



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

Peace River Regional District Board Committee of the Whole Meeting Agenda

May 28, 2020, 10:00 a.m.
1981 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC

Pages

1.	Call to Order	
2.	Adoption of Agenda	
3.	Gallery Comments or Questions	
4.	Delegations	
5.	Reports	
5.1	Temporary Use Permits, DS-COW-001	2
5.2	Treaty Land Entitlement in the Peace River Regional District, DS-COW-002	13
5.3	Resource Industries in Northeast BC, ADM-COW-001	30
6.	New Business	
7.	Media Questions	
8.	Adjournment	



REPORT

To: Committee of the Whole

Report Number: DS-COW-001

From: Tyra Henderson, Corporate Officer

Date: May 18, 2020

Subject: Temporary Use Permits

RECOMMENDATION: [Corporate Unweighted]

That the Committee of the Whole receive the May 18, 2020 report titled "Temporary Use Permits" for discussion.

BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:

At the April 9, 2020 Regional Board meeting, the following recommendation was presented to the Board and approved:

"That the Regional Board approve the temporary use permit waiver template, for use by property owners, that enables infrastructure to remain in place on properties upon the expiration of a Temporary User Permit, if desired by the property owner."

This recommendation arose as a result of a March 12, 2020 Regional Board meeting recommendation, which stated the following:

"That application of Resolution No. RD/18/12/20 from the December 14, 2018 Regional Board meeting which states:

"That a security deposit to guarantee site remediation and/or the completion of any terms and conditions imposed by the terms of a Temporary Use Permits (TUP), be required for all TUP applications"

be suspended until new guidelines for Temporary Use Permits can be brought forward to the Board; further, that in the interim, property owners be required to sign a waiver to relinquish any right to remediation of their property by any third party, including the proponent or the Peace River Regional District."

As the Regional Board has, over the past 5+ years, had many reports regarding Temporary Use Permits, the attached presentation has been compiled to facilitate a discussion regarding Temporary Use Permits. The goal of this presentation is to discuss the intended use of Temporary Use Permits. This includes discussion around situations in which a Temporary Use Permit is preferable over rezoning, the application of securities and/or waivers, and how Temporary Use Permits can be used moving forward in a manner that minimizes risks to the PRRD.

Following this discussion regarding Temporary Use Permits, staff will bring forward a report to a future Regional Board meeting identifying over-arching direction on the topic, particularly aiming to identify parameters around when securities or waivers should be sought.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS:

1. That the Committee of the Whole provide further direction.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELEVANCE:

- ☒ Organizational Effectiveness
- ☒ Comprehensive Policy Review

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION(S):

None at this time.

COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATION(S):

None at this time.

OTHER CONSIDERATION(S):

None at this time.

Attachments:

1. Temporary Use Permit Presentation





PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

Temporary Use Permits

Committee of the Whole
May 28th, 2020

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Outline

- Temporary Use Permits 101
- Challenges Regarding Temporary Use Permits
- Temporary Use Permit Considerations
- Questions for the Board
- Desired Outcomes and Confirm Direction

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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Desired Outcomes for Today

- Provide clarity and understanding of TUPs, including what need they fulfill, when they should be considered and when re-zoning is preferred
- Obtain a better sense of the challenges and risks associated with TUPs so that staff can minimize potential risks to the PRRD

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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Temporary Use Permits 101

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What is a Temporary Use Permit for?

A Temporary Use Permit allows a use of land, on a temporary basis, not otherwise permitted in the District's Zoning Bylaw.

The *Local Government Act* enables local governments to issue TUPs for the following purposes:

- to allow a use not permitted by a zoning bylaw for a limited time
- to specify conditions under which the TUP may be carried on
- to allow and regulate the construction of buildings or structures in respect of the use for which the permit is issued.

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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What are typical uses for Temporary Use Permits?

TUPs should **BE** considered for:

- Accommodating time-limited land uses
- Accommodating temporary commercial businesses
- Trial industrial and commercial land uses to determine if the use is an appropriate fit for the site
- Examples: worker camps, farmer's markets, temporary sawmills, gravel pits



TUPs should **NOT** be considered for:

- Permanent uses that are different to the prescribed land use from the applicable zoning bylaw
- Uses that are not desired by the PRRD for a specific site
- Uses that are desired in the PRRD for more than one site, where a rezoning application or zoning amendment would be more applicable
- Examples: RV park, fitness facility, campsite, school, recreational vehicle and boat storage

In the PRRD, TUPs are commonly used for worker camps, oil & gas storage equipment, and card lock fuel stations

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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Legal Aspects of Temporary Use Permits

Local Government Act:

- Under the *Local Government Act* Section 493, an OCP or a Zoning Bylaw may:
 - Designate areas where a temporary use maybe allowed
 - Specify general conditions regarding the issues of temporary use permits in those areas

Agricultural Land Commission:

- In the past, the ALC had up to 20-year allowances for non-farm/temporary uses
- Currently, the ALC does not consider time periods for non-farm use applications – permissions for non-farm uses will either be granted or denied for a piece of land

Other Local Governments:

- Chetwynd, Fort St. John, Dawson Creek, Tumbler Ridge, Hudson's Hope, Northern Rockies RD, Fraiser-Fort George RD, and Cariboo RD all use temporary use permits as a tool for land use planning

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS



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PRRD Concerns Regarding Temporary Use Permits

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Challenges Regarding TUPs

- Stifling development in the Regional District
- Liability of the PRRD
- Absentee landowners
- Difficulty to administer
- Lack of predictable process
- TUPs can be a tool for good planning
- Difficulty enforcing conditions on a TUP
- Clarity on when to recommend a re-zoning instead of a TUP

Are there any other challenges concerning TUPs that are not stated above?

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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Temporary Use Permit Considerations

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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Temporary Use Permit Considerations

West Peace Fringe Area Official Community Plan

- Temporary use permits may be renewed only once and should be discouraged from re-application in favour of being considered through a re-zoning amendment process.

South Peace Fringe Area Official Community Plan

- Temporary use permits may be renewed only once and should be discouraged from re-application in favour of being considered through a zoning amendment process.

North Peace Fringe Area Official Community Plan



- Temporary Use Permits may be renewed only once and shall be discouraged from re-application in favour of being considered through a zoning amendment process.

Rural Official Community Plan

- Temporary use permits may be renewed only once and should be discouraged from re-application in favour of being considered through a re-zoning amendment process.

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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Temporary Use Permit Considerations

Security

- Ensures the temporary use is removed and the site is appropriately restored in accordance with the TUP terms and conditions and might change with each application
- The amount can be flexible depending on the application or intensity of use

Waiver

- Enables infrastructure to remain on properties when the Temporary Use Permit expires if desired by the property owner
- Remove liability from the PRRD to undertake remediation when the Temporary Use Permit expires

Renewals

- Local Government Act* Section 497: A person to whom a temporary use permit has been issued may apply to have the permit renewed, subject to the restriction that a temporary use permit may be renewed only once

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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Questions for the Board

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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Questions to Consider

- What is the PRRD's purpose of TUPs? What does the PRRD want to use TUPs for?
 - Is it to encourage development, provide flexibility, for tracking uses not permitted by a zoning bylaw?
- What are your concerns about TUPs in the future?
 - Do you see any potential challenges arising?
- What is the process that is followed for TUPs?
 - Is it clear to the residents in the PRRD?
- What are the biggest challenges around TUPs in the PRRD?
 - Tracking, securities, consistency, locations?

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS


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Desired Outcomes and Direction

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | Place Title of Presentation Here

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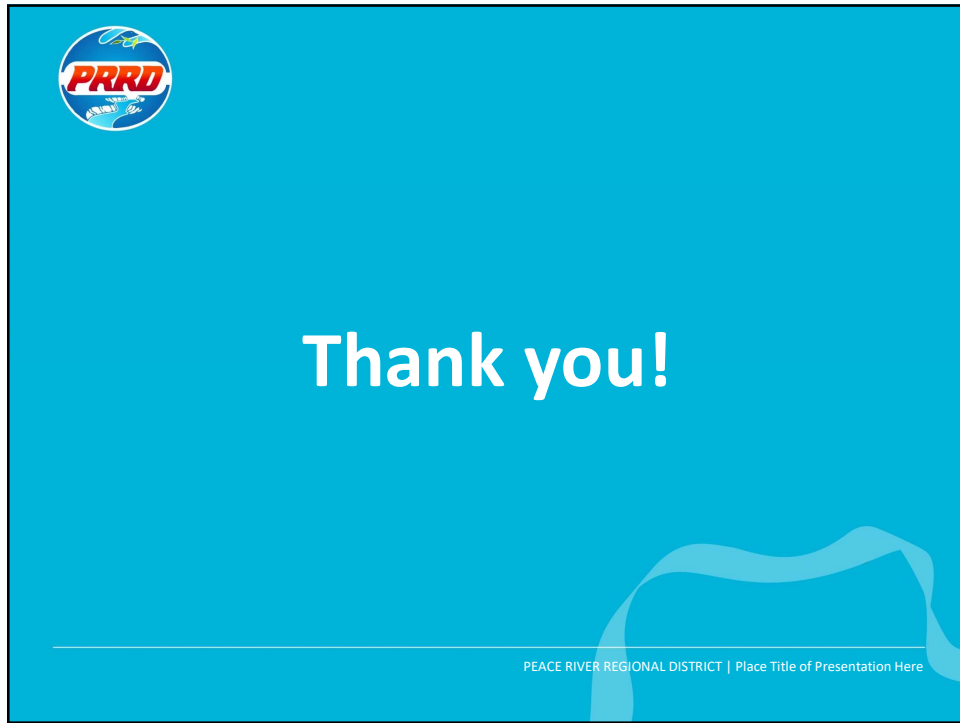


Desired Outcomes and Direction

- Has everyone been heard? Is there anything that has not yet been able to be expressed?
- What are the key aspects that TUPs need to fulfill for the PRRD?
- Is there clarity on when a TUP may be considered and when a rezoning is preferred?
- Is everyone adequately satisfied with moving forward? How should the PRRD proceed?

PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | TEMPORARY USE PERMITS

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REPORT

To: Committee of the Whole

Report Number: DS-COW-002

From: Tyra Henderson, Corporate Officer

Date: May 14, 2020

Subject: Treaty Land Entitlement in the Peace River Regional District**RECOMMENDATION: [Corporate Unweighted]**

That the Committee of the Whole receive the May 14, 2020 report titled "Treaty Land Entitlement in the Peace River Regional District", which provides an overview of the Treaty Land Entitlement areas of interest that have been identified by Doig River First Nation, Blueberry River First Nation, Saulteau First Nations, Halfway River First Nation, and West Moberly First Nations, for discussion.

BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:

The Province of British Columbia is in discussions with five Treaty 8 First Nations in northeast B.C. about potential land transfers. The Province is working to transfer lands which have been owed to Treaty 8 First Nations for more than 100 years, and to transfer land to accommodate those Treaty 8 First Nations for the impacts on their treaty rights from the Site C Clean Energy Project.

The Province will fulfill land transfers through Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) settlements and Site C Tripartite Land Agreements (TLA). At the time of this report, Blueberry River First Nation, and West Moberly First Nations do not have Site C Land Parcels identified, and Doig River First Nation Site C land parcel information is not available. Below is a table with information that is available to the public from the Province's website that includes maps of the areas of interest.

	Doig River First Nation	Blueberry River First Nation	Saulteau First Nations	Halfway River First Nation	West Moberly First Nations
TLE Parcel	Areas of interest identified	Areas of interest identified	Areas of interest identified	Areas of interest identified	Areas of interest identified
Site C Land Parcels (TLA)	Pending	N/A	Areas of interest identified	Areas of interest identified	N/A

Table 1: Link to the Ministry's webpage: <https://engage.gov.bc.ca/govtogetherbc/consultation/land-transfers-in-northeast-british-columbia/>

Staff have compiled information on the proposed TLE and TLA areas of interest and identified PRRD Official Community Plan designations, and other PRRD policies that impact the lands. The intent of this research was for the PRRD to review current plans and policies and how they apply to the identified areas of interest. It should be noted that many of the PRRD's Official Community Plans were developed prior to any significant discussions regarding TLE or TLA in the region, and therefore any related language is minimal and general in nature.

Summary of Findings

In general, the majority of the areas of interest are rural and far from development. Below are observations as they relate to each Nation's identified areas of interest. Depending on if lands remain fee simple, additional provincial regulations may also apply.

Doig River First Nation

The majority of areas of interest are rural/back country and designated Agricultural-Rural within the Rural OCP.

Blueberry River First Nation

The areas of interest on the west and east side of Charlie Lake, around the Red Creek area, and to the northwest of Charlie Lake are all within the Agricultural land use designation of the North Peace Fringe Area (NPFA OCP). A number of policies and guidelines currently would apply to the areas of interest close to Charlie Lake, specifically the Watershed Reserve Development Permit Area, Charlie Lake Watershed Reserve No. 0288651, Subdivision and Development Guidelines, and Lakeshore Development Guidelines.

Two additional areas of interest are designated as Agricultural-Rural within the Rural OCP.

The remaining areas of interest are located outside of any PRRD planning boundaries.

Saulteau First Nations

Many areas of interest are situated within the West Peace Fringe Area OCP, where land use designations include Agricultural, Open Space, and Moberly Lake Settlement. In addition, there are also many areas of interest that are located outside of any PRRD planning boundaries.

Saulteau First Nations have both TLE and TLA areas identified, and many are within either the District of Hudson's Hope or the District of Tumbler Ridge's boundaries.

Halfway River First Nation

There are two TLE areas of interest identified, and one TLA area of interest identified, which overlap. These areas are designated Agricultural-Rural in the Rural OCP.

West Moberly First Nations

Areas of interest were discussed during the West Peace Fringe Area OCP update process. A few areas of interest are within the PRRD Mandatory Building Permit Area and some are in the Moberly Lake Settlement land use designation.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS:

1. That the Committee of the Whole provide further direction.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELEVANCE:

- ☒ Partnerships
- ☒ Collaboration with Local and First Nations governments

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION(S):

None at this time.

COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATION(S):

None at this time.

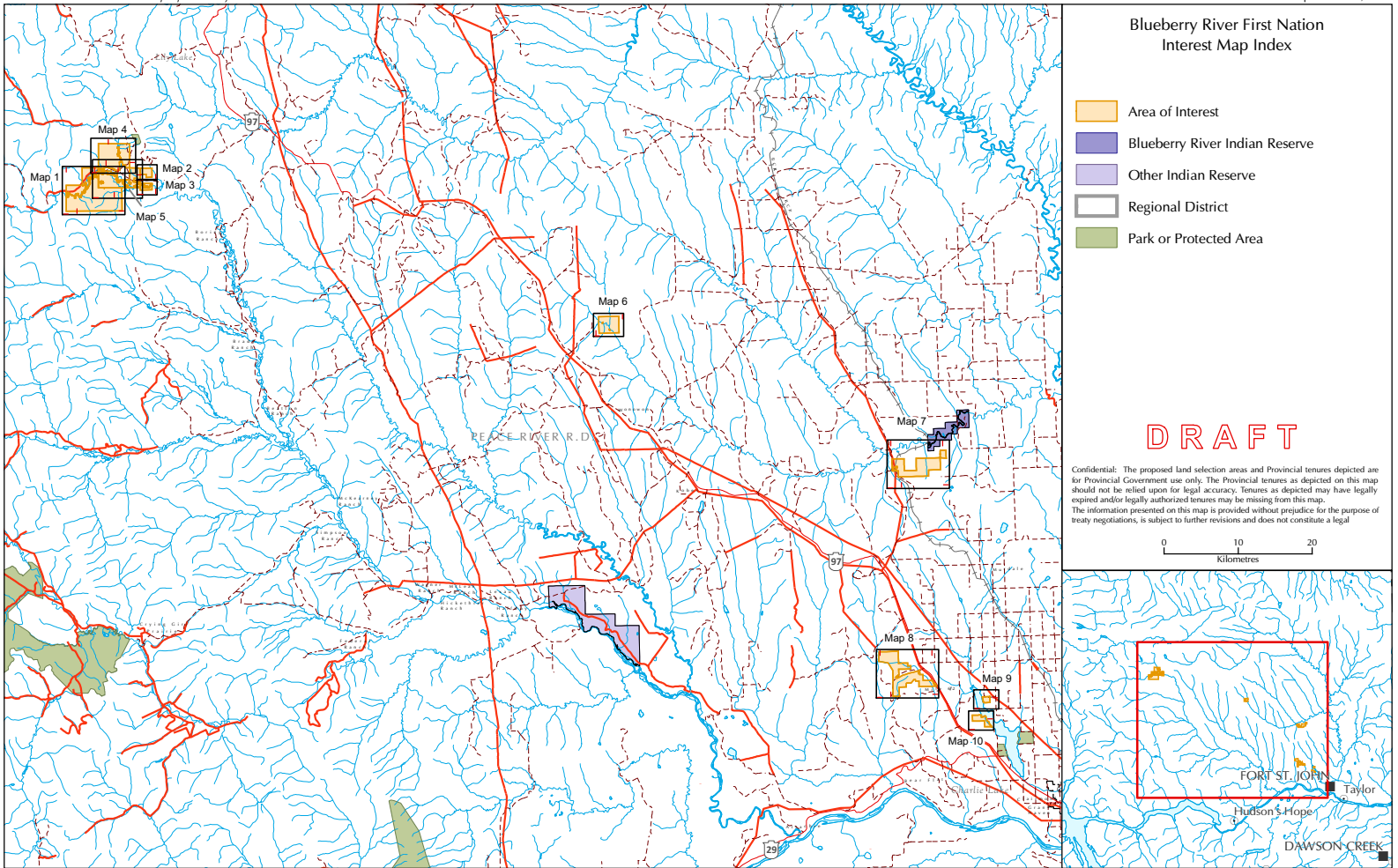
OTHER CONSIDERATION(S):

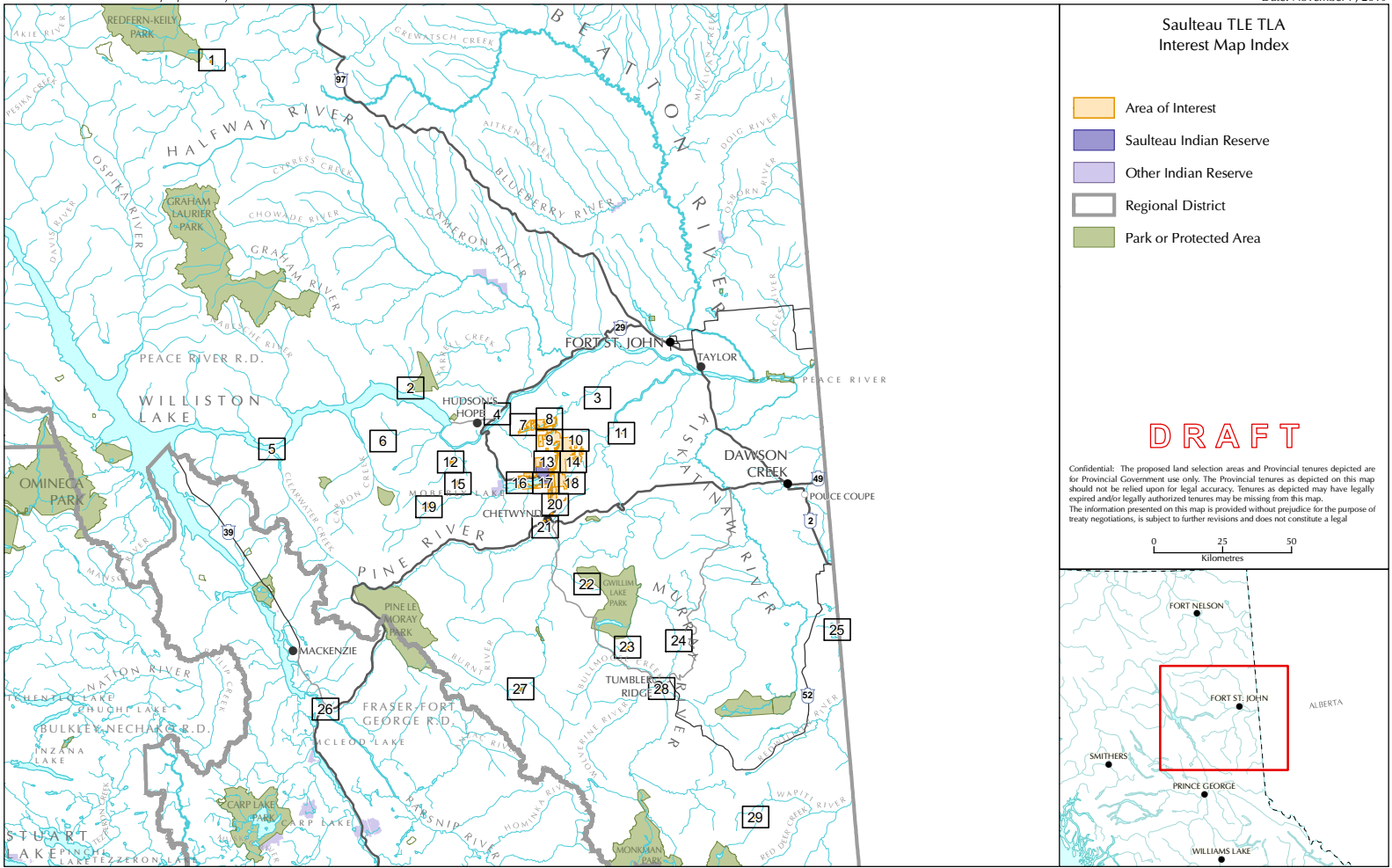
None at this time.

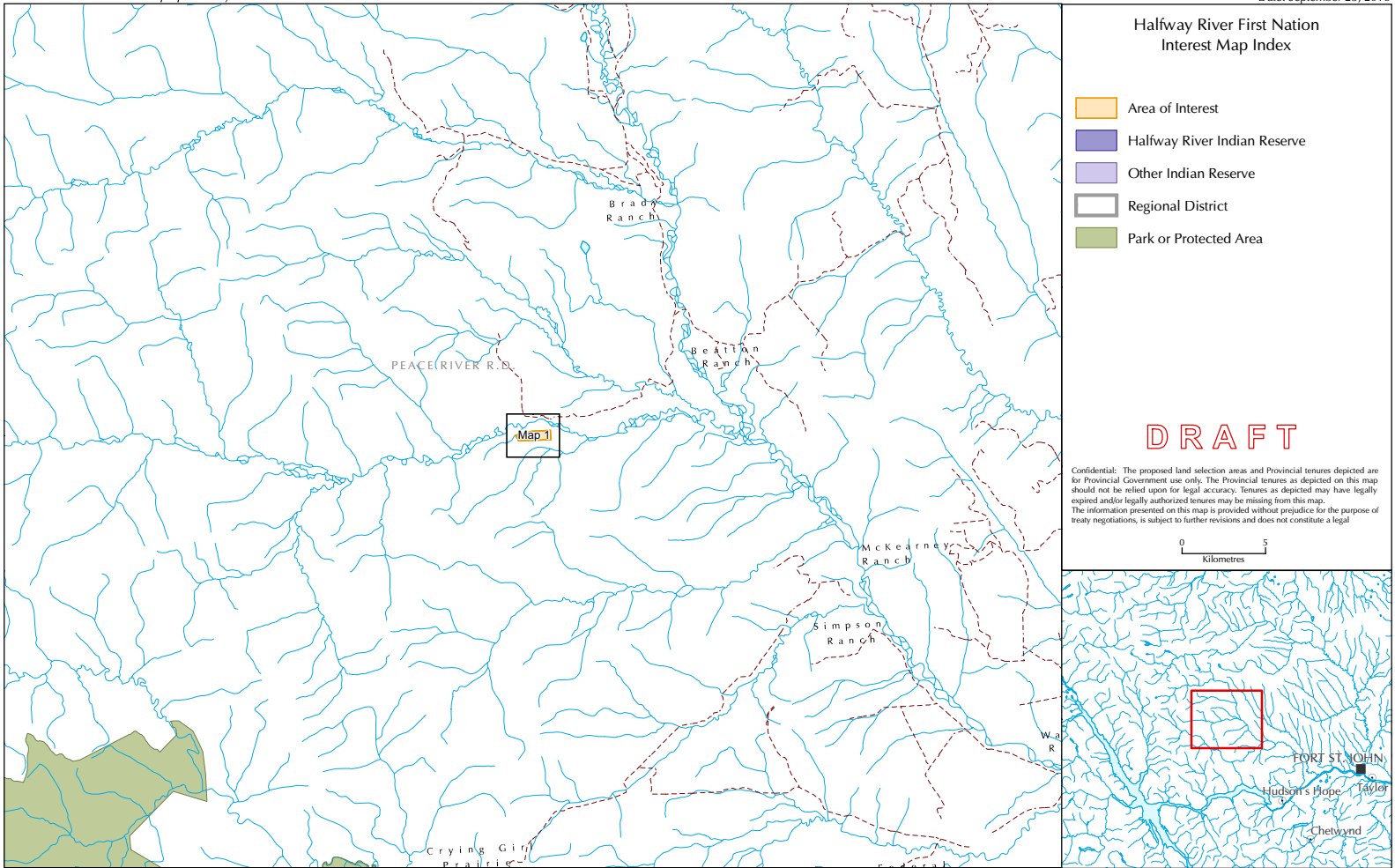
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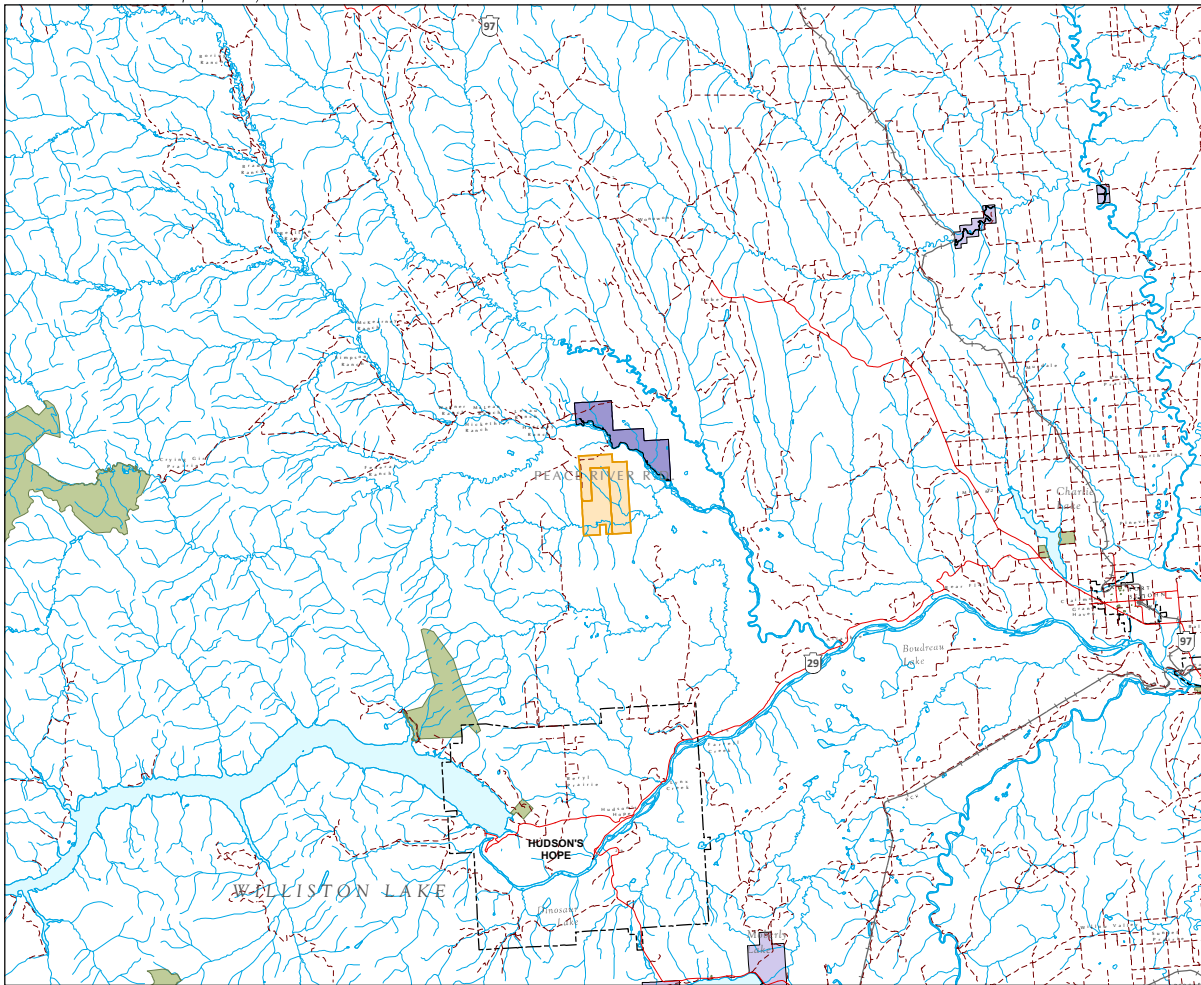
1. Attachment: Doig River First Nation Areas of Interest Overview Map
2. Attachment: Blueberry River First Nation Areas of Interest Overview Map
3. Attachment: Saulteau First Nations Areas of Interest Overview Map
4. Attachment: Halfway River First Nation Areas of Interest Overview Map
5. Attachment: West Moberly First Nations Areas of Interest Overview Map
6. Attachment: Government of British Columbia Information Package Land Transfer Fact Sheet











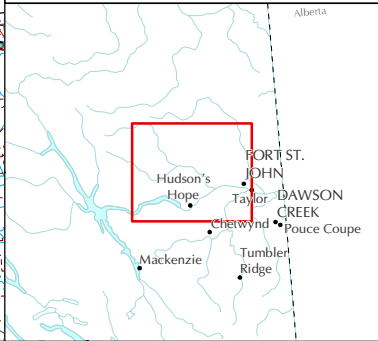
Halfway River First Nation Interest Map Index

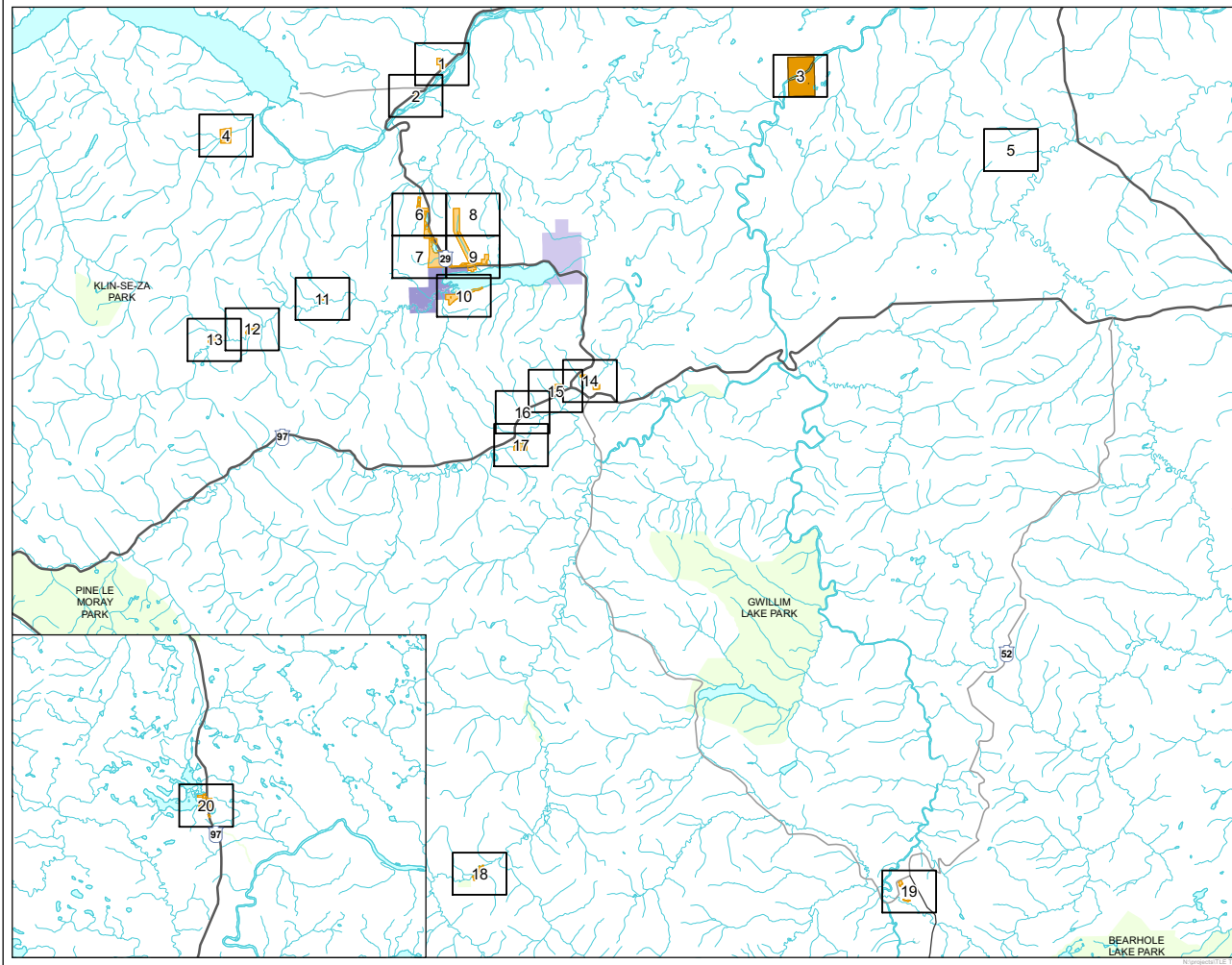
- Area of Interest
- Halfway River Indian Reserve
- Other Indian Reserve
- Regional District
- Park or Protected Area

DRAFT

Confidential: The proposed land selection areas and Provincial tenures depicted are for Provincial Government use only. The Provincial tenures as depicted on this map should not be relied upon for legal accuracy. Tenures as depicted may have legally expired and/or legally authorized tenures may be missing from this map. The information presented on this map is provided without prejudice for the purpose of treaty negotiations, is subject to further revisions and does not constitute a legal

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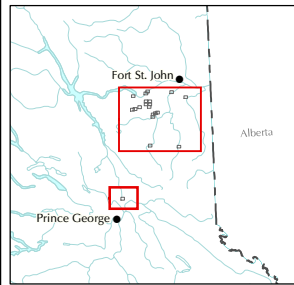
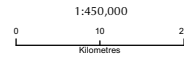


West Moberly First Nation TLE Area of Interest Map Atlas Overview

- Additional Land
- Shortfall Land
- West Moberly First Nation Indian Reserve
- Other Indian Reserve
- Park or Protected Area
- Municipality

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DRAFT



Produced by: GeoBC
Created by: Decision Support Section
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Date: January 31, 2020
Produced for:
Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation



INFORMATION PACKAGE

Treaty Land Entitlement and Site C Agreement
Land Transfers in Northeast B.C.

Part 1: Land Transfer Fact Sheet

March 11 & 12, 2020

Introduction

This Fact Sheet, [Part 1](#) of the Land Transfer Information Package, provides general information about the land transfer process for Treaty Land Entitlement and Site C Agreements to support engagement with stakeholders, including tenure holders and the public.

About Treaty 8

Treaty 8 is the largest of 11 numbered, historic treaties in Canada and the only one of the numbered treaties signed with First Nations in British Columbia. Eight First Nations communities in Northeast B.C. are signatories to Treaty 8: Blueberry River, Doig River, Fort Nelson, Halfway River, McLeod Lake, Prophet River, Saulteau, and West Moberly First Nations.

Treaty 8 provides for reserve land and sets out the constitutionally protected hunting, fishing and trapping rights of each First Nation within Treaty 8 territory. However, some Treaty 8 Nations did not receive all the lands promised to them at the time the treaty was signed.

The Province's goal is to help right this long-standing injustice and move reconciliation forward with Treaty 8 First Nations – fairly and justly – in a way that responds to their communities' needs. The provincial government is taking steps to provide lands owed to Treaty 8 First Nations for more than 100 years through Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement and Lands Agreements.

The Province is also working to provide lands to recognize the impacts of the Site C project on Treaty 8 First Nations' treaty rights through Site C Land Agreements.

These agreements are expected to stimulate positive economic activity and growth. They also have the potential for new environmental conservation opportunities in Northeast B.C., such as the Doig River Tripartite Land Agreement with B.C. and BC Hydro to recommend land measures, parks and protected areas.

Reconciliation

British Columbia is committed to reconciliation with Indigenous peoples. This document refers to Indigenous peoples broadly, and refers to Aboriginal as a specific term defined in the *Constitution Act of 1982* in s.35 (1), that includes First Nations, Métis and Inuit.

Reconciliation addresses the ongoing effects of colonial policies and practices on Indigenous peoples and seeks to establish and maintain mutually respectful relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples.

One important way the provincial government is advancing reconciliation is bringing into force legislation to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – the first province in Canada to do so.

“Reconciliation is the work of individuals, institutions, and of government – but reconciliation is not the work of a single year,”
(Joanne Laucius, Ottawa Citizen).

On November 26, 2019 the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* passed unanimously in the B.C. Legislature, creating a framework for reconciliation in B.C.

Court decision after court decision has upheld the Indigenous title and rights, and directed government to take action to address rights and title. The legislation gives us a path forward, creating clarity and predictability for all people in British Columbia. Providing lands to settle Treaty Land Entitlement, and providing lands and other measures to accommodate for the adverse impacts of Site C, are examples of this approach.

Treaty Rights

As long-time occupants of these lands, Aboriginal peoples have a unique legal status that provides inherent Aboriginal rights which are protected under Section 35 of the *Constitution Act* of Canada, 1982. The *Constitution Act* recognizes Aboriginal rights, treaties, and treaty rights.

In the case of Treaty 8, First Nations have treaty rights to hunt, trap and fish in all areas within Treaty 8, as well as any practices that support those rights.

About Land Transfers in Northeast B.C.

The Province is engaged in two types of land transfers with Treaty 8 First Nations in Northeast B.C.:

- Treaty Land Entitlement
- Site C Land Agreements

The Province is working with Treaty 8 First Nations to identify Crown lands for transfer under Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement and Site C Land Agreements. Some of the lands will be transferred as Federal Indian Reserves and some lands will transfer as fee simple (private) lands.

This process takes time, and the Province will take the time necessary to gather, review and assess input from all engagement activities in order to make recommendations for land parcel transfers. This process includes a detailed agency review, consultation with First Nations and tenure holders and stakeholder feedback and comments.

These agreements will only be finalized after stakeholder consultation takes place and stakeholder input is considered.

Total Quantum of Land Transfers

B.C. expects the total amount of land transferred for both Treaty Land Entitlement and Site C Land Agreements to be approximately 65,000 hectares of Crown land. Specific amounts of land for each First Nation have yet to be confirmed. Final decisions on any Crown land parcels will not be made until input from stakeholders has been considered.

Purpose of Treaty Land Entitlement

Background

Treaty Land Entitlement is a specific claim for land that should have been provided to Treaty 8 First Nations when the Treaty was signed, between 1899 and 1900.

Treaty land was allocated on a per-person basis, but many members were away for seasonal activities when their Nations' populations were surveyed.

As a result, some First Nations did not receive all the land they were owed.

Treaty Land Entitlement is intended to help right this historic wrong by providing reserve land to those Nations that have been owed additional land to since 1914.

The Province is negotiating with Saulteau, Doig River, Blueberry River, Halfway River and West Moberly First Nations and the federal government to identify suitable Crown lands

that may be transferred as reserve land or as fee simple (private) land. Treaty Land Entitlement settlement in B.C. is only with these Treaty 8 First Nations.

The Treaty Land Entitlement settlement will release the federal and provincial governments from the Treaty Land Entitlement legal claim for land that should have been provided to First Nations when Treaty 8 was first signed. The Treaty Land Entitlement Lands Agreement with each First Nation will set out the process for land transfers.

First Nations and the federal government in other provinces across Canada have Treaty Land Entitlement settlements in place, and B.C.'s process is following those settlement models.

Purpose of Site C Land Agreements

Background

Site C is the third dam and hydroelectric generating station to be constructed on the Peace River in Northeast B.C. The provincial and federal governments ran a Joint Review Panel that examined the project's impacts on First Nations and held a public hearing on the project. The Joint Review Panel report found that the Site C project would, "significantly affect the current use of land and resources for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples..." (Joint Review Panel Report, May 1, 2014)

Site C Land Agreements

The Province, BC Hydro and some Treaty 8 First Nations have signed Site C Land Agreements that commit to providing Crown land in fee simple (private land) to compensate First Nations for the impacts of the Site C project on their treaty rights. Doig River, Halfway River and Saulteau First Nations and McLeod Lake Indian Band have signed Site C Land Agreements at this time. Blueberry River, West Moberly and Prophet River First Nations are also eligible for Site C Land Agreements.

The Joint Review Panel determined that Site C will have adverse impacts to the hunting, fishing and trapping rights of some Treaty 8

Treaty Land Entitlement

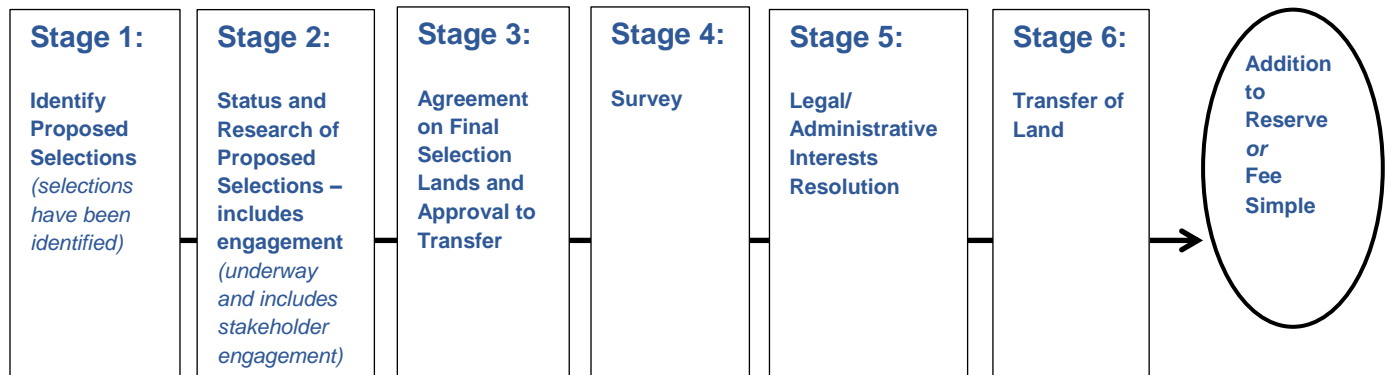
- **Historic Treaty Settlement**
- Shortfall lands: owed for over 100 years as part of Treaty No. 8 for Federal Reserve creation.
- Additional lands: sold at fair market value as part of reconciliation for Treaty Land Entitlement as fee simple (private) or Federal Reserve land.

Site C Land Agreements

- **Accommodation for project impacts**
- Lands to accommodate for the adverse impacts of the Site C project to Treaty 8 rights.
- Lands will be transferred in fee simple (private) and the First Nations may apply to have some of their fee simple lands added to existing reserve land.

The Land Transfer Process

The following diagram depicts the provincial Land Transfer Process in six stages:



The Province is currently in Stage 2 of the land transfer process and is working to address all of the encumbrances overlapping the land selection parcels.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Province is engaging with a number of stakeholders on land transfers:

- Tenure holders
- Local governments
- Interest groups (industry, recreation, conservation, etc.)
- Public

The Province is providing opportunities for stakeholders to voice interests and concerns about proposed land transfers by holding meetings and open houses with key interested stakeholders and members of the public. We will hear and record stakeholder's feedback on proposed parcels and consider stakeholder's interests, together with all other relevant information, including any potential impacts. The Province and First Nations may propose parcel changes to mitigate any concerns we hear. We will develop a 'What we Heard' report, keep stakeholders informed about the land transfer process, report out on land transfer decisions, and provide feedback on how stakeholder's input was considered in making decisions.

A Northeast Roundtable has also been established, with representation from local government, industry, public interest groups and First Nations. The aim is to discuss agreements that the Province is building with Treaty 8 First Nations, help the Province to understand stakeholder interests, and help improve public awareness and understanding of reconciliation with First Nations.

Concerns and input from tenure and licence holders, local governments, stakeholders and the public will be considered before decisions are made on transferring land parcels.

The Province will work to address tenure holder interests around existing tenures, licenses or leases on Crown land that are designated for transfer of ownership to First Nations.

The Province will only agree on the final selection of lands once an approach has been developed for land parcels that overlap with tenures, and stakeholder concerns have been heard and considered.

Stakeholder engagement timeframes vary for each of the Treaty Land Entitlement First Nations land parcels.

Stakeholder engagement happens in Stage 2 of the land transfer process. The Province has been engaging on Treaty Land Entitlement with stakeholders since 2016, and since 2017, stakeholders have been providing feedback on land parcels put forward for input, through focus group meetings, the Northeast Roundtable, and at public open houses.

How to provide feedback

Members of the public are invited to provide written comments about how they may be impacted by proposed land transfers for both TLE settlements and Site C Land Agreements. Comments may be submitted by letter or e-mail to:

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
370-10003 110th Avenue
Fort St. John, BC V1J 6M7
E-mail: MIRR.Northeast@gov.bc.ca

How will my feedback be considered?

We will compile your feedback in a detailed record, which will be taken into consideration before decisions are made on the transfer of Crown lands through TLE settlements and Site C Land Agreements.





REPORT

To: Committee of the Whole

Report Number: ADM-COW-001

From: Crystal Brown, Electoral Area Manager

Date: January 14, 2020

Subject: Resource Industries in Northeast BC

RECOMMENDATION: [Corporate Unweighted]

That the Committee of the Whole discuss options on how to advocate for resource industries in Northeast BC.

BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:

'Over a Barrel', a short political documentary, was released on October 8, 2019. The film explores activism against the Canadian oil and gas industry, and how foreign funding has been used to land lock and cut off Canadian oil from global markets. A video link was emailed to the Regional Board on January 17, 2020.

On November 28, 2019, the Regional Board resolved "that a discussion on how to advocate for resource industries in Northeast BC be held at a future Committee of the Whole meeting". The Regional Board deferred this report at both the January and February 2020 Committee of the Whole meetings.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS:

1. That the Committee of the Whole provide further direction.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELEVANCE:

☒ Not Applicable to Strategic Plan.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION(S):

There is no financial impact to the Peace River Regional District at this time.

COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATION(S):

None.

OTHER CONSIDERATION(S):

None.