poverty reduction work needs to be centered on the people it is affecting. This strategy approaches poverty reduction from a human rights approach, with the assumption that every human being has the right to basic economic, social, and political rights. These rights are essential for people to live with dignity and to fully participate in society.

Related to those basic rights is an emphasis on equity and inclusion. This strategy incorporates the **use of an equity lens** in each component, which ensures that it supports and benefits all residents in the Boundary. Committing to using an equity lens means demonstrating the courage to uncover power differences among individuals or groups, acknowledging privilege, and working to dismantle systemic barriers that can make it difficult for some community members to participate in, and benefit from, local decision-making processes. The result can be policies and strategies that are more responsive to local needs and have the potential to foster better community health and well-being.

#### Applying an equity lens means continually asking:

- Who will benefit from a policy, program, initiative, or service?
- Who might be excluded from those benefits and why? Indeed, who might be harmed?
- How might some population groups be unfairly burdened today or in the future?
- Have important decisions been made with the direct input of those who will be most affected by those decision?
- From whose perspective is the 'success' of the project or policy being evaluated?

When considering issues of equity, the strategy does not suggest that the RDKB, the municipalities within the Boundary, or their community partners pour all their resources into supporting those groups or communities that are struggling most. Equity initiatives can sometimes become very narrow in focus to improve the lives of those who have the greatest need, but research has shown that relying solely on these targeted efforts does not work over the long-term. Similarly, universal strategies that aim to offer the same opportunities to everyone do not work either, because they assume that we all have the same needs. Research from the UK has demonstrated that, to achieve the most benefit for the greatest number of people, we need to offer opportunities for all population groups, in proportion to



their level of need. This approach is referred to as proportionate universalism or targeted universalism, and it is now being used to help inform decision-making at the local government level. In other words, it is important to identify groups within the RDKB that are experiencing all types of poverty as well as those who are at risk of experiencing poverty in the future.

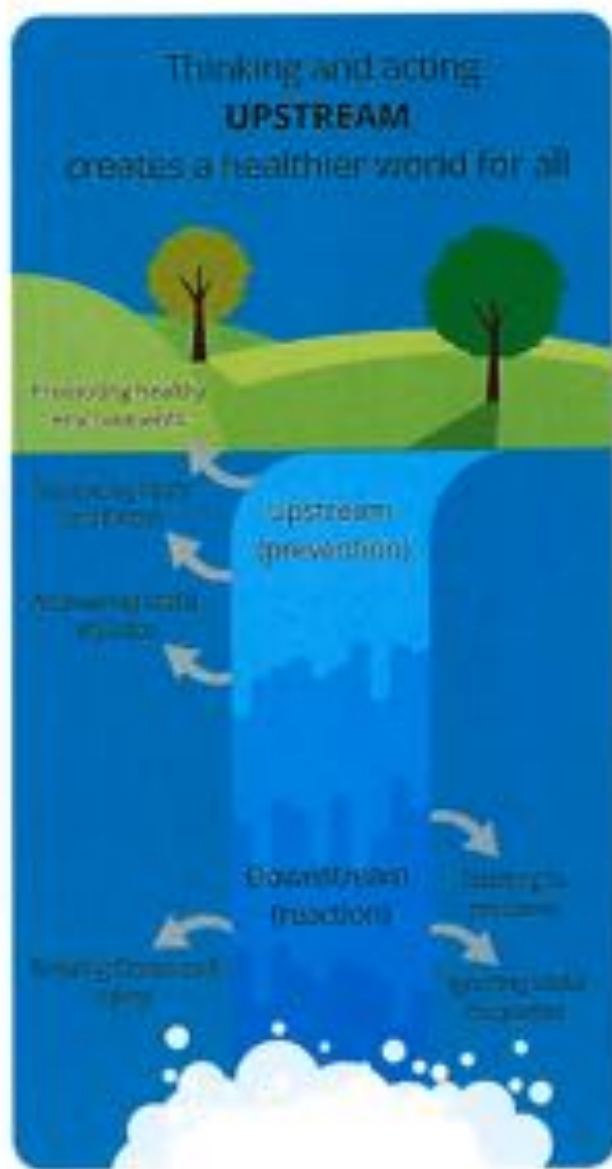
Central to the strategy's overall approach is an **emphasis on inclusion**. Part of the vision is to collectively build an environment in the Boundary in which all people are protected from racism and discrimination, that they have access to the supports they need, and that they have opportunities to influence decisions that affect them. Inclusion in a person's community is essential in reducing vulnerability, promoting self-sufficiency, building resilience, and enhancing power in community interactions. Inclusion is essential to eliminate poverty and to build overall community well-being. In the context of the implementation of this Boundary Region Poverty Reduction Strategy, inclusion means that people with lived experience of poverty are welcomed and supported to be part of every step of the process. Listening to and learning from people who understand what it is like to live in poverty in the Boundary, with humility and respect, is essential to this work. As we noted in Section 1, the rewards of these types of inclusion strategies include a stronger, more resilient economy.

### The Power of Relationships

The strategy also emphasizes the power of relationships. Given the complex, multi-faceted nature of poverty, it cannot be successfully tackled through the work of one organization or sector alone. And while local governments play an important role in establishing policies and programs that can support poverty elimination work, the work they do will not be effective if they do not collaborate with other sectors. This is especially the case in rural areas and small communities, where community planners and non-profit staff often act as 'jacks of all trades', jumping in to perform a number of different roles as needed.

This Boundary Region Poverty Reduction Strategy needs to be built on strong partnerships if it is to achieve its goals. The actions suggested here include the **development of a comprehensive, coordinated, multi-sectoral approach**. We suggest that significant energy be devoted to building partnerships among local government, Indigenous communities and organizations, businesses, and not-for-profit organizations. Collaboration and communication are necessary, so groups are not working in silos. This will allow organizations to pool resources and come up with asset-based community approaches to address poverty in the Boundary.





Adapted from the BCCDC Foundation for Public Health (2020). [Upstream 101: Decoding Public Health](#).

### Using a Balanced Upstream-Downstream Approach

Building and maintaining partnerships is paramount to developing a successful poverty reduction plan. It is also important to offer a wide range of actions that **address immediate needs and help to make daily life better for community members and address root causes** through public policy change. Those strategies that offer immediate help (like food banks, and shelters for the unhoused) to those people who are struggling are referred to as 'downstream'. While it is necessary to support the most vulnerable in the community, relying solely on downstream approaches is not a sustainable long-term strategy. Including 'mid-stream' and 'upstream' actions is also vital to address systemic barriers that act to cause poverty in the first place.

Activities or strategies designed to reduce or eliminate poverty often fall into one of two categories: programmatic interventions (e.g., financial incentives or supports, community kitchen programs) that focus on assisting people to thrive within our current systems, and systemic interventions (e.g., school policies that support healthy eating, tax credits) that aim to realign a system to better accommodate peoples' needs. Since poverty has many dimensions and complexities, poverty reduction efforts at the system level will yield more long-term results. More examples of systemic change include

sustained lower transportation costs, a living wage, increasing social assistance rates, affordable childcare options, enhancing training opportunities, anti-racism programming, improving community safety, and an overall investment in social capital. A systemic approach to poverty reduction work also recognizes a need for an approach that moves beyond targeting absolute poverty or individuals currently living in poverty. This Strategy offers a mix of both downstream and upstream actions.



We now have more than two decades of research that shows that we need **simultaneous action from the ‘top down’ policy level and from the ‘ground up’ community level**, to successfully reduce inequities and combat complex issues, including poverty. This simultaneous tactic has also been referred to as the ‘nutcracker approach’.<sup>29</sup> Using this approach is especially important in work designed to improve community health and well-being, which is complex and involves many different policy areas interacting at once.<sup>30</sup> Using a nutcracker approach means advocating for public policy change, while at the same time fostering community capacity building. The key is to aim for a mix of different types of strategies – policy changes as well as on-the-ground supports for community members.



### Focus on Fostering Community Well-Being, not Just on Eliminating Poverty

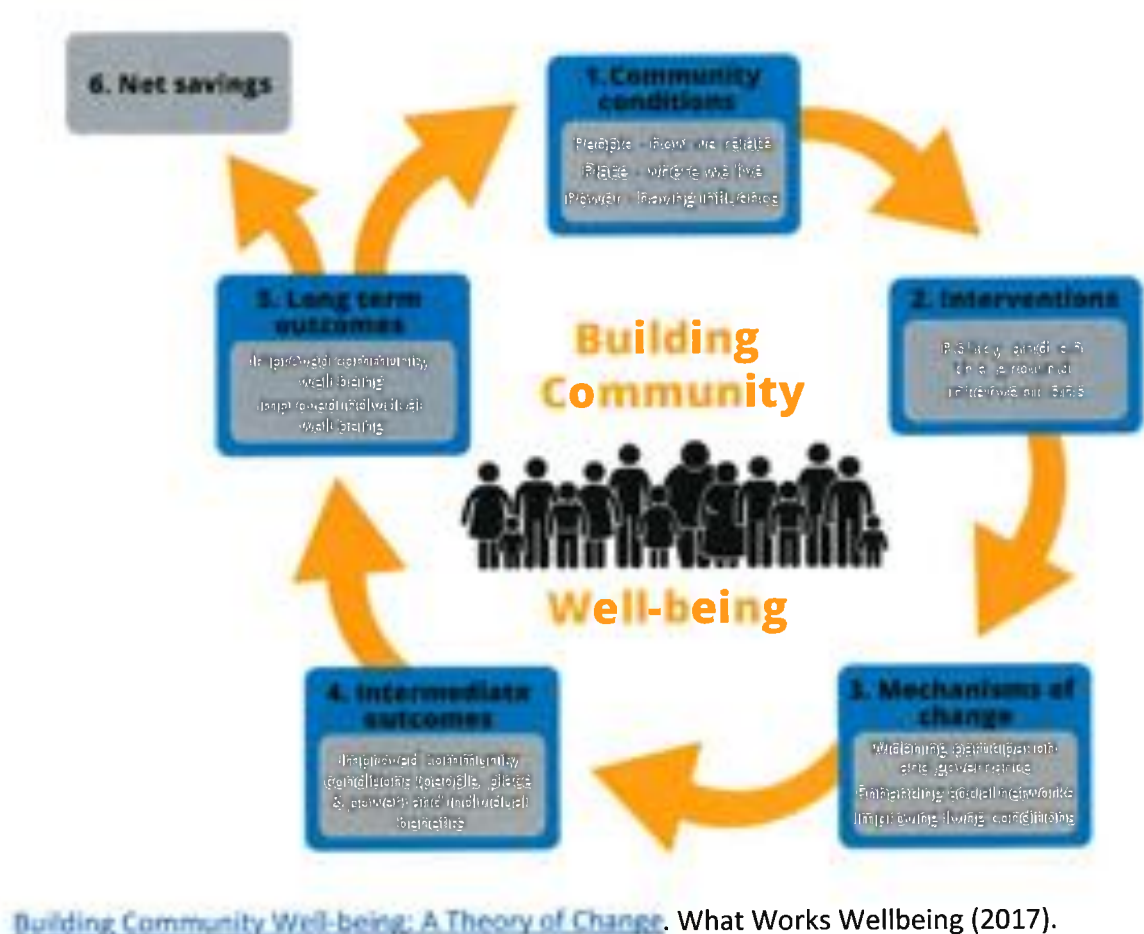
Finally, the Strategy emphasizes building on the positive – community well-being – rather than reducing or eliminating the negative – poverty. This re-frame is important, because using ‘well-being’ language will help to shift the spotlight from the individual people who are currently unhoused and living in Boundary communities. Instead, the emphasis is placed on the roles and responsibilities of the entire community. Enhancing community well-being is a collective responsibility, and everyone will benefit from the work outlined in this strategy.

Adapted from the cartoon by Simone Kneebone



## 4. KEY ACTION AREAS

An action plan to reduce poverty and promote well-being in the Boundary is outlined below, informed by Phase 1 and 2 findings. These action areas and their specific strategies are based on the results of our 'What Works in Poverty Reduction' review from the first phase of this project, the data we were able to collect about the strengths and needs/gaps that exist in the Boundary, and the ideas and suggestions brought forward during the community engagement phase of the project. Our approach is consistent with decades of international research about the most effective ways to improve community well-being. As described in the model below, the best strategic plans to reduce poverty and enhance community well-being include a mix of opportunities to build on intersectoral relationships, on-the-ground policy changes, and good monitoring and evaluation.<sup>31</sup>



The Boundary Region Poverty Reduction Strategy is organized by 4 focus areas, or themes, and corresponding action tables:



Partnerships and Relationships



Healthy Public Policy Change

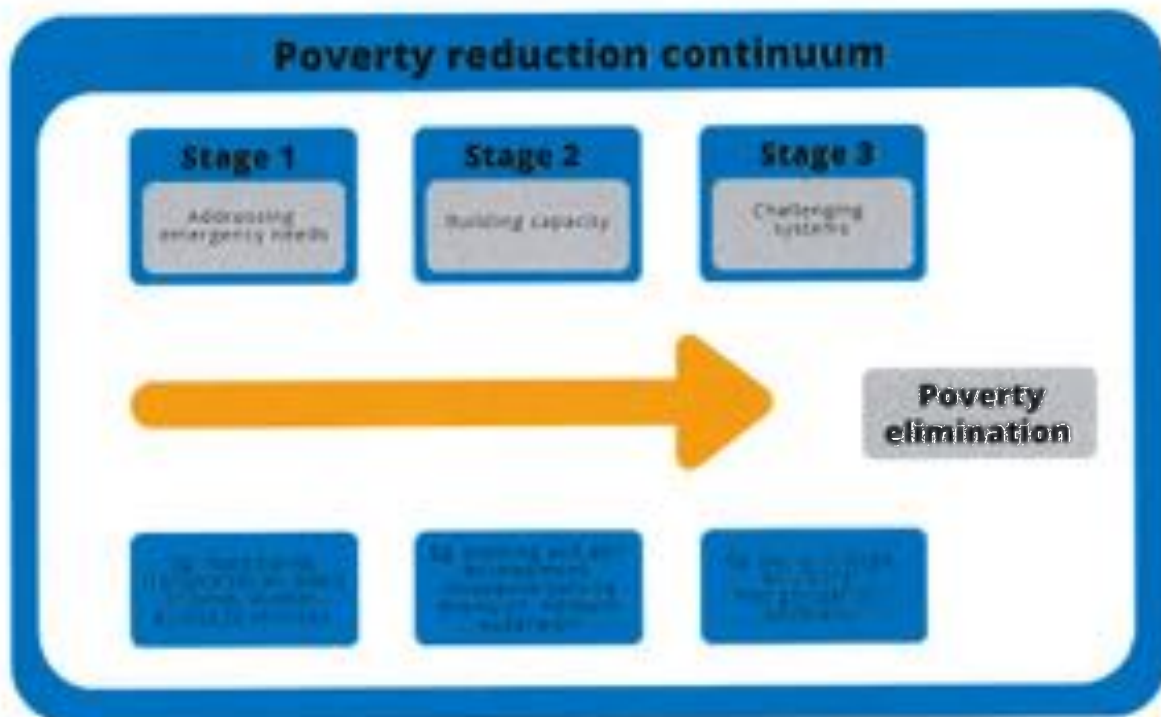


Education and Awareness



Monitoring and Evaluation

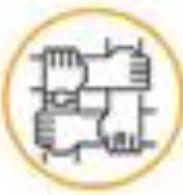
A staged approach has been taken in the development of the actions in this strategy. This approach is based on a framework for the Food Security Continuum,<sup>32</sup> where actions are addressed at the individual, community, and societal/governmental levels to take a multi-systems approach to solving the issue of hunger. Strategies at all steps of the continuum – from short-term strategies that address immediate needs, to longer-term strategies that aim to challenge systems, with a goal of preventing food insecurity for all members of the community.





This approach has been adapted for use here in the context of poverty, where the issues and contributing factors are complex and across multiple sectors. There are actions that can be taken at the individual level, to address emergency need, at the community level, to build capacity and skill, and at the societal or policy level, where systems are challenged to adapt with the goal of eliminating poverty.

The action items and initiatives outlined in the sections below have been assigned timelines for initiation and responsibility where possible. Potential funding opportunities to support these actions are listed in Appendix A. Timeframes are defined as shown below: short-term, medium-term, long-term, and ongoing:



### Partnerships and Relationships

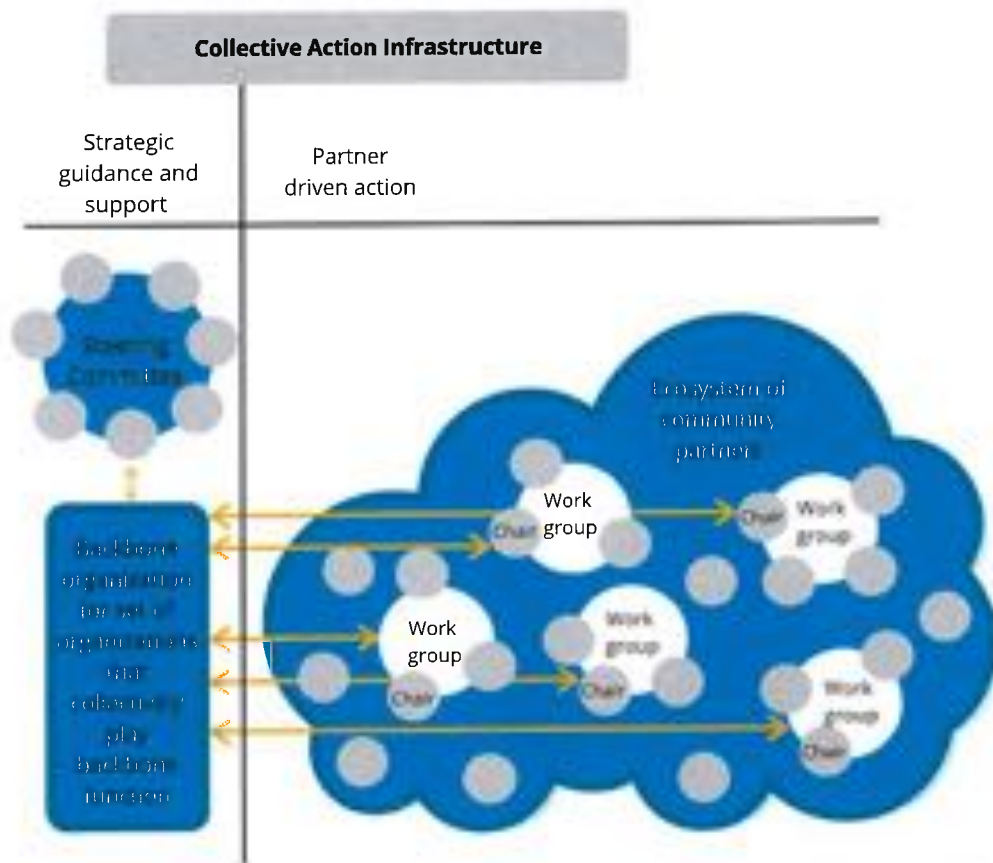
The development of poverty reduction plans needs to be built on strong partnerships to be effective. Due to the complexity of poverty, especially in rural areas, a comprehensive, coordinated, multi-sectoral approach is essential.

*"Relationships are the cornerstone of everything."  
(Interviewee)*

*"There is a lack of regional thinking, very few of us think regionally. [...] Regional thinking has to come into place." (Interviewee)*

The success of this strategy is dependent on the development of a foundational, multi-sectoral, regional network, whose function is to lead a [Collective Impact approach](#) to the work of poverty reduction. This network should consist of a core table of community partners from across the

Boundary, led by one backbone organization, who can coordinate and convene the work of specialized subgroups: housing, food security, transportation, etc. In the Boundary, many of these subgroups already exist and are doing good work, however without common goals and shared resource, that work continues to be done off the sides of desks, with limited capacity, and in response to need rather than with an emphasis on long-term prevention.



Adapted from Surman & Surman (2008). [Listening to the Stars: The Constellation Model of Collaborative Social Change](#)

This new network, organized by a backbone organization and supported by a wide range of intersectoral partners, would then focus on the following:<sup>33</sup>

- Helping the community to better understand the extent and depth of poverty among different local groups as well as the root causes and dynamics underlying poverty;
- Identifying and selecting opportunities that are most likely to result in the reduction of poverty locally and sharing these opportunities with the community;
- Facilitating the creation of high-impact, comprehensive community-wide plans, strategies, and initiatives to take advantage of these opportunities;



- Supporting local organizations as they develop concrete and effective poverty reduction initiatives through a variety of supports, such as technical assistance, brokering and coordinating activities, social marketing, improving access to funding, advocacy and special convenor administered projects; and,
- Tracking, analyzing, and communicating the results of local efforts, identifying lessons learned, and determining how to generate greater results in the future.

In addition, many of these organizations are staffed and run primarily by volunteers, in many cases people with lived experience of poverty themselves. Compensation for the additional workload associated with a regional network should be considered, and funding sourced to support this. The creation of a dedicated regional social planner for this work would also alleviate the burden of administration, and support functions such as applying for grants, organizing training, running meetings, and maintaining communications between groups.

*"You know, this is all one interconnected process and I think there can be some real moving forward, with cooperation." (Interviewee)*



**Objective: Use a collective impact approach to nurture partnerships that include community organizations, local and regional governments, champions, **and** people with lived experience to work together and maximize resources to eliminate poverty in the Boundary.**

Action Item	Stage			Timeline	Responsibility
	1	2	3		
Build a community well-being network to continue the collective work of poverty reduction in the Boundary Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include community service providers, support services, advocacy organizations, and people with lived experience of poverty</li> <li>• Ensure compensation is built into the network model</li> </ul>		X		Short	RDKB, other local governments and non-profit partners
Develop a common agenda for action to eliminate poverty and promote well-being in the Boundary Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish key priorities for the network that have common commitment</li> </ul>			X	Short-Medium	RDKB, other local governments and non-profit partners
Hire a local social planner to support the work pertaining to social issues in the Boundary Region		X		Short	RDKB – in cooperation with other local governments
Join Tamarack <i>Communities Ending Poverty</i>	X	X		Short	New Network



## Healthy Public Policy Change

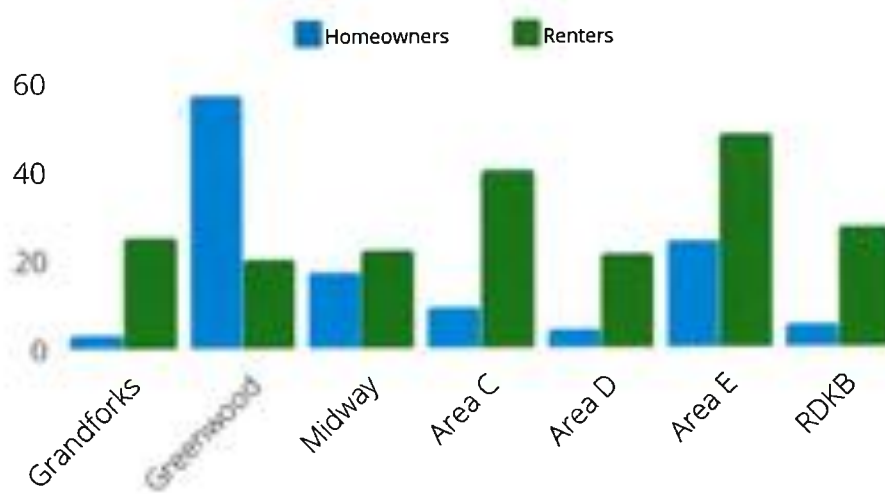
### Housing



A jurisdiction's housing trends and characteristics can provide insight into a key marker for potential challenges related to affordability and other complex implications. Household income of both homeowners and renters can also provide valuable information related to affordability and risks of poverty. The average household income in the Boundary Region for homeowners is \$48,813 while the average household income for renters is \$37,956 (data from Midway was not included as an outlier data point). Comparing average household incomes to core housing need burden demonstrates challenges for renters in the region in securing shelter while also providing for other essential and non-essential needs.

Within the Boundary, core housing needs<sup>b</sup> vary among municipalities and between renters and homeowners. Again, there is variability among Boundary communities; homeowners in Greenwood and renters in both Area C and Area E have high proportions of residents with core housing need greater than 30% (see chart below). The average percentage of homes within the Boundary Region requiring major repair was 9.5%, with several Boundary communities reporting in the double digits; this may not represent the full extent of repairs required to be done due to the 2018 flood that occurred, which could be higher in reality.<sup>34</sup>

### Percentage of households in core housing need



Source: Statistics Canada 2016 Census

Despite the relative affordability of housing in the Boundary when compared with provincial rates, a “lack of affordable housing” was highlighted as a key contributing factor to poverty in the region in our investigations. While some people felt this was due to increasing competition for space with young families and seasonal workers, others felt that the cost of living; including food, utilities, and day-care were compounding factors. Residual impacts of the 2018 floods in the region have also affected housing stock and quality/maintenance negatively.

To begin to address the issue of housing in an equitable and effective way, the region needs to develop a comprehensive housing strategy that addresses need across the housing continuum – from emergency shelter to market home ownership. The RDKB Housing Needs Report (November 2020) has begun this work by highlighting community specific need as well as local trends and context. However, the next step is to put a strategy into action that addresses those needs.

<sup>b</sup> Core housing need proportions represent the number of households that pay more than 30% of their pre-tax income on shelter.





In support of this work, local governments in the region must also review and adapt current policies that further marginalize or criminalize those who are homeless or living in poverty, while ensuring future policy development related to zoning and land use promote supportive housing practices and options for all.

***“[Have] low-income housing built so that all our community members could have the comfort of a nice place to live.” (Survey Respondent)***

***“We NEED more affordable housing. \$1000 a month is NOT AFFORDABLE!” (Survey Respondent)***

***“It starts with affordable housing.” (Survey Respondent)***

**Objective: Develop a regional approach to address the determinants of health, paying particular attention to housing, transportation, economic development, food security, and access to services.**

Action Item	Stage			Timeline	Responsibility
	1	2	3		
Develop a comprehensive housing strategy that aligns with the poverty reduction strategy and other related policies/plans and builds off of the work of the <a href="#">2020 Housing Needs Report</a>	X	X	X	Medium-Long	RDKB; non-profit organization
Review existing and develop local government policies related to zoning and land use planning to promote and support a range of non-traditional, affordable housing options, and to ensure that they do not further marginalize or criminalize those experiencing precarious housing / poverty			X	Medium-Ongoing	RDKB, City of Grand Forks, City of Greenwood, Village of Midway

### Transportation



Access to community services and amenities through a variety of transportation modalities is an important feature of any municipality or region, particularly the provision and availability of public transit in terms of equity for distinct community demographic groups. The Boundary Region is rural in nature and has an expansive geographic area, so access to services, employment, and amenities is dependent on affordable, regular, and reliable transportation infrastructure.

Transportation within and between Boundary communities is often limited to private vehicle, which presents a barrier for many who have no access to a car. Public transportation within the Boundary is limited, with only one fixed route that travels along Highway 3 from Greenwood to Grand Forks. According to [BC Transit](#), the route only has two stops (Greenwood and Grand Forks), operates on Fridays only, and needs to be pre-booked by the preceding Thursday to guarantee passage.

In the Boundary, public transit tends to be more commonly used by seniors, people with disabilities, students, and lower-income residents. Marginalized groups tend to move further away from city centres to seek more affordable housing, leading to longer travel times to access work and amenities.<sup>35</sup> However, limited transit options (particularly for the areas outside of the City of Grand Forks), leave residents isolated and without reliable access to basic services or same-day return routes. To meet current needs of rural and dispersed residents, and as the region's

population continues to grow and age, expanded and additional transportation options need to be considered.

Action Item	Stage			Timeline	Responsibility
	1	2	3		
Advocate for provincial funding to support expanded public transit availability (regionally and in frequency)			X	Medium - Ongoing	RDKB, City of Grand Forks, City of Greenwood, Village of Midway
Review existing bus service with the goal of improving access to and quality of service, relative to regional need		X		Medium	RDKB, City of Grand Forks, City of Greenwood, Village of Midway
Revitalize the local volunteer driver program	X			Short	Community volunteers

*You live in the West Boundary 'cause it's lower income, but then if you have to leave the West Boundary for services, you're hooped." (Interviewee)*

*"We need reliable transportation to access things like medical appointments in Trail and Kelowna." (Survey Respondent)*

*"Time to build transportation systems that don't rely on the single automobiles and use the rail trail for active travel between communities or at least have regular bus service that will take any kind of bicycle." (Survey Respondent)*



## Economic Development

A thriving economic community is an important factor in securing local employment opportunities for residents. Economic viability within the Boundary region is concerning, with an increasing trend in the aging demographic population and economic challenges in the forestry industry.<sup>36</sup>

The Boundary region has significantly lower household incomes and higher unemployment rates than the provincial averages. Supporting community sustainability is noted as a priority for some area local governments, as seen in their Official Community Plans. Employment trends within a community reveal paramount characteristics about a broader region's poverty lens, including workforce participation of community members, types of labour sectors individuals are employed by, and anticipated income generated. Unemployment rates in the region vary from community to community, as well as between males and females. Outside of Greenwood's high female unemployment rate and Midway's low male unemployment rate, the data shows that men have higher unemployment rates than women, which can be attributed to different types of labour and different levels of education (women tend to have higher levels of education on average).<sup>37</sup>

During the engagement phase of this project, a lack of jobs in the area along with more low-wage employment opportunities, often in the tourism sector and seasonal in nature, were seen as factors contributing to poverty in the Boundary. In addition, interviewees mentioned that a lack of technical skills may prevent people from participating in higher wage employment. Many of the people we engaged with through the survey, interviews and focus groups mentioned the need for enhanced economic development approaches, including the development of a Boundary-wide strategy.

Work in economic development in the Boundary Region has been ongoing for years, through Community Futures Boundary, in partnership with the RDKB. At present, that work is specific to Grand Forks/Area D. To tackle poverty through the whole Boundary Region, this might be a good opportunity to revisit the needs and vision for economic development throughout the Boundary, to determine if a regional strategy is warranted (or if the current more focused model could be adapted). Such a strategy could spotlight opportunity for growth in areas of asset in the Boundary (e.g., agriculture, tourism), foster a year-round economy, and integrating elements of sustainable development, including the need to mitigate climate change.

Action Item	Stage			Timeline	Responsibility
	1	2	3		
Explore the development of a regional economic development strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore options to leverage natural beauty and unused industrial infrastructure (Ex. tourism, rails-to-trails)</li> <li>Consider increasing support for agriculture and cannabis development</li> </ul>		X	X	Medium-Long	Community Futures; Boundary Chamber of Commerce; Christina Lake Community Development Association



*There is a lack of supports for the agricultural industry. [...] There is a lack of recognition for those who work in the agricultural industry across the country.”*  
(Interviewee)

*“We need to attract quality, future- forward industry (think green/enviro- tech) to supply good paying jobs that keep families together.”* (Survey Respondent)

**Bring GREEN JOBS”**  
(Survey Respondent)



### **Food Systems/Food Security**

Despite agricultural diversity and productivity in the region, many struggle with food insecurity due to the cost of living, a lack of transportation options, buying power, and employment opportunities.<sup>38</sup> Compounding the challenges of low-income, residents in the RDKB experience the highest household cost of eating<sup>c</sup> (\$1,090) in the Interior Health region, notably higher than the BC average of \$1,019. This is the second highest cost of eating in the entire province, after Vancouver at \$1,093.<sup>39</sup>

There are already initiatives underway in the Boundary region to address food insecurity; including the Boundary Area Food and Agriculture Plan (2018), inventory of food security organizations and activities, food recovery program, and the ongoing efforts of an ad hoc Food Security Network. Local residents recognize the good work of the local food banks, soup kitchens, and community gardens. However, many of the current food security resources are focused on emergency food provision and addressing basic need. As such, the actions recommended for this work are focused on moving this work upstream to build capacity, develop skill, support advocacy, and expand resource to alleviate the burden on emergency food security organizations.

*“Increase local food infrastructure and teach people to garden and use and preserve garden produce.”* (Survey Respondent)

<sup>c</sup> The cost of eating is defined as the average monthly cost of a nutritious food basket for a reference family of four.

Action Item	Stage			Timeline	Responsibility
	1	2	3		
Develop a map/service guide of local emergency food options in the Boundary (digital + paper copies important) for distribution	X			Short	Boundary Food HUB (network)
Formalize the existing food security network in the Boundary and align with other food security networks in the province Ex. <a href="#">BC Food Security Gateway</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure alignment with developing Boundary Poverty Reduction Network goals</li> </ul>		X		Short	Food Security service providers and Boundary Food HUB
Strengthen existing food security network resource with training and education for service providers Ex. Join the <a href="#">BC Food Systems Network</a>		X		Medium	Boundary Food HUB (network)



### Access to Social, Health, and Well-being Services

Social supports, including access to services, social connection, a sense of belonging, and safety all support well-being and can be influenced by socio-economic opportunities. Within the Boundary, the responsibility of supporting the social well-being of community members falls mainly to the work of non-profit organizations, who are continually being asked to service greater need with fewer resource and are heavily reliant on volunteers.



Due to the rural nature of the Boundary region, travel to access community service providers in the hub municipalities (particularly Grand Forks), the Kootenay region and beyond is often necessary. Internet service is also inconsistent across the region, which limits access to many types of resources for some residents.

Residents of the Boundary (particularly those outside Grand Forks) feel as though there is not enough awareness of the social services and programs that are available to them, and those services that they do know of are difficult to access, whether geographically or due to onerous bureaucratic process. Wraparound service hubs that bring services to communities can reduce the burden on individuals experiencing poverty. Rather than drawing people in to one service centre, this is a supportive approach to social service delivery. In addition, the resulting COVID-19 shift to remote work and virtual service provision has expanded reach for many service providers, but equitable access to internet and digital connectivity is still a barrier for many in the Boundary region.

***"We need more mental health providers, some programs with counselling."  
(Survey Respondent)***

***"Mental health and medical structure needs improving and bolstering, [...] cooperation from all sectors. Help people before they lose everything."  
(Survey Respondent)***

***"I think the food hub is a great opportunity to increase collaboration and access to local resources." (Survey Respondent)***



Action Item	Stage			Timeline	Responsibility
	1	2	3		
Develop social service hubs to allow improved access to current resources for those outside of Grand Forks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link with other community services (e.g., co-located services, mobile hub, etc.)</li> <li>• Target areas of known need – Area E, Area D, and the City of Greenwood</li> </ul>	X	X		Medium-Long	Grand Forks Social Services Advisory Committee, Boundary Family Services Society
Create community spaces where services are that support social inclusion for all community members; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washrooms (public showers), resting/gathering places, and other communal spaces (e.g., benches, sheltered tables)</li> </ul>	X			Medium	RDKB, City of Grand Forks, City of Greenwood, Village of Midway
Advocate for expanded internet coverage for the region to improve connectivity and access for all		X		Short	RDKB, City of Grand Forks, City of Greenwood, Village of Midway



## Education and Awareness



Some Boundary residents believe that poverty is only an issue for few, that it is “imported” due to migration from other urban centres, and that it is the responsibility of the individual experiencing poverty to fix. The reality is that poverty is complex, multifaceted, and influenced by many factors. To be eliminated, poverty needs to be addressed by the whole community.

The rural and dispersed nature of the geography of the Boundary lends to hidden and widespread poverty, and challenges with the delivery of needed support services. Older adults, people with disabilities, women, seasonal workers, racialized communities, and people who struggle with substance use were all identified as being more at risk for poverty here. In addition, many with lived experience of poverty represent the working poor, and in some cases are working or volunteering with social service organizations intended to serve them. The visible unhoused population in the Boundary represent only a small fragment of those who are experiencing poverty, and so solutions should extend beyond basic shelter and food provision.

The dissonance between the perception and the reality of poverty in the region has created a highly stigmatized and discriminatory environment, where people are further marginalized, isolated, and removed from social aspects of community. A vocal minority of individuals with great influence have commanded the discussion around poverty in the community arena and on social media, directing blame at individuals experiencing poverty, which has created a toxic and inflammatory environment. People with lived experience and the service providers who support them do not feel that their interests are heard, nor that local governments are entirely supportive of their efforts.



*“Poor bashing must stop for it is also a form of discrimination and racism.” (Survey Respondent)*

*“They have this idea that people are undeserving of supports.” (Interviewee)*

*“Grand Forks has many services, but people don’t feel wanted or accepted in the place. It’s that acceptance that’s so important.” (Interviewee)*

Education and awareness of the reality of poverty in the Boundary, along with the duties of local governments and community partners to support and work together to eliminate poverty are much needed. It is not enough to merely accommodate those experiencing poverty, but they need to be included in the work of developing solutions that will have real impact. In addition, the stigma **must** be addressed and aggressively countered through policy,<sup>d</sup> promotion, inclusion, and education – particularly targeted to the silent minority and to youth (see text box on page 38 for ideas).<sup>40</sup>

*“I think it would be great to put some effort into having individual conversations rather than the current reality of largely toxic communication online.” (Survey Respondent)*

*“Education is needed for people who are not living in poverty – community will thrive if we are all thriving” (Focus Group Participant)*

*Stories could be useful to highlight how it [the experience of poverty] varies. Using language around thriving, resilient, vibrant community. Not just a plan to give food to people who are homeless. Using bigger picture framing for how poverty is linked to a broader healthy community.” (Interviewee)*

<sup>d</sup> The Pivot Legal Society offers a helpful analysis about the relationships between poverty, stigma, policies, and legislation. Their work, called [Project Inclusion](#), recommends an audit process to identify the stigma inherent in laws and policies.



**Objective: Enhance education and awareness about poverty, its effects on community well-being, and how to eliminate it, among residents and local governments, including elected representatives, in order to reduce stigma and empower those with lived experience.**

Action Item	Stage			Timeline	Responsibility
	1	2	3		
Obtain equity, diversity, inclusion (EDI), and anti-racism training for Boundary Region local governments, including elected representatives and staff	X	X		Ongoing	RDKB, City of Grand Forks, City of Greenwood, Village of Midway
Create or leverage existing learning opportunities for Boundary local governments on their role in poverty reduction and the promotion of well-being.  e.g. such as through <i>Tamarack Communities Ending Poverty</i>		X		Short-Ongoing	RDKB, Interior Health
Develop an anti-stigma poverty awareness educational program with an emphasis on storytelling and lived experience – targeted to youth	X	X		Long	New network, SD51
Implement and uphold the <a href="#">Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 5 calls to action</a> for local government			X	Ongoing	RDKB, City of Grand Forks, City of Greenwood, Village of Midway



### How others have successfully tackled stigma.

We can successfully tackle stigma. Research about initiatives designed to reduce stigma and help people with mental health issues to be included in communities shows that the following strategies can be successful:

Educational anti-stigma interventions - Present facts, with the goal of correcting misinformation or contradicting negative attitudes and beliefs. Counter inaccurate stereotypes or myths by replacing them with information. Education needs to be a long-term effort; brief media anti-stigma campaigns are less likely to result in significant and lasting change.

Contact – Support people with lived experience of poverty to interact with the public to share their stories. These strategies are aimed at reducing public stigma on a person-to-person basis but have also been shown to benefit self-stigma by creating a sense of empowerment and boosting self-esteem. This work needs to be done humbly and sensitively, with deep respect.

Peer Support - People with lived experience work as support team members and foster the provision of nonjudgmental, non-discriminatory services while openly identifying their own experiences. When integrated into service-provision teams, peers can help others to identify problems and suggest effective coping strategies. Peer support also acts as a counterbalance to the discrimination, rejection, and isolation people may encounter when trying to seek out services.

Protest and advocacy – These are often carried out at the grassroots level by those who have experienced discrimination and by advocates on their behalf. This work can help to engage and activate “fence sitters” —people who have some investment in stigma change but limited knowledge about how to translate their beliefs into action. A call to action can also energize unengaged stakeholders by raising awareness about the harmful effects of stigma. Group protests also provide opportunities for stakeholders to meet and develop a sense of solidarity and common purpose. While protest may have positive outcomes in some instances, these strategies may also trigger a rebound effect in which negative public opinion is strengthened because of the protest.

Legislative and Policy Change - Stigma researchers and mental health advocates suggest that anti-stigma efforts should not focus narrowly on “soft goals” of public education and attitude change but should expand their focus to address “hard goals,” such as legislative and policy change that can promote social equity.



### Evaluation and Monitoring

Integrating evaluation into all aspects of the development and implementation of the plan will help to ensure the validity of the poverty reduction strategies that are chosen and can support the connection of those various activities or strategies, so that they work well together. This simultaneous evaluation will allow for 'double-loop learning', an iterative learning process that supports changes in organizational norms by questioning assumptions. In double-loop learning, in the first loop planners set goals to make decisions; the second loop is used to question the underlying assumption of the model itself. The result is deeper reflection to help re-orient organizational processes towards stated goals and values.<sup>41</sup>

**Objective: To build in a system for simultaneous evaluation and monitoring of the Boundary Region Poverty Reduction Strategy to ensure community health and well-being needs are being met.**

Action Item	Stage			Timeline	Responsibility
	1	2	3		
Ensure all aspects of the Boundary Region Poverty Reduction Strategy are regularly evaluated, using a wide variety of indicators of success.		X	X	Ongoing	New Network





## 4.COMPREHENSIVE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT STRATEGY

As mentioned in the previous section, it is vital that efforts to eliminate poverty and improve community well-being in the Boundary region are continually monitored, so that those efforts stay on track, and learning is continuous throughout the process. A logic model (see below) can help to guide that monitoring and evaluation process. The elements of the model are preliminary only, and will change over time, as the work of the new network begins, partnerships continue to develop, and objectives for the work are clarified. We now have proof that strategies like the ones we have recommended in this report can reduce poverty and improve community well-being.<sup>42</sup> We need to make tracking that success a priority.

The logic model suggests some initial ideas for data sources. Ideally, any data collected for monitoring purposes will be disaggregated – the data will identify specific groups within the Boundary communities that require different supports or whose well-being is improving. By identifying specific groups, the new network will be able to tailor interventions to combat poverty, improve well-being, and reduce barriers for those groups.<sup>43</sup> Using disaggregated data can make systemic inequities in our society more visible, and that can lead to positive change. However, that same data, if collected, analyzed, reported, or used inappropriately, can reinforce stigmatization, discrimination, stereotypes, and racism, and that can cause individuals and communities harm. Therefore, collecting and using disaggregated data needs to be accompanied by a process that supports the challenging and dismantling of structural factors that underlie inequities. We need to focus on developing respectful relationships with communities and groups, before and after data collection and analysis.<sup>44</sup> We also need to go beyond the use of statistical or quantitative data to also include comments, ideas, and stories gathered through staff and community engagement methods, including focus groups, community forums, advisory committee meetings, and interviews.

## Logic Model: A Framework to Monitor and Evaluate the Strategy

Action / Strategy	Outputs	Short / Medium Term Outcomes (1-5 years)	Long Term Outcomes (5-10 years)	Data Collection Methods / Sources
<u>Partnerships and Relationships</u> Build a community well-being network and develop a common agenda Hire a social planner Join Tamarack <i>Communities Ending Poverty</i>	Terms of Reference of network established; first meeting by November 2021 RDKB social planner position filled by Jan 2022 Active involvement in <i>Communities Ending Poverty</i> by December 2021	Reduced fragmentation of services Reduced duplication of services Increased networking Increased capacity to reduce poverty Improved partnerships with and between organizations who have established expertise	Comprehensive strategies in place to solve complex community well-being issues Less staff burnout amongst community organizations Improved health outcomes of residents Individuals able to make ends meet – poverty rate falls	Regular check-in surveys of network members Focus groups and interviews with community members Low Income Measure (LIM) from Census 2021 data <a href="#">Community Health Profiles</a> (Interior Health) <a href="#">Estimation of homelessness rates</a> <a href="#">Early Development Instrument</a> <a href="#">Canadian Community Health Survey - annual</a>
<u>Healthy Public Policy</u> Develop Regional Housing Strategy Explore the development of a Regional Economic Development Strategy Advocate for more regional public transportation options Formalize and strengthen food security network Develop social service hubs	Regional Housing Strategy complete Regional Economic Development Strategy complete Food security network formalized and integrated into broader community well-being network	Reduction in households with core housing needs greater than 30% Reduction in homelessness rates Improvement in household food security Public transit options expanded Social service hubs established	Reduction in number of children vulnerable Improvement in sense of community belonging	

Action / Strategy	Outputs	Short / Medium Term Outcomes (1-5 years)	Long Term Outcomes (5-10 years)	Data Collection Methods / Sources
<p>Education and Awareness</p> <p>Equity Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) training for local governments</p> <p>Develop anti-stigma poverty awareness program</p> <p>Implement and uphold the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action for local governments and community partners</p>	<p>Completed EDI training for current staff and officials, and policy mandating training for all future staff</p> <p>Anti-stigma education program for youth</p> <p>Training / awareness activities re: TRC Calls to Action</p>	<p>Increased understanding/empathy by local government officials and staff</p> <p>Expectation of respect and support from local governments and community organizations for all people, but particularly for marginalized and racialized populations</p> <p>Vocal and visible recognition for territorial rights, inclusion of Indigenous people in community processes and policy development</p>	<p>Demonstrated implementation of policy level poverty reduction strategies/tactics</p> <p>Improved culture of inclusion for people living in poverty, marginalized people, and people who are racialized</p>	<p>% of staff who have completed EDI training</p> <p>Social inclusion surveys for local government staff and community members</p>





## 5.CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

The result of a process that pulled together Boundary-specific data, perspectives, advice, and ideas from community members, and expert guidance from a range of community partners, this Boundary Poverty Region Reduction Strategy offers a way forward to reduce poverty and improve community well-being. Of course, there are many barriers to overcome, and achieving success will require many individuals and groups working together. It will also take time. However, stories of success from many other regions of the country show us that it can be done.

What we have recommended in this Strategy offers just the first steps down the road to the elimination of poverty in the region. Once a Boundary network that is focused on community well-being has been established, that group might reject many of the actions we have suggested – and that’s a part of the process. It is important that that new group spend the time needed to agree on a common vision and a collective way forward. We can’t wait to see what they come up with.

## APPENDIX A: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

Funding Source	Description of Funding	Possible Application
<b>Public Health Agency of Canada – <a href="#">Intersectoral Action Fund</a></b>	Broad funding of between \$25,000 and \$250,000 to support groups and sectors to work together to improve health and conditions that affect health	Development of the regional well-being network
<b>Union of BC Municipalities – <a href="#">Poverty Reduction Planning &amp; Action Program</a></b>	Funding up to \$150,000 to support local governments in reducing poverty at the local level and to support the Province's poverty reduction strategy	Support key defined actions of the poverty reduction plan implementation
<b>Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation - <a href="#">National Housing Strategy Research and Planning Fund</a></b>	Access to funding for non-profit organizations to support the development of a housing strategy	Development of a regional housing strategy
<b>Northern Development Initiatives Trust – <a href="#">Connecting British Columbia</a></b>	Funds are available to help internet service providers and regional and local governments connect people in rural and Indigenous communities with high-speed internet	Improving internet connectivity
<b>Columbia Basin Trust – <a href="#">Career Internship Program</a></b>	Provides wage subsidy for food and farm production workers	Connect locals with job opportunities that support food security of the region
<b>Province of British Columbia – <a href="#">Investing in Infrastructure Grant</a></b>	A variety of grants that address green, culture and recreation, rural, northern, transportation, and COVID-19 initiatives	Support transportation improvements, development of outdoor community spaces, and post-pandemic recovery efforts related to poverty
<b>PlanH – <a href="#">Health Public Policy and Community Connectedness Grants</a></b>	Closed for 2021, but could support work in 2022 and beyond	Could support the development of partnerships and the network, as well as key public policy actions from the poverty reduction strategy

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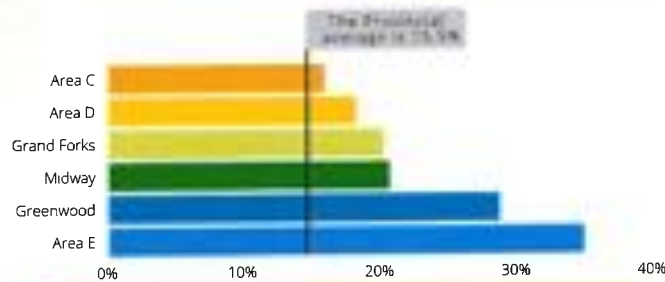
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# Action plan to improve **WELL-BEING** & ELIMINATE POVERTY IN THE BOUNDARY REGION

The percentage of households below the low-income measure



Eliminating poverty requires a coordinated approach with key partners. They are:

- 1. Regional government, community organizations, and the private sector
- 2. Local government, community organizations, and the private sector
- 3. Community organizations and the private sector
- 4. Community organizations and the private sector
- 5. Community organizations and the private sector



Eliminating poverty requires a coordinated approach with key partners.



## Partnerships and relationships

Community organizations, local and regional governments, champions and those with lived experience work together to maximize resources to eliminate poverty



## Healthy public policy change

Develop a regional approach to address the determinants of health, paying particular attention to housing, transportation, economic development, food security and access to services



## Education and awareness

Create awareness on poverty and its impacts to social community health and wellbeing to help reduce stigma



## Monitoring and evaluating

Develop a regional approach to address the determinants of health, paying particular attention to housing, transportation, economic development, food security, and access to services

