

Environmentally Sensitive Development Permit Area Review

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING TUESDAY FEBRUARY 22, 2022



Presentation Outline:

- What is a Development Permit
- 2017 ESDP Update
- Overview of Amendment Bylaw No. 2912
- Limitations of Development Permits
- History of Development Permits in the RDOS
- Case Studies
- Summary
- Next Steps



Development Permits What are they?



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

- **1. Purpose:** "to minimize the impact of development on the natural environment."
- **2. Guidelines:** to protect grasslands, wetlands, etc. Professional Reliance Model.
- 3. Triggers: Subdivision, building permits and land disturbances.
- 4. Ares Affected: maps of environmentally sensitive areas.



2017 ESDP Update



Issue: Were 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.



ESDP Updates (2017):

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



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]



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 mapping of environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. ESDP Maps).



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

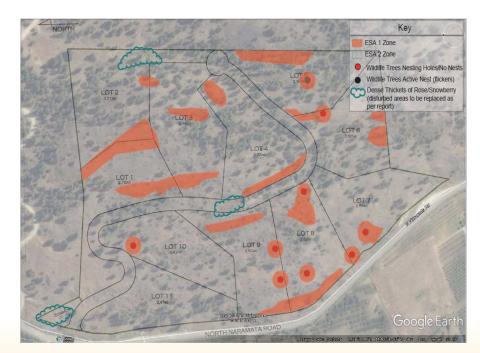
Will not support ... [rezoning] where it is determined that the proposed development is contrary to the ESDP Area Guidelines of this Plan and the impact cannot be mitigated to a level acceptable to the Regional Board.





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.

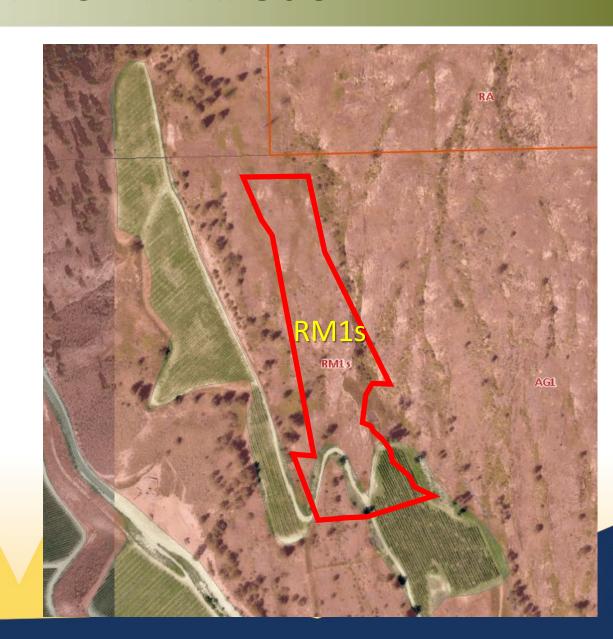




The Limitations of Development Permits



- 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.





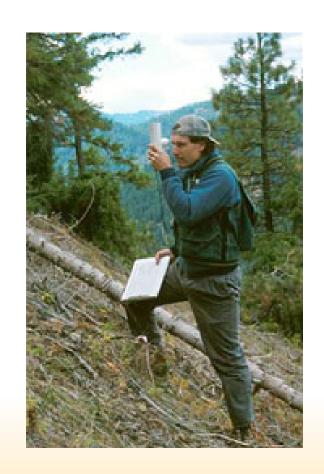
- It is an open question as to whether local governments can issue tickets for infractions in a development permit area.
- UBCM has lobbied provincial government to provide this authority.
- Provincial government believes this authority already exists.
- Principal recourse is injunctive action at BC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



History of Development Permits in the RDOS



Other RDOS Development Permit Area designations:

- Environmentally Sensitive Development Permit (ESDP)
 - > introduced between 1997-2017, revised in 1997 & 2017
- 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:

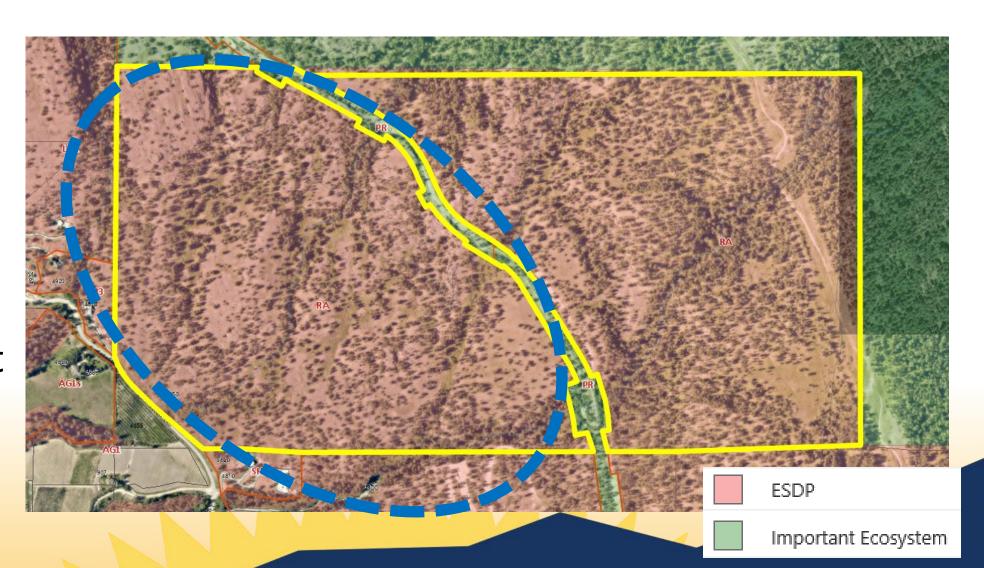
- Protection of Farming Development Permit (PFDP)
 - > revised in 2017 to only apply to subdivisions
- Commercial / Light Industrial ("form & character")
 - abandoned in 2005.
- Radio Frequency Interference (RFI)?
 - Observatory / concept only / never pursued legislatively.



Case Studies



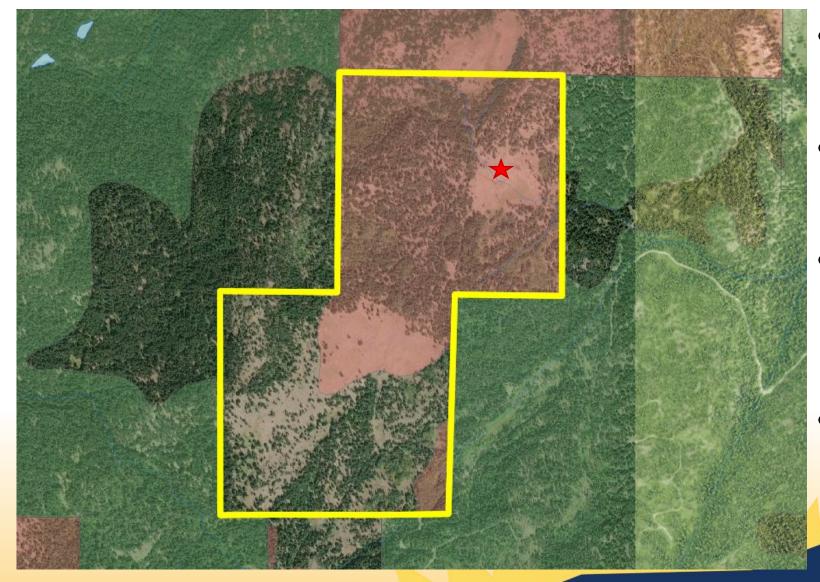
Proposed rezoning:
allow 1.0 ha parcel size to facilitate 40 lot subdivision.











- 135 ha parcel (334 acres).
- Approx. 2/3 of the property is ESDP.
- Applied to build a house with a footprint of 280 m² (3,016 sq. ft.).
- Staff time spent discussing best location for the house.





- Gravel Extraction.
- Not contemplated by approved ESDP.
- Enforcement by written letter(s).
- QEP recommended mitigation.
- Amended ESDP issued.







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



Legend

Road

Trellis Vines

Goblet Vines

Property Line

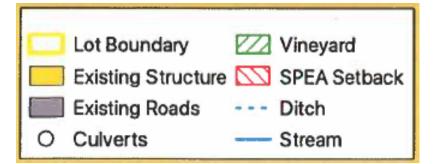
Gully

20m Contour

2008 ESDP







2021 ESDP







2021 ESDP Amendment





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



Next Steps

Tonight: Question and Answer (Q&A) Session

- > Submit feedback on amendments by February 25, 2022
- planning@rdos.bc.ca

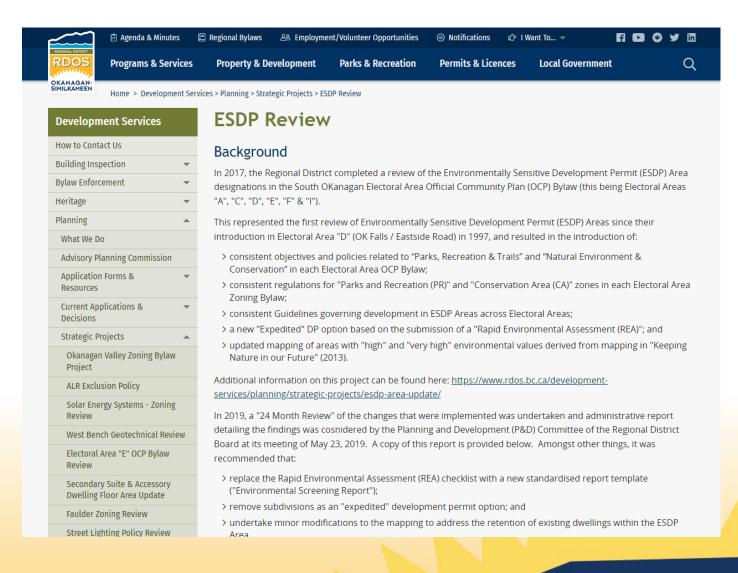
Board consideration of Amendment Bylaw No. 2912:

> 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" →

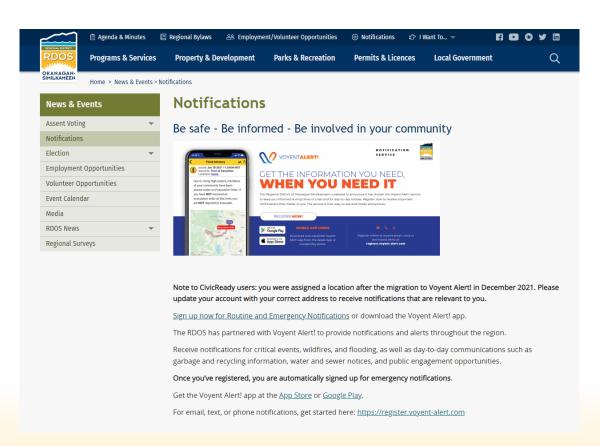
"ESDP Review".

- Draft documents
- Status updates
- Upcoming RDOS Board dates





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- Will take questions in turn;
- To indicate you want to speak, raise your "hand";
- If you called in, press *3 to "raise hand";
- If using a computer, press the "raise hand" button on the Webex screen;
- You will be unmuted when it is your turn to speak; and
- After you are done, press *3 or the raise hand button to take your hand down.

