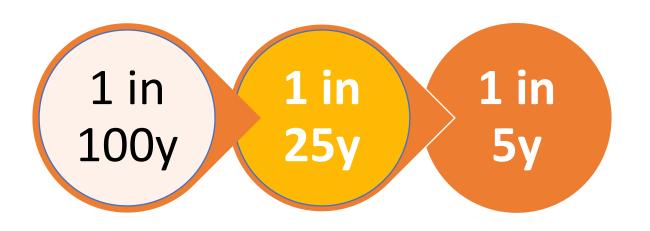




Climate Change Trends

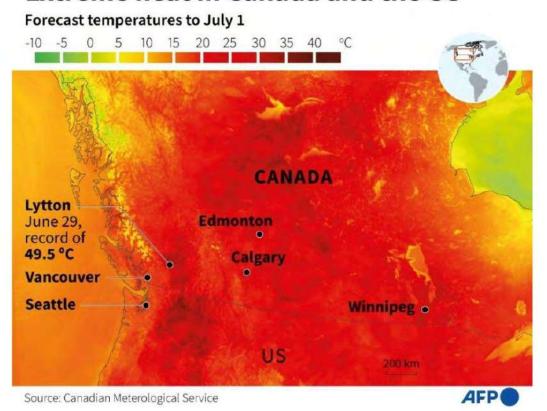
- Increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events creating more uncertainty
 - Extreme rainfall, prolonged drought and wildfire risk
 - Managing longer gradual changes (e.g. sea level rise)

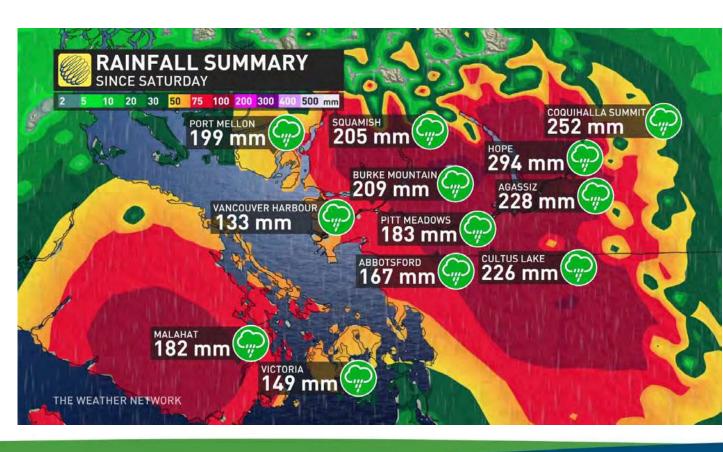




July 1 & Nov 5, 2021

Extreme heat in Canada and the US







RDN's Growth Management Framework (RGS)

Key strategies:

- Land Use Designations
- Growth Containment Boundaries
- Supporting Policies

Avoid sprawl.

Achieve Compact, Connected, Complete Communities.



2022 Summary of Indicators

Goal 1: Prepare	for Climate Change & Reduce Energy Consumption	
5	#1 Total community greenhouse gas emissions	
TE	#2 Per capita non-renewable energy use	Data last available 2012
	#3 Total community energy use	
Goal 2: Protect 1	the Environment	
- 0	#4 Total water consumption	Moving Towards
000	#5 Surface water quality (community watershed monitoring)	Stable
110	#6 Amount of land in protected areas	Moving Towards
Goal 3: Coordina	ate Land Use & Mobility	
4	#7 Number of households within a set distance (400 m) of employment lands, shopping, schools, transit and recreation facilities	Moving Towards
****	#8 Per capita transit use	Moving Towards
Goal 4: Concent	rate Housing & Jobs in Rural Village & Urban Growth Centres	
	#9 Population inside and outside the Growth Containment Boundary	Moving Towards
	#10 Density of dwelling units inside and outside the Growth Containment Boundary	Moving Towards
	#11 Diversity of land use (ratio) inside the Growth Containment Boundary	Stable
Goal 5: Enhance	Rural Integrity	
	#12 The number of new lots/units created through subdivision inside and outside the Growth Containment Boundary	Moving Towards
	#13 Number of parcels with Farm Status	Stable
	#14 The amount of land classified as Private Managed Forest Land	Moving Away

RGS Monitoring Indicators (2022)



Flood Management Project

- Mapping of 188 km of sea shoreline
- Updating floodplain maps for 3 rivers for which we have original Provincial mapping
- Risk assessments for significant assets
- Integrated into RDN asset design, including park services, pump stations and WWTP expansion

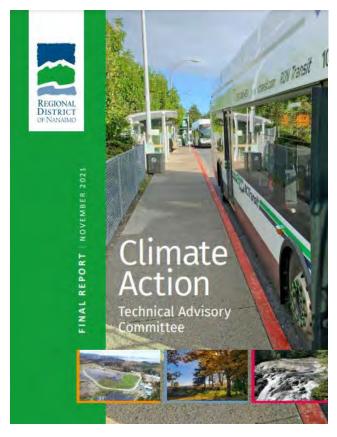


Prelim. Results (200-yr / YR 2100)

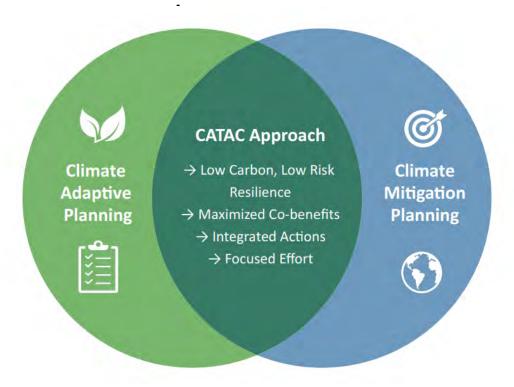
EXTREME RIVER FLOOD UNDER FUTURE CLIMATE CONDITIONS (Zoomed In)



Climate Action Technical Committee Final Report – December 2021



• Technical team, focused



CATAC Recommended Priorities



- Food security and local food systems
- Accelerated energy efficiency and decarbonization of new buildings

Work Plans - 2022-2024



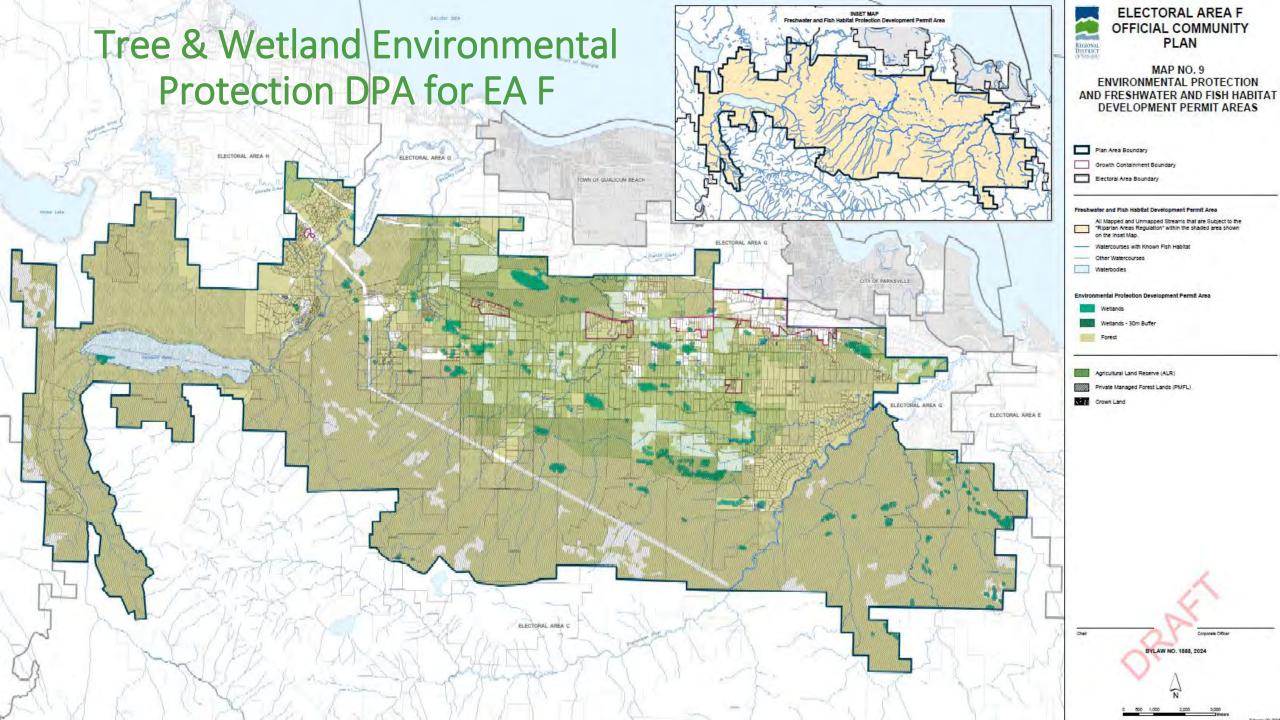
- Understanding and improving supply planning practices in region – DWWP and municipalities
- Natural asset inventory and pathway
- Future work addressing gaps



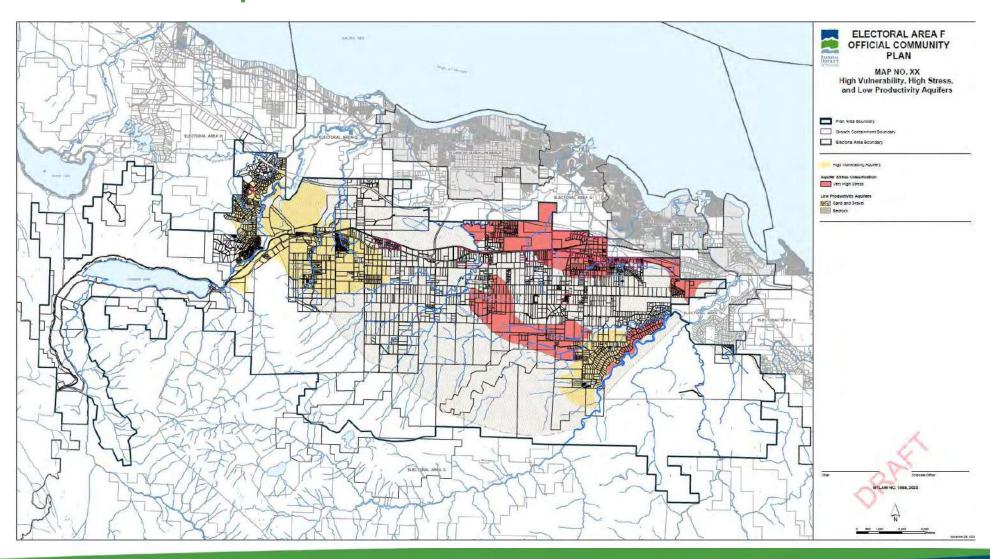
- Development permit areas
- Net Zero Building and localized energy generation
- Opportunities in building bylaw review



- Identifying barriers to renovation uptake
- Redesigning supports to residents, industry, suppliers
- Aiming for focused, effective program 2023/2024



Aquifer Protection DPA for EA F



2023 Provincial Aquifer Maps

Aquifer 221 Summary

Aquifer number 221

Year of mapping 2023

Aquifer name

Litho stratigraphic unit Salish Sediments

Descriptive location Parksville

Vulnerability @ High

Material type Sand and Gravel

Account of the Control of the Contro

Unconfined sand and gravel - deltaic

High

9.6

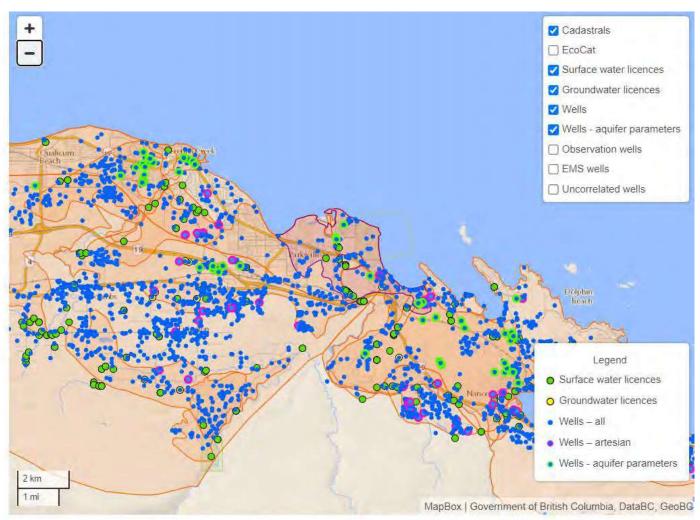
Quality concerns @

Productivity @

Subtype @

Size (km²)

Calculated well density @ Moderate



Rising Risk – Adapt or Expensive Victim?

- MIABC sees evolving liability risk for local governments around climate change & advises local governments can be held liable for:
 - Development decisions e.g., in areas of reasonably foreseeable hazards, such as flood plains or high-risk fire areas
 - Failure to properly design or maintain assets and infrastructure e.g., not maintaining equipment, or failure to update infrastructure to meet expected conditions of operation
- MIABC recommendations:
 - 1. Incorporate natural assets into AM plan.
 - 2. Consider how development decisions will impact drainage, flooding, slope stability, and wildfire risks.
 - 3. Have a written, preferably Board approved, policy establishing an inspection and maintenance plan for your engineered and natural assets.