

Environmentally Sensitive Development Permit Area Review



Presentation:

- What is a Development Permit
- History of Development Permits in the RDOS
- ESDP Update (2014-17)
- Limitations of Development Permits
- Overview of Amendment Bylaw No. 2912
- Examples
- Summary
- Next Steps



Development Permits What are they?





LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (s. 488)

The Regional District has the authority to designate certain areas that it considers to be in need of special treatment for certain purposes.

This can include the protection of development from natural hazards, the appearance of buildings, revitalization of a commercial areas or the protection of the natural environment.



A development permit area must include **four (4)** key elements:

- 1. Purpose (objectives justifying the designation);
- 2. Guidelines (how the objectives will be met);
- 3. Triggers (what development requires a permit); and
- 4. Ares Affected (a map of where the DP applies).



.1 ESDP Area Objective:

... to minimize the impact of development on the natural environment.







.2 ESDP Area Guidelines:

To protect the following:

- Native & Nesting Trees;
- Habitat Connectivity / Corridors;
- Grasslands;
- Riparian & Wetlands; and
- Rock Outcrops.

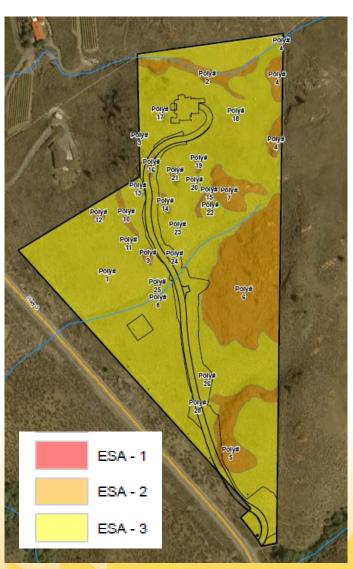
Assessments are required from a qualified environmental professional (QEP) - Professional Reliance Model.









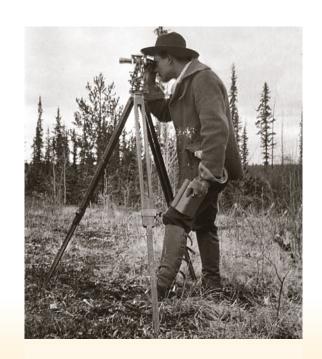


Professional Reliance Model

 Permits are issued based on reports and recommendations prepared by a Qualified **Environmental** Professional (QEP) retained by a property owner.



.3 Development requiring an ESDP:



Subdivision



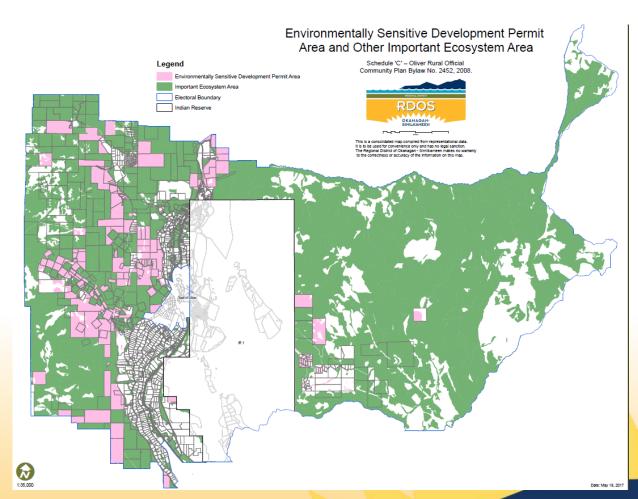
Building construction



Alteration of land



.4 A Map of Designated Areas:



Areas designated as ESDP comprise lands with "high" & "very high" assessed values.

Excludes:

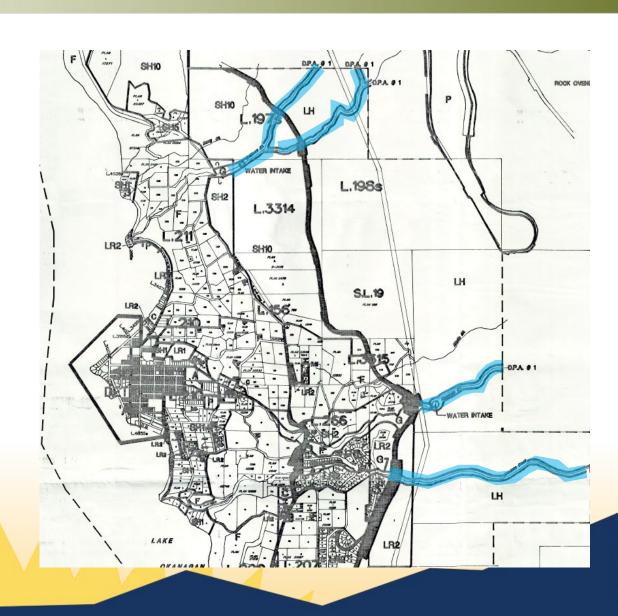
- Crown land;
- ALR lands; and
- Residential zoned land*.



History of Development Permits in the RDOS

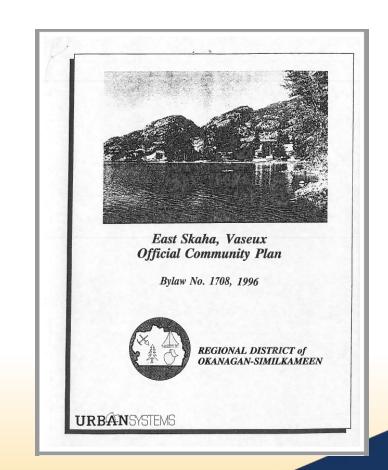


- First DPs were implemented in Electoral Area "E" (Naramata) in 1994;
- Environmental DP required development be setback 15.0 metres from Naramata, Robinson and Arawana Creeks;
- Objective was to protect community groundwater supply and quality up to intake point.





- First ESDP Area introduced in 1997 as part of a review of the Electoral Area "D" Official Community Plan (OCP) Bylaw.
- Challenges with ESDPs led to significant changes within 6 months of adoption of the OCP Bylaw (i.e. exemptions for residential and agricultural development are introduced).
- Would be 5 years before another ESDP was issued in Electoral Area "D" (i.e. 2002).





The revised ESDP Area regulations are subsequently applied to the following Electoral Areas:

- Electoral Area "I" (Kaleden / Apex) in 2000;
- Electoral Area "C" (Rural Oliver) in 2002;
- Electoral Area "A" (Rural Osoyoos) in 2005;
- Electoral Area "E" (Naramata) in 2007;
- Electoral Area "H" (Tulameen / Princeton Fringe) in 2012;
- Electoral Area "F" (West Bench / Faulder) in 2017.



Other RDOS Development Permit Area designations:

- Watercourse Development Permit (WDP)
 - > provincially mandated, revised in 2013, 2019 & 2022 ...
- Wildfire Hazard Development Permit (WHDP)
 - Not pursued in 2021 (DP considered an ineffective tool)
- Hillside Development Permit (HDP)
 - > revised in 2018 to only apply to subdivisions



Other Development Permit Area designations:

- Protection of Farming Development Permit (PFDP)
 - > revised in 2017 to only apply to subdivisions
- Commercial / Light Industrial ("form & character")
 - > abandoned in 2005.



ESDP Update (2014-17)





BYLAW 2421, 2007 - SCHEDULE 'A'

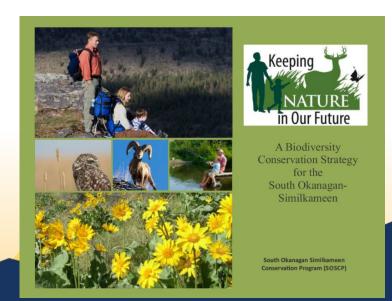
South Okanagan Sub-Regional Growth Strategy adopted by Board on April 1, 2010.

RGS recommends the creation of "an integrated biodiversity conservation strategy [that] protects priority sensitive ecosystems."



Biodiversity Strategy

- Completed by South Okanagan Similkameen Conservation Program between 2010 – 2013.
- Identified "which natural areas [in the Okanagan-Similkameen] should be protected and restored".
- Board resolves to accept "Keeping Nature in our Future" mapping as the basis for an update of OCP policies & ESDP Areas (September 5, 2013).









ESDP Area Update (2014-17)

Review of Development activity since 1997:

- 5,100+ Building Permits (BPs) issued:
 - > 2/3 are for residential construction
- 26 ESDPs issued:
 - 7 are related to non-residential construction; and
 - > 19 are related to subdivisions.



Issue:

Are ESDPs meeting the Board's objective of minimizing the impact of development on the natural environment?

- ➤ ESDP mapping suggested that large parts of the Regional District were subject to environmental protection;
- Almost all forms of development exempt from the need for a permit.



2017 Changes to ESDP Areas:

- new mapping and guidelines introduced;
- residential exemptions revised;
- Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) introduced; and
- assessments to be completed by Registered Professional Biologists (RPBio).



ESDP Permits Issued 1997-2021



Building Permits:

- 611 in 2021
- 525 in 2020
- 527 in 2019
- 515 in 2018

ESDPs triggered for approx. 10% of BPs (2021).



	Area "A"	Area "C"	Area "D"	Area "E"	Area "F"	Area "I"	Total
2017	3	2	9	1	0	[N/A]	15*
2018	10	7	17	2	2	1	39
2019	14	2	11	7	3	8	45
2020	11	3	6	7	6	7	40
2021	23	1	9	15	2	11	61
Total	61	15	52	32	13	27	200

^{*} ESDP's issued from June 15th to December 31st of 2017



ESDP issuance prior to 2017:

- 73% subdivisions;
- 27% non-residential development;
- 0% residential development

ESDP issuance after to 2017:

- 6.7% subdivisions;
- 7.5% non-residential development;
- 82.3% residential development;
- * 89% of ESDP's have been "Expedited".

[percentages calculated based 2019-20 permit numbers]



Issues with the Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA):

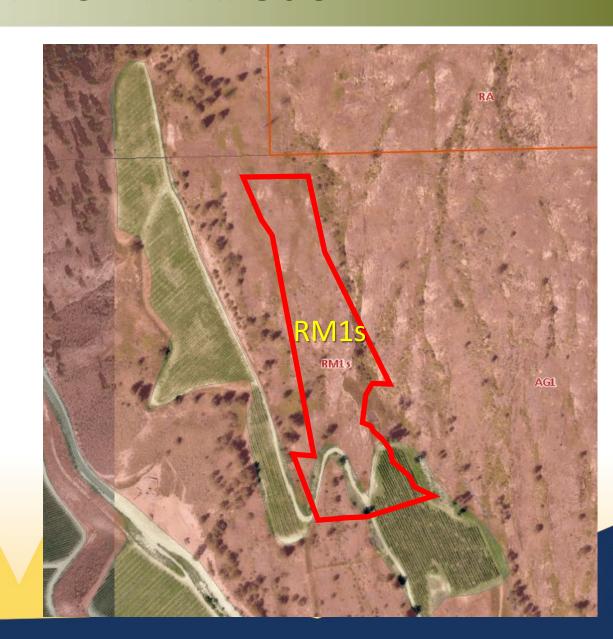
- being used by QEPs to justify complex developments and subdivisions;
- not clear that REA is providing a cost-effective option;
- use of Checklist by QEPs is not consistent or as intended;
- QEPs have expressed concern with title (i.e. "Rapid").



The Limitations of Development Permits



- Development Permit
 Guidelines are not regulations
 (i.e. more akin to suggestions);
- an ESDP designation cannot be used to prohibit a use or density allowed by zoning.





- A Development Permit cannot be denied!
- It's not "no", it's "not yet".
- A "refusal" must be accompanied by measures a property owner can take in order to meet the DP guidelines and obtain issuance of a permit.





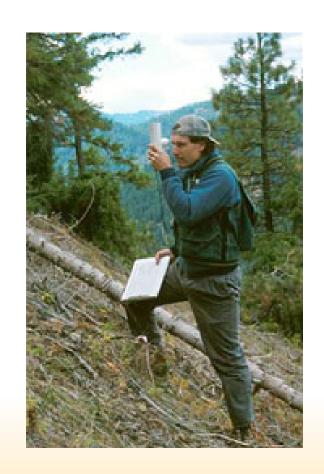
- It is an open question as to whether local governments can issue tickets for infractions in a development permit area.
- UBCM has lobbied provincial government to provide this authority.
- Provincial government believes this authority already exists.
- Principal recourse is injunctive action at BC Supreme Court (costly & time consuming).







- There is no authority under the Act to require post-approval monitoring;
- Landscaping bonds are rarely effective ("cost of doing business", expense of having Biologist confirm landscaping exceeds value of bond);
- RDOS does not have capacity to monitor or undertake remediation.





Professional Reliance Model

- Has the Regional District drafted ESDP Guidelines that provide sufficient guidance for QEPs to achieve outcomes in the "public interest"? (i.e. ... minimize the impact of development ...)
- QEPs cannot compel property owners to follow their recommendations (this is a local government responsibility);
- Given limitation of DPs, QEP latitude to direct development is limited.



Measuring Performance

- it is unknown if ESDPs are actually minimizing impacts of development on the environment;
- focus of ESDPs is building permits whereas successful environmental protection is understood to be prevention of fragmentation of sensitive lands (i.e. rezoning stage);
- anecdotal evidence suggests benefit of ESDP Area is in educating property owners of ESAs on their property, but this is not the objective of the ESDP Area.



Proposed Changes to the ESDP Area designation (Amendment Bylaw No. 2912)



RDOS Board Motion – September 3, 2020

- 1. that ESDPs shall only apply to subdivisions and rezonings;
- 2. that options be brought forward to make ESDPs more effective at the subdivision and rezoning stage; and
- 3. that ESDPs should not prevent the *FireSmarting* of properties.



1. ESDPs only apply to subdivisions and rezonings:

- Not triggered by rezoning;
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) can be requested;
- Such requests are based upon ESDP Area mapping (i.e. environmental sensitivity).



2. ESDPs be made more effective at the subdivision and rezoning stage:

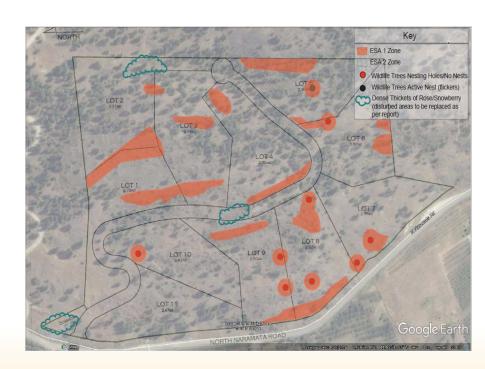
Will not support ... [rezoning] where it is determined that the proposed development is contrary to the ESDP Area Guidelines of this Plan and the impact cannot be mitigated to a level acceptable to the Regional Board.





2. ESDPs be made more effective at the subdivision and rezoning stage:

Subdivision should be planned, designed and implemented to protect environmentally sensitive areas. Habitats that provide for at-risk species, at-risk ecological communities and keystone species should be given priority for protection.





3. ESDPs not prevent the *FireSmarting* of properties:

If the vegetation and land disturbance is removed as an ESDP trigger, the Board's direction that "ESDPs should not prevent the *FireSmarting* of properties" becomes moot.





Examples



Legend

Road

Trellis Vines

Goblet Vines

Property Line

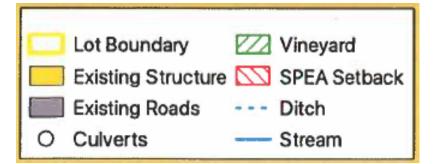
Gully

20m Contour

2008 ESDP







2021 ESDP







2021 ESDP Amendment













Un-permitted earthworks in an ESDP Area (rock crushing facility).



Proposed rezoning:
allow 1.0 ha parcel size to facilitate 40 lot subdivision.





Summary



Summary:

- development permits have significant limitations;
- not clear that a DP can limit impacts of development on the environment (e.g. supremacy of zoning);
- 2017 Amendments refocused ESDPs on the BP stage (i.e. has this created an ineffective "paper-pushing" scheme?);
- Staff support re-orienting ESDPs to subdivision and focusing on the environmental consequences of rezoning proposals.



Next Steps



Question and Answer (Q&A) Session:

- ➤ Monday February 21, 2022, from 7:00 8:30 p.m.
- Electronic meeting (Webex)
- > Staff available to answer questions from the public
- > Submit feedback on amendments by February 25, 2022

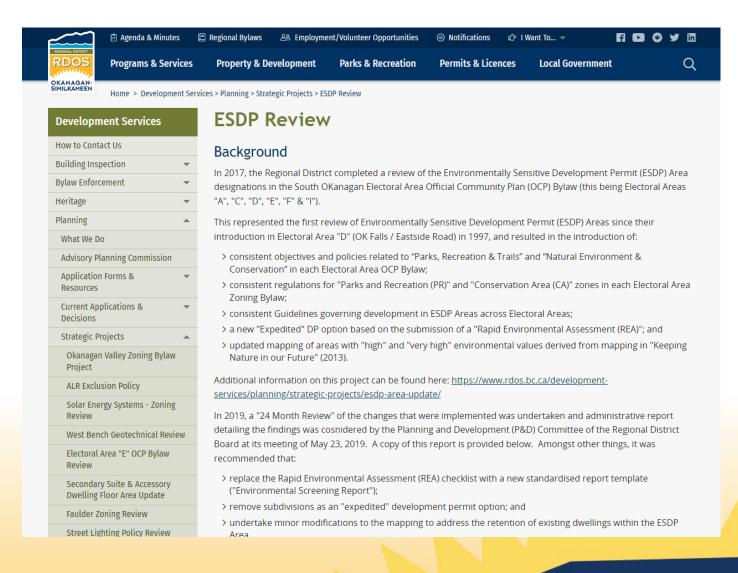
Board consideration of Amendment Bylaw No. 2912:

> 1st reading **tentatively** scheduled for **March 3, 2022**.



Stay up-to-date





Project web-page:

www.rdos.bc.ca

"Property & Development" →

"Planning, Zoning & Subdivision" →

"Strategic Projects" →

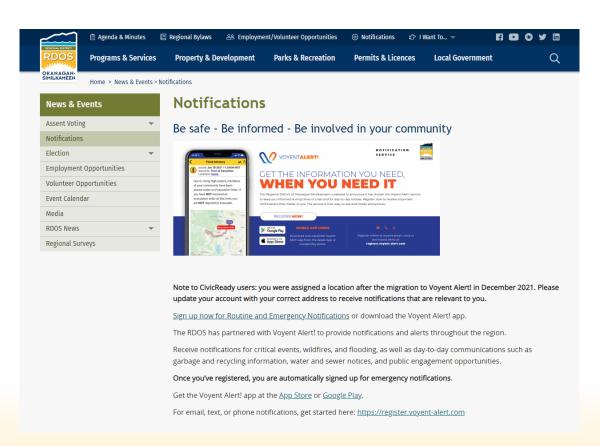
"ESDP Review".

- Draft documents
- Status updates
- Upcoming RDOS Board dates





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