

Considered at the October 18, 2021
Environmental Protection Committee meeting
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CITY OF PORT MOODY
REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

Date: December 1, 1997

FILE: 0360-70

SUBMITTED BY: Environmental Services Department

SUBJECT: Open Watercourse Policy

BACKGROUND:

At the February 24, 1997 Council Meeting, Council referred correspondence (copy attached) received from the Port Moody Ecological Society (PMES) requesting that Council consider enacting a bylaw which would prohibit the culverting of streams in Port Moody to the Environmental Protection Committee (EPC).

Council passed resolution 97-57 as follows:

That the letter from the Port Moody Ecological Society dated February 19, 1997 with regard to culverting of streams in Port Moody be forwarded to the Environmental Protection Committee for consideration.

The EPC reviewed the February 19th letter from PMES in their meeting of March 20, 1997 and requested clarification on the classification of streams to be considered.

The PMES provided a letter dated April 10, 1997 (copy attached) confirming that Class A and B streams be considered as part of the EPC's review. At the EPC meeting on May 15, 1997, the April 10th letter was received and the Committee established a Sub-Committee as follows: J. Haunerland, V. Otton and L. Holmes.

The Environmental Protection Committee submitted a report to Council on May 26, 1997 which requested that the concept be approved in principle for the establishment of a policy/bylaw prohibiting any further stream culverting and that Council support the establishment of an Environmental Protection Sub-Committee, to identify the qualifications of streams and define criteria for making exceptions to any established policy. Further discussion by Council ensued regarding daylighting and the Sub-Committee was requested to investigate the suggestion to daylight some valuable stream habitat reaches of already culverted streams.

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At the May 26, 1997 meeting, Council passed resolution 97-152 as follows:

That the concept be approved in principle for the establishment of a policy/bylaw prohibiting further stream culverting, and that the Sub-Committee of the Environmental Protection Committee on the stream culverting policy investigate the suggestion by the Port Moody Ecological Society to exclude stream classes A to B from further culverting in the future and consider daylighting of some valuable stream habitat reaches of already culverted streams.

The Sub-Committee met on several occasions and reported back to the Environmental Protection Committee at the September, October and November 1997 meetings. The attached draft policy is the report back to Council from the EPC.

Summary of Open Streams Watercourse Policy/Bylaw (2nd Draft) (copy attached)

To ensure that the quantity and quality of fish habitat are degraded no further by limitations to fish passage due to culverting, the Environmental Protection Committee recommends THAT

The City of Port Moody shall maintain an open streams/watercourse policy, whereby:

All streams/watercourses shall remain above ground.

Bridges shall be required rather than culverts in areas so designated in the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Inventory (in progress).

It is the intention of this policy that Stream Classes A to B be excluded from culverting and that all Class C streams/watercourses shall remain above ground unless the stream/watercourse poses a demonstrated risk of injury to the public or large-scale erosion of property, and where reasonable alternatives are not feasible. Where culverting is necessary, culverting may be allowed only if flow regulations measures are implemented to approximate the natural flow patterns of the stream/watercourse.

Furthermore, it is recommended that daylighting restoration of Stream Classes A to C be undertaken where feasible.

It is the intention that this policy be incorporated into the Watercourse Protection Bylaw. Watercourse Protection Bylaws can play a stewardship role in enforcing open streams policy.

Attachments: February 19, 1997 letter from Port Moody Ecological Society
April 10, 1997 letter from the Port Moody Ecological Society
June 11, 1997 letter from the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
October 16, 1997 Open Streams/Watercourse Policy/Bylaw (2nd Draft) including Appendix A.

BUDGETARY IMPACT:

Not known at this time. The policy identifies a need to conduct a stream classification project within the City of Port Moody in order to denote Class A, A(o), B and C streams.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

The recommendation of the Sub-Committee and the EPC includes a draft policy/bylaw for Council's consideration.

It is noted in the attached letter from Brian Clark, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks that the Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Protection is opposed to the enclosure of ANY watercourse, unless not enclosing the watercourse will result in:

1. Injury to the public;
2. Large-scale erosion of property.

All other alternatives to enclosure must be utilized before considering enclosure of the stream.

The Section 9 regulation (formerly Section 7) under British Columbia's *Water Act* requires that an applicant must meet the site specific habitat conditions that may be set by a BC Environment habitat officer. Stream culverts are included in the coverage of the regulation.

ALTERNATIVES:

THAT Council not endorse the policy and provide EPC with further direction.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the EPC draft Open Streams/Watercourse Policy/Bylaw be submitted to Council for information, review and consideration.

THAT City staff be supported in their efforts to undertake a comprehensive classification in the municipality and subsequent identifications of sites for rehabilitation.

THAT where redevelopment on a large- scale is proposed, that daylighting opportunities must be considered.

THAT if approved by Council, that the draft policy be forwarded to the North-East Sector Stream Stewardship Committee and other appropriate agencies for information.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT

1. Council refer the draft Open Streams/Watercourse Policy/Bylaw to staff from the Environmental Services, Operations, Planning and Development Services, and Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Departments for a review and report on operational considerations; and
2. staff report back to Council with recommendations including a public input process.

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Approved by:

Approved for submission to Council:

Julie Pavey
Julie Pavey, Director of Environmental Services

R.W. Campbell
R.W. Campbell, City Administrator

COUNCIL AGENDA INFORMATION

<input type="checkbox"/> In-Camera	Date: _____	Item # _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular	Date: Dec. 8, 1997	Item # <u>7.2</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Item	Date: _____	Item # _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agenda Addenda	Date: _____	Item # _____

<u>REVIEWED WITH</u>	<u>REVIEWED WITH</u>	<u>REVIEWED WITH</u>	<u>REVIEWED WITH</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administration	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board	Committees
<input type="checkbox"/> Bylaw & Licenses	<input type="checkbox"/> Library	<input type="checkbox"/> Police Board	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerks	<input type="checkbox"/> Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	Protection Committee
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A NON-PROFIT SOCIETY DEDICATED TO ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS

Received
Circulated to Council

Staff to Report

Copied to:

PORT MOODY
ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

February 19, 1997

Mayor Marusyk and Council
City Hall
100 Newport Drive
Port Moody, BC V3H 3E1


Dear Mayor Marusyk and Members of Council:

Re: Culverting of Streams in Port Moody

At our Annual General Meeting held on February 5, 1997, we were very pleased to have Mayor Marusyk and Councillor Trasolini in attendance. We thank you for finding the time in your busy schedules to participate in our AGM. We are pleased to have the support of Council in our efforts to enhance stream habitat and to increase public awareness of the need to protect the unique natural environment of Port Moody. We were especially pleased to learn that the City will be working closely with neighboring municipalities to increase the protection of streams, wetlands and riparian habitat.

We believe that one significant and straight-forward step that the City could take would be to prohibit the culverting of any more streams in Port Moody. The City of Burnaby has had such a stream protection measure in place for many years. Culverting of streams not only degrades water quality and destroys habitat but can also increase the potential for disposal of undesirable materials into the storm water system. We hope that Council will be examining ways in which our stream protection bylaw can be strengthened. In particular, we recommend that Council consider enacting a bylaw which would prohibit the culverting of streams in Port Moody. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Jutta Haunerland, Ph.D.
President (469-2845)

ON-TABLE ITEM
FEBRUARY 24, 1997
REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

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to
Councillor Joe Trasolini
Chair of the Environmental Protection Committee
City of Port Moody

April 10, 97

As per request at Environmental Protection Committee Meeting on
March 20, 97 definition of streams (re. Letter from Port Moody
Ecological Society "...no more culverting of streams..")

Classification system:

The City of Port Moody is drained by some of the most significant and listed as endangered streams in the province, including Noons and Mossom Creek. Other streams as Suter Brook at the east end of Burrard Inlet were recognized (by DFO, MOE) as stream with a great potential for salmon enhancement projects. Other streams on the north shore e.g. Hutchinson Creek, Turner Creek, S. Schoolhouse Creek were reported to have fish (salmonids) at the mouth. Even N. Schoolhouse Creek has a fish ladder and great potential for enhancement work. Slaughterhouse Creek near Rocky Point Park in Port Moody is a fish frequented stream (fish kills have been reported in previous years). Pigeon Creek is a fish bearing stream. Cutthroat trout has been trapped by Envirowest consultants. (reports about Port Moody streams by BCIT, SFU students can be looked at at the Noons Creek Hatchery library). Other streams in Port Moody are frequented by fish at their mouths.

Other municipalities as Surrey developed a stream classification system in collaboration with DFO and MOE. The purpose of this stream classification was to assist the Engineering Dept. in assessing proposed and emergency instream works, the maps can assist both the City and private landowners/developers in land development projects.

STREAM:

ClassA: inhabited by salmonids year-round, or potentially inhabited year-round with access enhancement.

Class A(o): Inhabited by salmonids primarily during the overwintering period, or potentially inhabited by salmonids during the overwintering period with access enhancement. In general, summer usage restricted by temperature and dissolved oxygen. Non-salmonid species generally present year round. Typically low gradient watercourses located on lowlands: generally straight alignments parallel to roadways or property lines.

ClassB: Significant food/nutrient value. No fish present and no reasonable potential for fish presence.

ClassC: Insignificant food/nutrient value. No fish present and no reasonable potential for fish presence. Generally manmade watercourses aligned parallel to roadways.

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These descriptions of watercourses include roadside ditches and swales. Streams and smaller tributaries can be perennial (carrying water year-round), intermittent (flow for less than 1/2 year) or ephemeral (flow only during times of high flow).

It is suggested by PMES to exclude stream classes A to B from further culverting in the future. Even consider daylighting of some valuable stream habitat reaches of already culverted streams. It is also suggested to compare given classification of streams to Burnaby Bylaw of "Culverting of streams".

submitted by Jutta Haunerland, Ph.D.,
President PMES

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BRITISH
COLUMBIA

JUN 26 1997

June 11, 1997

Our File: 48510-00

City of Port Moody
PO Box 36
Port Moody BC V3H 3E1

Attention: Administrative Officer

Dear Sir/Madam:

Re: Enclosure of Roadside Ditches, and other Watercourses

Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Protection is quite concerned with the recent increase in applications to this ministry for the enclosure of roadside ditches, and other seemingly worthless watercourses in the Lower Mainland. Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Protection is quite concerned with this trend. Recent scientific evidence from biologists, hydrologists, and engineers alike suggest that from an engineering and biological perspective, piping watercourses is one of the least effective solutions to problems associated with ditches.

There are many reasons to avoid enclosure of watercourses, including:

- Enclosure results in straight, relatively unrestricted flow patterns. This generally results in an end-of-pipe velocity that causes high maintenance erosion problems. When piped, ditch water that is normally held back by friction, vegetation uptake, and seepage into the ground is funneled into a high-energy flow. At the point of discharge, a large amount of erosion protection is generally required to slow the force of water.
- Groundwater recharge: Streams are formed in concert with the soil conditions of the surrounding area. Depending on the soil type, vast amounts of water can be held within the ground, and slowly released after storm events. This slow release helps to maintain streams during the critical dry months of the summer, and also helps to reduce the overall amount of water entering a stream during the storm event itself. Paving, piping, and other practices which result in an impervious barrier between the ground and the source of water all contribute to the flashing flood effects that are now characteristic of many Lower Mainland streams. By maintaining an open ditch system, and allowing the water to interact with soils, stream levels rise and fall more slowly, and less drastically, during storm events. This can

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help reduce massive end-of-pipe erosion problems, and property damage related to the high-energy systems characteristic in developed areas. Flooding and fish habitat degradation are also reduced. Since most Lower Mainland salmon streams depend on groundwater for base flow, anything that takes away from groundwater recharge is, in essence, destruction of fish habitat; no water, no fish!

- Many public complaints pertaining to drainage problems are directed to all levels of the government. A common complaint is that land adjacent to ditches is subject to flooding. Often, the public views piping the ditch as a quick and easy solution. However, they do not realize that once the ditch is enclosed, it can no longer drain adjacent properties. Generally, a good solution is to service the ditch, to increase flow capacity. This must be communicated to the public as a viable alternative to closure.
- Biological Function: Overhanging vegetation, as well as instream vegetation in ditches, provide many invaluable functions to downstream fish habitat. First, the vegetation acts as a source of organic matter which feeds the lower-food-chain invertebrates. These invertebrates are one of the primary sources of food for fish. Secondly, vegetation helps to naturally filter deleterious substances from the water (biofiltration), including hydrocarbons from automobiles, and silt. Third, vegetation adds oxygen directly to the water through photosynthesis, and indirectly by adding turbulence to the flow. By piping the stream, the food source, oxygen source, biofiltration, water retention, and friction-providing functions of the vegetation are eliminated or reduced, and therefore will impact downstream habitats. Spawning beds downstream from headwater "ditches" require constant gravel input in order to properly maintain themselves. When streams are enclosed within pipes, this gravel recruitment is lost. Combined with the increased energy at the end of the pipe, this can result in severe degradation of downstream spawning beds. Finally, there are many species other than fish that depend on these ditches and "low value" watercourses to carry out their life processes. Examples would be amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals. Endangered species are directly dependent upon these areas. Such species include the Pacific Water Shrew in warm, stagnant ditches, or Pacific Giant Salamander in cleaner, cool ditches.

Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Protection is therefore opposed to enclosure of ANY watercourse, unless not enclosing the watercourse will result in:

1. injury to the public;
2. large-scale erosion of property.

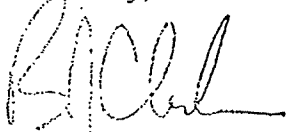
All other alternatives to enclosure must be utilized before considering enclosure of the stream. For example, stabilization measures can be implemented if erosion is a concern. Fencing and barriers may be utilized if public safety is an issue. Whatever the problem, Public Works employees are generally quite ingenious in devising solutions for such problems. Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Protection is committed to working with all agencies involved to reach appropriate alternatives to enclosing streams. We encourage input from all stakeholders on this policy, and would welcome constructive suggestions.

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Please feel free to contact Glen Carlson or myself at 582-5200, if you wish to discuss this further.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'B. Clark', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Brian Clark, R.P.Bio.
Regional Manager
Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Protection

cc: DFO Habitat Management Unit, Lower Mainland Region

Environmental Protection Committee meeting

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October 16, 1997

Submitted by Jutta R.-Haunerland, Victoria Otton &

SECOND DRAFT**OPEN STREAMS/WATERCOURSE POLICY / BYLAW**

The City of Port Moody is drained by some of the most significant urban streams for fish habitat in the province. Several are listed as endangered, while others are recognized by DFO and MoE as streams with high potential for salmon enhancement.

To ensure that the quantity and quality of fish habitat are degraded no further by limitations to fish passage due to culverting, the Environmental Protection Committee recommends THAT

The City of Port Moody shall maintain an open streams/watercourse policy, whereby:

all streams/watercourses shall remain above ground.

Bridges shall be required rather than culverts in areas so designated in the Environmentally Sensitive Area Inventory (in progress).

[Excerpted from: "Stewardship Bylaws - A Guide to Local Development", 1997, Co-published by the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Integrated Management Branch, and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans]

Definitions:

Stream - means a natural watercourse, whether usually containing water or not, groundwater, a lake, river, creek, spring, ravine, swamp, gulch, drainage works, wetland, springs and seepage sites.

[Excerpted from District of North Vancouver Environmental Protection and Preservation Bylaw #6515, March 4, 1996]

Streams can be classified according to fish habitat or the potential for fish habitat. The City of Surrey developed a stream classification system in collaboration with DFO and MoE as follows:

Class A Stream: Inhabited by salmonids year-round, or potentially inhabited year-round with access enhancement.

Class A(o) Stream: Inhabited by salmonids primarily during the over wintering period, or potentially inhabited by salmonids during the over wintering period with access enhancement. In general, summer usage restricted by temperature and dissolved oxygen. Non-salmonids species generally present year round. Typically low gradient watercourses located on lowlands; generally straight alignments parallel to roadways or property lines.

Class B Stream: Significant food/nutrient value. No fish present and no reasonable potential for fish presence.

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[3rd DRAFT - one sentence added, as underlined, below Nov 20, 1997]

Class C Stream: Insignificant food/nutrient value. No fish present and no reasonable potential for fish presence. Generally man-made watercourses aligned parallel to roadways.

These descriptions include roadside ditches and swales.

It is the intention of this policy that Stream Classes A to C be excluded from culverting. Furthermore, it is recommended that daylighting restoration of Stream Classes A to C be undertaken, where feasible.

Streams can also be classified according to flow regime or order. These classification systems are described in Appendix A.

Watercourse -- means any natural depression with visible banks, or wetland with or without banks, which contains water at some time;

and includes any lake, river, stream, creek, spring, swamp, gulch or surface source of water, whether containing fish or not;

and includes Intermittent streams;

and includes surface drainage works which are inhabited by or provide habitat for fish.

[Excerpted from: "Stewardship Bylaws - A Guide to Local Development", 1997, Co-published by the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Integrated Management Branch, and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans]

It is the intention that this policy be part of the Watercourse Protection Bylaw. Watercourse Protection Bylaws can play a stewardship role in enforcing open streams policies.

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Appendix A.

Stream Classification Systems

[Excerpted from: "Establishing Fisheries Management and Reserve Zones in Settlement Areas of Coastal BC", 1997, Canadian Manuscript Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, No. 2351, Department of Fisheries and Oceans]

1) Classification by Flow. Streams can be classified into two classes based on flow regime:

- a) permanent (or perennial) streams, which flow year round over bedrock, or
- b) intermittent (or ephemeral) streams, which flow in direct response to intense precipitation.

Intermittent streams are critical and require protection. They provide seasonal rearing and high water refuge habitat for fish, and function as important water quality and discharge modulators. In addition, they can provide critical salmonid holding and spawning habitat particularly when flood events displace adult spawners from the main channel because of high flow velocities. Permanent streams are generally fed by a large number of intermittent streams in headwater areas.

Important fish habitat elements of intermittent (or ephemeral) streams include:

- i) springs and seepage site -- These provide important baseflow components to flows throughout the watershed, and provide critical spawning, incubation and summer rearing areas for salmonids.
- ii) wetted areas -- Under high water conditions, following periods of heavy precipitation or snowmelt, surface flow can be established in intermittent or ephemeral channels, thereby flushing water, nutrients and food sources to downstream fish-bearing water, or providing direct access to additional habitats, and
- iii) high water refuge -- intermittent (or ephemeral) channels provide important refuge areas for fish during high water precipitation events. Fish will move into these channels when flow volumes, water velocities or sediment loading become excessive in the main permanent channel.

2) Classification by Order. Streams can also be classified by order (see diagram). Initial undivided headwater stream branches are designated as *first-order streams*. Two first-order streams combine to form a *second-order stream*. A *third-order stream* is formed by the union of two second-order streams, etc.

Many coastal first-order streams are generally small, high-gradient ephemeral streams found in the headwater areas of a watershed. Second-order streams may also be ephemeral, although they are more often characterized by permanent flow. Third- to fifth-order streams generally provide productive salmonid rearing and spawning habitat. Fifth- sixth- or seventh-order streams are generally larger systems with shallow gradients and serve as important migration corridors and summer rearing areas for salmonids.

Appendix B

Pages 7-13, 39, and 40 from "Watershed Stewardship - A Guide for Agriculture", 1996/1997, part of The Stewardship Series, preparation of draft by Lanarc Consultants, Ltd., Co-published by the Govt. of BC.

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DRAFT

MINUTES

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City of Port Moody

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

*Minutes of a meeting of the Environmental Protection Committee
held November 20, 1997, in the Brovold Room, Civic Complex.*

PRESENT:

Councillor Joe Trasolini, Chair
Councillor Rob Fenger
Neal Carley
Tanyse Starceovich
Victoria Olton
Richard Turton
Hans Pedersen
Rick Simpson
Leigh Holmes
Sandy Liles
Dayna Hammerston

ABSENT:

Jutta Haunerland

IN ATTENDANCE

Julie Pavey, Director, Environmental Services (Administrative Rep)
Diana Dilworth, Committee Secretary

CALL TO ORDER

Councillor Trasolini, as Chair, called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m.

(1) ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

Item 1 to be amended to note that H. Pedersen's name was to be removed from the sub-committee regarding Schoolhouse Creek landscaping.

MOTION EPC 97-052

Moved by H. Pedersen, seconded and CARRIED

THAT the Environmental Protection Committee meeting minutes of October 18, 1997 be adopted as amended.

(2) OLD BUSINESS

CP RAIL – USE OF HERBICIDE

- 2.1 Councillor Trasolini noted that the recommendation of this Committee to send a letter to the Provincial Government was approved; he provided a copy of the letter sent by the City.

ANNUAL REPORT TO COUNCIL

- 2.2 J. Pavey made reference to the Annual Report as circulated to the members and noted that this report has been placed on the Council agenda for November 24, 1997.

SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT ON CULVERTING

- 2.3 Reference was made to comments submitted by J. Haunerland and N. Carley in regard to the draft report/recommendations as proposed by the sub-committee.

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Environmental Protection Committee

CULVERTING
Cont'd

- 2.3 After lengthy discussion regarding classification of watercourses, the Committee agreed to support the definitions of Class A and Class B streams and the recommendation that no culverting be permitted on these watercourses.

The issue of Class C watercourses, which included both natural and man-made ditches, was identified as a contentious one that the Committee would like further research and information on.

MOTION
EPC 97-053

Moved by N. Carley, seconded and CARRIED

THAT the recommendation, as follows, be added to the draft policy on culverting:

THAT all Class C streams/watercourses shall remain above ground unless the stream/watercourse poses a demonstrated risk of injury to the public or large-scale erosion of property, and where reasonable alternatives are not feasible. Where culverting is necessary, culverting may be allowed only if flow regulations measures are implemented to approximate the natural flow patterns of the stream/watercourse.

In regards to daylighting opportunities, discussion ensued on the necessity to identify specific locations for daylighting. Consideration for daylighting must be based on feasibility, potential cost, timing and ownership of the property which is being proposed for daylighting.

MOTION
EPC 97-054

Moved by R. Simpson, seconded and CARRIED

THAT City staff be supported in their efforts to undertake a comprehensive classification of watercourses in the municipality and subsequent identification of site for rehabilitation;
AND THAT where redevelopment on a large-scale is proposed, that daylighting opportunities must be considered.

MOTION
EPC 97-055

Moved by H. Pedersen, seconded and CARRIED

THAT the sub-committee draft Policy on Open Courses be submitted to Council for information, review and consideration;
AND THAT if approved by Council, that the draft policy be forwarded to the North-East Sector Area Stream Stewardship Committee and other appropriate agencies for information.

(3) NEW BUSINESS

WATER
CONSERVATION

- 3.1 N. Carley indicated that due to work being conducted at the Capitano Reserve and an overall need to reduce water consumption, he would like to address the issue of water conservation. Specifically he would like to identify opportunities for conservation and for providing information to the public. N. Carley was requested to put together a brief information package that can be discussed at a future meeting.

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DFO RESEARCH 3.2 It was clarified that this discussion item was in regard to the study on
STUDY ON WATER cooling water that is being conducted by DFO at the Burrard
QUALITY Generating Plant. It was requested that J. Pavey arrange with DFO for
a presentation/update to the Committee.

FRASER BASIN 3.3 Copies of the "Prospects for Sustainability – Integrated Approaches to
SUSTAINABILITY Sustaining the Ecosystem Function of the Lower Fraser Basin" were
REPORT distributed to members. R. Simpson noted that one of the contributors
to the report gave an excellent presentation to the PMES as an
overview of the report. It was suggested that a presentation on this
report would be appropriate to schedule for early next year.

STATUS OF DOIG 3.4 J. Pavey provided an update on the status of development within the
SUBDIVISION Doig subdivision. She provided a detailed overview of the proposed
stormwater management plan. In response to a question from the
Committee, J. Pavey indicated that the City hopes to develop a City
policy on stormwater management at some point in the future.

SALMON STREAM 3.5 J. Pavey referenced the signage program that has been proposed by
SIGNAGE the Port Moody Ecological Society, in conjunction with Reichhold
Chemicals. She noted that the signage will be amended to reduce the
size of partner logos and that only one contact telephone number will
be provided (for the Provincial Emergency Program).

(4) OTHER BUSINESS

TRANSPORTATION 4.1 Reference was made to the discussion on emergency plans that took
OF HAZARDOUS place at the last meeting. Councillor Trasolini addressed the issues of
GOODS hazardous materials and the fact that the Fire Department has
managed hazardous incidents.

Councillor Fenger introduced correspondence he had received from S.
Wylie at the Burrard Thermal Generating Plant addressing the issue of
their ability to respond to ammonia spills at the plant.

COMMUNITY 4.2 It was agreed to defer discussion of concerns submitted by
ASSOC. INPUT Community Associations until the first meeting of the new year.

CANADA'S 4.3 Given the upcoming conference on Greenhouse Gases that will take
COMMITMENT RE place in Kyoto, Japan, discussion ensued regarding the global issue
GREENHOUSE and Canada's commitment made during the United Nations
GASES Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio
de Janeiro in 1992.

MOTION Moved by S. Liles, seconded and CARRIED
EPC 97-056

THAT a strongly worded letter be sent to the Federal Minister of
Environment, expressing our concerns about the affects of
global greenhouse gases, and requesting that the government
live up to the commitments that they made in 1992 to reduce
their global impact;
AND THAT this letter be copied to the FCM in reference to the
"20% Club".

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Environmental Protection Committee

(5) ADJOURNMENT

MOTION
EPC 97-051

Moved by R. Simpson, seconded and CARRIED

THAT the Environmental Protection Committee meeting of
November 20, 1997 be adjourned at 9:05 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 18, 1997 at
7:00 p.m. at Councillor Trasolini's home. It will be the last meeting of
the membership of the Committee prior to the 1998 Committee
Appointments being made and there will be no formal agenda, as it
is a social meeting.

Councillor J. Trasolini, Chair

D. Dilworth, Committee Secretary

COUNCIL AGENDA INFORMATION

<input type="checkbox"/> In-Camera	Date: _____	Item # _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular	Date: Jan 13/98	Item # 10.1
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Item	Date: _____	Item # _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agenda Addenda	Date: _____	Item # _____

November 20, 1997