

Burrard Inlet
Environmental
Action
Program



Fraser River
Estuary
Management
Program

Consolidated Environmental Management Plan For Burrard Inlet

Plan Implementation

Tracking Report 2007

November 20, 2007

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Consolidated Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Burrard Inlet was approved by the BIEAP partners in 2002, and contains 21 action items to achieve four shared goals:

- Goal #1** Improve water quality in Burrard Inlet
- Goal #2** Minimize the effects of contaminated soils and sediments on human and ecological health
- Goal #3** Maintain and enhance productive fish and wildlife habitat and the natural biodiversity of Burrard Inlet
- Goal #4** Encourage human and economic development activities that enhance the environmental quality of Burrard Inlet

These four goals are also grouped under three themes:

- Water Quality/Waste Management & Air Quality;
- Historically Contaminated Lands and Sediments; and
- Healthy Ecosystems and Biodiversity.

In support of the goals, 21 action items are identified as follows:

Improve water quality in Burrard Inlet (Goal #1)

- 1.1 Continue to coordinate the management of liquid waste in Burrard Inlet
- 1.2 Develop and implement a coordinated ambient water quality monitoring program in Burrard Inlet
- 1.3 Review and make recommendations on the provincial permit discharge standards for industrial wastes
- 1.4 Share information and contribute to the effort to eliminate non-point source pollution in Burrard Inlet
- 1.5 Develop and enhance Industrial Best Management Practices (BMPs) and strengthen partnerships with the industrial sector
- 1.6 Share information and explore ways how BIEAP could contribute to air quality initiatives in the region

Minimize the effects of contaminated soils and sediments on human and ecological health (Goal #2)

- 2.1 Develop and implement a risk-based sediment management plan for False Creek
- 2.2 Develop a database to monitor historically contaminated lands and sediments in Burrard Inlet
- 2.3 Develop risk-based sediment management plans for historically contaminated areas of Burrard Inlet as required
- 2.4 Make use of global research efforts to provide management options for contaminated lands and sediments

Maintain and enhance productive fish and wildlife habitat and the natural biodiversity of Burrard Inlet (Goal #3)

- 3.1 Confirm and acknowledge existing “protected” areas in Burrard Inlet
- 3.2 Assist the Greater Vancouver Biodiversity Conservation Strategy by identifying areas of ecological significance in Burrard Inlet for future protection and enhancement
- 3.3 Use legislative tools such as Marine Protected Areas, Wildlife Management Areas and ecological corridors to protect and enhance valuable areas in the Burrard Inlet ecosystem

Encourage human activities and economic development activities that enhance the environmental quality of Burrard Inlet. (Goal #4)

- 4.1 Provide information and resources to all municipal, regional and port planning initiatives along the shoreline and in adjoining watersheds
- 4.2 Coordinate and provide support and technical expertise to stewardship and community stakeholder groups in their efforts to improve the environment
- 4.3 Identify areas for habitat compensation banking
- 4.4 Develop environmental guidelines for recreation access, and park development and maintenance
- 4.5 Update and promote the BIEAP Shoreline Development Guidelines
- 4.6 Develop pilot projects in cooperation with the public and private sectors to showcase innovative environmentally sensitive designs
- 4.7 Develop an inventory of archeologically significant sites
- 4.8 Explore and develop models to deal with the cumulative effects of development within Burrard Inlet.

In addition to the above, the CEMP identifies:

- Six sub-basins within Burrard Inlet and describes partnership actions for each sub-basin. The 6 sub-basins are the Outer Harbour, False Creek, Inner Harbour, Central Harbour, Port Moody Arm and Indian Arm. For a map of the BIEAP area of interest, go to <http://www.bieapfrempp.org/maps.html>.
- Stakeholders including community groups, First Nations, municipal governments, and agencies within regional government, provincial government and federal government.

The CEMP is documented in a second print issued in November 2002 (BIEAP, 2002).

2. REPORT OUTLINE

The CEMP contains a commitment towards an annual reporting system, namely, that BIEAP will institute an annual public reporting system on the work achieved through the partnership. The *CEMP Tracking Report* is part of annual progress-reporting; which is also achieved via BIEAP-FREMP Annual Reports.

The BIEAP Plan Implementation Committee (PIC) guides Plan implementation and consists of representatives from the BIEAP partner agencies, First Nations and surrounding municipalities: Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Vancouver Port Authority (VPA), BC Ministry of Environment (MOE), Metro Vancouver, City of Burnaby, City of North Vancouver, City of Port Moody, City of Vancouver, District of North Vancouver, District of West Vancouver, Squamish First Nation (SFN), Musqueam First Nation, Tsleil-Waututh Nation (TWN), Village of Anmore, and Village of Belcarra.

The goal of the 2007 *CEMP Tracking Report* is to acquire information for seven CEMP actions as identified by the PIC. Information was gathered from a number of the stakeholders in the period July-October 2007, and focused on ongoing and future projects related to progress on the selected Actions. Where information was gathered in 2006 for the same action, an update was obtained. Table 1 below outlines the seven CEMP actions whose implementation was tracked for this report, and those who provided information.

CEMP Action Item	Stakeholders Involved
CEMP Action 1.1 Continue to coordinate the management of liquid waste in Burrard Inlet.	BIEAP, City of Port Moody, City of Vancouver, DFO, Environment Canada, Metro Vancouver, MOE, VPA
CEMP Action 1.2 Develop and implement a coordinated ambient water quality monitoring program in Burrard Inlet.	BIEAP, Metro Vancouver, MOE
CEMP Action 1.3 Review and make recommendations on the provincial permit discharge standards for industrial wastes.	MOE, VPA
CEMP Action 1.4 Share information and contribute to the effort to eliminate non-point source pollution in Burrard Inlet.	BIEAP, CNV, City of Port Moody, City of Vancouver, DNV, DWV, DFO, Environment Canada, Metro Vancouver, MOE, VPA, Village of Belcarra
CEMP Action 3.2 Assist the Greater Vancouver Biodiversity Conservation Strategy by identifying areas of ecological significance in Burrard Inlet for future protection and enhancement.	BIEAP, CNV, City of Port Moody, DNV, DWV, DFO, Environment Canada, Metro Vancouver, MOE, VPA
CEMP Action 4.1 Provide information and resources to all municipal, regional and port planning activities along the shoreline and in adjoining watersheds.	CNV, City of Port Moody, City of Vancouver, DNV, DWV, Metro Vancouver, VPA, Village of Belcarra
CEMP Action 4.2 Coordinate and provide support and technical expertise to stewardship and community stakeholder groups in their efforts to improve the environment.	BIEAP, CNV, City of Port Moody, City of Vancouver, DNV, DWV, DFO, Environment Canada, Metro Vancouver, MOE, VPA

3. PROGRESS REPORTED

The information gathered for this report is summarized below.

CEMP Action 1.1: Continue to coordinate the management of liquid waste in Burrard Inlet.

METRO VANCOUVER

Metro Vancouver is undertaking the five year review of its Liquid Waste Management Plan for the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District and member municipalities. The review is expected to provide an updated plan by the end of 2007. The review and update is being undertaken in consultation with member municipalities, senior government agencies, the public and others.

To date Metro Vancouver has received input on the existing plan and suggestions for the updated plan from the following groups: Environmental Monitoring Committee, Fraser and Lulu Sewerage Area Technical Committee, Metro Vancouver Liquid Waste Management Steering Committee, Metro Vancouver Waste Management Committee, North Shore Sewerage Area Technical Committee, Ministry of the Environment, REAC Liquid Waste Subcommittee, Stormwater Interagency Liaison Group, Vancouver Sewerage Area Technical Committee, members of the general public and NGOs. Several of these groups include representation from BIEAP Partner Agencies such as MOE and DFO. The BIEAP-FREMP forum is also assisting in the review and update.

As part of this work, the plan will be updated to meet Metro Vancouver's objectives for the Sustainable Region Initiative, which includes better integration with other Metro Vancouver plans.

BIEAP

In May 2007, BIEAP coordinated a workshop to gather ideas and input for the five-year review of the Liquid Waste Management Plan (LWMP) and identify opportunities for better coordination between BIEAP-FREMP and Metro Vancouver. Participating agencies included: VPA, FRPA, Metro Vancouver, Environment Canada, MOE, DFO, City of Vancouver, City of Port Moody and City of Coquitlam. A summary of recommendations stemming from the workshop was compiled and presented to Metro Vancouver for consideration.

CEMP Action 1.2: Develop and implement a coordinated ambient water quality monitoring program in Burrard Inlet.

BIEAP

BIEAP continues to develop indicators for a Burrard Inlet State of Environment (SOE) Report, including on water and sediment quality. A Consultation Draft Environmental Indicators Report is being prepared throughout summer/fall 2007; with public consultation workshops to follow. Baseline and trend measurements for copper and PCBs in Burrard Inlet will be included.

Metro Vancouver

Metro Vancouver has not undertaken any ambient water quality monitoring in Burrard Inlet since June 2006. In October-November 2007, Metro Vancouver plans to initiate an ambient water column monitoring program and an ambient biota monitoring program in Burrard Inlet. They also plan to initiate an ambient sediment monitoring program in Burrard Inlet in March 2008.

In 2006, Metro Vancouver hired a consultant to develop an ambient monitoring program in Burrard Inlet. This report is in the final stages of completion and will be delivered to the district shortly. The details of this monitoring plan have been presented to the Environmental Monitoring Committee (EMC) and BIEAP Plan Implementation Committee (PIC).

Ministry of Environment (MOE)

The Ministry of Environment has not undertaken any new water quality initiatives in Burrard Inlet since the 2006 CEMP Tracking report.

CEMP Action 1.3: Review and make recommendations on the provincial permit discharge standards for industrial wastes.

Vancouver Port Authority, Ministry of Environment

The Vancouver Port Authority has engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Environment regarding its industrial permitting process for discharging wastes to the waters of Burrard Inlet. Provincial permitting activity in VPA jurisdiction in recent years has consisted exclusively of updates and modifications to existing permits.

New discharges to waters in VPA jurisdiction that are potentially harmful are not permitted under the *Port Authorities Operations Regulations* unless authorized by the VPA. Note that the VPA does not set standards or criteria for discharge, but rather applies those generated by appropriately mandated regulatory agencies. The port consults BIEAP partners and other agencies when reviewing requests for authorization to discharge wastes.

CEMP Action 1.4: Share information and contribute to the effort to eliminate non-point source (NPS) pollution in Burrard Inlet.

BIEAP

In 2005, BIEAP completed a review of upland and watershed issues impacting Burrard Inlet. The review is part of a risk management approach to monitoring environmental conditions in the Inlet, and will help identify the key ecosystem threats from a watershed perspective. With these risks identified, environmental indicators have been selected that are tied to decision-making, for use in reporting and monitoring through BIEAP. This will help meet the CEMP goal (in Part D of the Plan) to develop a State of the Environment (SOE) Report for Burrard Inlet. The indicators have been developed and a Consultation Draft Environmental Indicators Report will be completed by the fall of 2007.

City of North Vancouver (CNV)

CNV has completed background studies in support of the Integrated Stormwater Management Plan (ISMP) for the Mission / Wagg Creek Watershed. Conceptual designs have been completed for a number of on-line stormwater management projects which has led to the construction of a large-scale vortechnic separator installed on the City's largest storm outfall into Wagg Creek, and the ongoing reconstruction of Wagg Pond to improve its storm water quality functions. In addition to the City's online projects, integrated stormwater BMPs are incorporated into most public and private developments.

City of Port Moody

The City of Port Moody is currently involved in creating rain gardens and bio-swales as part of the Rocky Point Boathouse restaurant development. This project is expected to be completed in September 2007.

Wetland ponds have been created to treat stormwater runoff at Rocky Point Park, although additional planting is still required.

Port Moody has completed a Homeowner Manual for new residents at the Onni-Suter Brook and Polygon developments that includes a section on non-point source pollution. Stormceptors are also being incorporated at Onni-Suter Brook development for first flush runoff.

Continuing with their efforts to use sustainable building practices, upgrades to the Port Moody Recreation Complex have included a partial green roof. In collaboration with the Port Moody Fire Department, the City has also planned a procedure to mitigate runoff from fires.

City of Vancouver

The City of Vancouver continues with the combined sewer main and house separation program with the goal to eliminate all combined sewer overflows by 2050.

A study is currently underway to “Green” the English Bay Interceptor by redirecting sanitary flows to the Eighth Avenue Interceptor in order to reduce combined sewer overflows into Burrard Inlet. This major project is being done jointly with Metro Vancouver.

Following the development of the Still Creek Integrated Stormwater Management Plan (ISMP), the City is initiating ISMP studies in other parts of the City which will benefit Burrard Inlet. Stormwater management in the City’s combined sewer areas as well as separated sewer areas tributary to Burrard Inlet will be included.

District of North Vancouver (DNV)

The Lynn Canyon Ecology Centre has a display on pollution prevention for the storm drainage system. Staff at the District also place articles in the local newspaper from time to time, on various topics including non-point source pollution and contamination of the storm system and ultimately the streams.

An Integrated Stormwater Management Plan (ISMP) is being developed for watersheds in the District of North Vancouver. This includes baseline flow and benthic monitoring on several creeks. The development Services Bylaw has a Chapter on storm water management to reduce impervious effects and run-off to creeks due to new development. The District is coordinating the UBC 2-year study of rain capture from tree canopies to gather data to include in the Water Balance Model.

The District of North Vancouver has also initiated the “Green Building Project” to include green building measures as well as storm water management at the site level.

In conjunction with the City of North Vancouver and District of West Vancouver, DNV has sponsored a pesticide reduction education campaign through the North Shore Recycling Program. As well, public consultation on a draft DNV Pesticide Use Control Bylaw is now complete; a report is going to DNV Council in June 2007 seeking Council’s direction on the various options to regulate pesticide use in the District.

The District of North Vancouver maintains 17 large oil and grit separators on the storm drainage system at key discharge points to protect creeks and Burrard Inlet. As a result, DNV staff were able to investigate, identify and eliminate a significant amount of contaminated oily discharge that was being intercepted by a separator before discharged to the inlet.

District of West Vancouver

The District of West Vancouver is participating in a foreshore enhancement program which includes an educational component. Signage and Brochures are being developed in cooperation with the West Vancouver Shoreline Preservation Society.

Environment Canada

Environment Canada is promoting Best Management Practices (BMPs) for hull maintenance at boatyards and marinas as part of its compliance promotion efforts to prevent releases of anti-foulant paint from these facilities. During the first phase, Environment Canada focused on compliance promotion. The second phase focusing on enforcement began in summer 2007. Environment Canada has been reaching out to the boating community by giving presentations at local boating associations and marine advisory councils, and having information booths at boat shows. In consultation with the stakeholders, Environment Canada has also designed and produced three best management practice signs for use at marinas, boatyards and harbours. Over 500 signs have been distributed to 110 facilities in BC to date.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada is a member of the Stormwater Interagency Liaison Group (SILG), an interagency group tasked with facilitating the co-ordination and sharing of common research related to stormwater management. DFO is also responsible for providing input into all ISMPs developed within the Greater Vancouver area.

Metro Vancouver

Metro Vancouver has started and completed several ISMPs, including the Still Creek ISMP which has involved Vancouver, Burnaby and Metro Vancouver. Plans to daylight a section of Still Creek in Vancouver are underway. Riparian areas and nature trails are being enhanced and interpretive signage has been installed.

The SILG has funded Green Infrastructure tours and seminars to showcase rainwater management initiatives throughout the region. 2006 tours were hosted by the District of North Vancouver, City of Surrey and City of Vancouver/ UBC. In 2007, tours will be hosted by Delta, Langley Township and UnivCity.

An update to the 2001 Rainfall Trends analysis study for the Metro Vancouver area was completed in 2006 and released in 2007. The data collection phase of the Urban Tree Rainfall Interception study is progressing through the collaboration of several agencies, including UBC.

For other rainwater management news, please visit: www.waterbucket.ca/rm

Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment is in the process of developing new Codes of Practice and Regulations for a number of sectors. (see http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/epdiv/ema_codes_of_practice/index.html)

Vancouver Port Authority

The Vancouver Port Authority attempts to mitigate the effects of NPS through project review by the Burrard Environmental Review Committee (BERC). Any project with potential to impact the BIEAP mandate area is referred to BERC for review. BERC gives advice for the mitigation of impacts, which include any NPS discharges that would result from the project. Referrals and projects are ongoing, and the intent is to continue in this manner indefinitely. Information on projects under BERC review is available at http://www.bieapfrempp.org/referral_logs.html.

Village of Belcarra

The Village of Belcarra has prepared the Bedwell Bay Sustainability Plan to manage residential moorage development in Bedwell Bay in a manner that has sustainability as its foundation and balances economic, social, and environmental values. This plan has been prepared in consultation with the Vancouver Port Authority (VPA) and Burrard Inlet Environmental Review Committee (BERC). In follow-up to adoption of the plan, Best Management Practices are being developed by the Village for foreshore crossings and small vessel access to the tidal area.

The Bedwell Bay Sustainability Plan Stewardship Program and a public education program to promote invasive plant eradication have also been developed in 2007.

CEMP Action 3.2: Assist the Greater Vancouver Biodiversity Conservation Strategy by identifying areas of ecological significance in Burrard Inlet for future protection and enhancement.

Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (BCS)

The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy for the Greater Vancouver Region is a partnership initiative under Environment Canada's Georgia Basin Action Plan involving *Metro Vancouver, local governments, Environment Canada, BC Ministry of Environment, BIEAP and FREMP.*

In April 2006, the BCS Partnership published a major mapping project. The results include regional scale mapping of habitat types; identifying the location and geographic extent of remaining significant habitat areas; and evaluating relative biodiversity, habitat connectivity and the level of protection provided by various management classes. In terms of habitat types, wetlands and intertidal areas, along with old growth forests, receive the highest rating for biological diversity. At a regional scale, specific areas with high relative biodiversity within the BIEAP area include Maplewood Flats, the eastern end of Burrard Inlet in Port Moody, the head of Indian Arm and Spanish Banks.

<http://www.Metro Vancouver .bc.ca/growth/SpatialFramework.htm>

The report, "**Framework for Action: Conserving Biodiversity in the Greater Vancouver Region**" was completed in June 2007. The next step is to complete a public consultation process to adopt the Vision, principles, goals and objectives by local governments and the development of an Action Plan through 2008.

District of North Vancouver

A District staff member sits on the BCS Steering Committee and is assisting with development of the Framework and Action Plan. DNV has completed the Alpine Recreational Study and is developing strategies to protect and conserve the mountain forests and manage the conflicting, multiple recreational demands on the upper mountain slopes. The Cates Park Master Plan has been completed.

The Bylaws in support of the "**Streamside Protection Development Permit Area**" have been drafted and will be introduced to council in late 2007.

City of North Vancouver

The City of North Vancouver conducted an inventory of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in 1999. Copies of the resulting map and report are available upon request. In 2006, the city established Development Permit Areas for Streamside Protection and Enhancement. The resulting process regulates

development activities, including tree removal, within 15m of the top of all stream banks, and within 10m of the top of ravine banks. <http://www.cnv.org/server.aspx?c=2&i=170>

Within CNV boundaries, all significant natural areas are protected as parkland. As a relatively dense urban municipality, the acquisition of any other significant lands areas is unlikely. However, whenever properties adjacent to ESAs are redeveloped, the city investigates opportunities for additional habitat connections.

City of Port Moody

In 2003, the City of Port Moody developed a council endorsed Environmentally Sensitive Areas inventory and strategy. This information (including a copy of GIS layers) was forwarded to the GVRD Biodiversity Strategy. The city has also undertaken an environmental assessment as part of the Shoreline Park Master Plan.

The city's efforts to establish areas and connections for effective biodiversity conservation include the conservation of wildlife corridors and identifying habitats with limited representation.

District of West Vancouver

Under Section 35 of the Fisheries Act, the District of West Vancouver has conducted intertidal and subtidal work in 7 pilot areas to enhance fish habitat. A monitoring program is in place to track the success of enhanced areas. The District has also completed a biophysical assessment of intertidal and subtidal areas between Capilano River and 24th Avenue.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

DFO has established three Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in Burrard Inlet (Eastern Burrard Inlet, Indian Arm – Twin Islands and Indian Arm – Croker Island). RCAs have been designed to protect inshore rockfish and lingcod by eliminating mortality from directed or incidental fisheries. RCAs are part of a larger strategy that is designed to halt declines and allow inshore rockfish and lingcod stocks an opportunity to rebuild.

DFO also participates in the Burrard Inlet Environmental Review Committee (BERC) which reviews project proposals for shoreline development and other activities and strives to ensure that adverse effects on ecosystem features and functions are avoided or mitigated/compensated.

Vancouver Port Authority

The Vancouver Port Authority's work with respect to ecologically significant areas within Burrard Inlet has in recent years been mostly project-related and focused on mitigation of potential adverse effects to protect known and potential resources. Some initial work has been undertaken to document the presence of *Spartina patens* (an invasive species of cord grass) within the Inlet. In addition, the VPA is always looking for opportunities to work with BIEAP and its partner agencies to pursue mapping and stewardship initiatives.

CEMP Action 4.1: Provide information and resources to all municipal, regional and port planning initiatives along the shoreline and in adjoining watersheds.

The BIEAP partners are regularly consulted on the development of land use plans around Burrard Inlet. Information about the various initiatives is also shared at the quarterly meetings of the BIEAP Plan Implementation Committee; below is a list of some of the planning initiatives ongoing around the Inlet and its watersheds.

City of North Vancouver

The City of North Vancouver is planning for the construction of a new waterfront greenway which will provide for pedestrian access between Kings Mill Walk Park at the mouth of MacKay Creek, to Lonsdale Quay and the new Burrard Dry Dock Pier. Final routing has not yet been finalized.

City of Port Moody

The City of Port Moody is embarking on a feasibility study for micro hydro in Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) stations.

In June 2006, the City completed its Corporate Energy and Greenhouse Gas Plan. A Community Energy and Emissions Management Plan is also being developed. As well, their Official Community Plan (OCP) Update will be completed in 2008.

City of Vancouver

Over the next few years, work is being done to reduce and eliminate combined sewer overflows at the downtown Burrard Street outfall and the False Creek Crowe Street outfall (in the area of the proposed Olympic Athletes Village).

The City is proceeding with the South East False Creek flats development along the south shore using sustainable practices. This includes a new seawall walkway, green building designs, green roofs, rainwater reuse and stormwater swales and ponds. In addition, a new wetlands island was built in False Creek to provide a new ecological area for fish and wildlife.

Enhancement of Still Creek along Cornett Road is being completed which provides for improved stream bed, fish habitat and riparian areas.

District of North Vancouver

The District of North Vancouver and Tsleil-Waututh Nation have signed the partnership agreement to create the Cates Park Master Plan which was approved by both Tsleil-Waututh Nation and District Councils in 2006. The master plan is available through a link on the DNV website for public viewing. The "Seymour Greenway" is in the final planning stages with Metro Vancouver and will provide linkages to the network of DNV trails leading into Maplewood and the Seymour River waterfront and Burrard Inlet.

DNV staff assist the VPA with development application along the foreshore and will be reviewing development policies in the eastern sector along Indian Arm.

District of West Vancouver

The Rodgers Creek Area Development Plan is being considered by the District of West Vancouver. If approved, the plan may have impacts on Burrard Inlet.

METRO VANCOUVER

The review of the regional growth strategy is now at the "options stage" with the Land Use and Transportation Committee reviewing options for the new growth strategy. Public consultation on the options is scheduled for Fall 2007/ Winter 2008. Following consultation on the options, a draft plan will be prepared for ratification.

Vancouver Port Authority

The East Vancouver Port Lands (EVPL) Plan is the result of a joint planning effort between the Burrardview Community Association, the City of Vancouver, CP Rail, Vancouver Port Authority and

other port stakeholders. On May 31, 2007, The Vancouver Port Authority adopted the EVPL Plan as an addendum to Port Plan: A Land Use Plan for the Port of Vancouver.

In 2006 and 2007, the Vancouver Port Authority supported the Tsleil-Waututh Nation's development of the Say Nuth Khaw Yum Heritage Park/Indian Arm Provincial Park Bioregional Atlas. The Atlas was developed in order to "inform the ongoing planning, development and stewardship processes in the Say Nuth Khaw Yum Heritage Park/Indian Arm Provincial Park". The Atlas provides significant biophysical and cultural information for the area, which is valuable for planning along the shoreline of Indian Arm.

The VPA provided support and input into the Village of Belcarra's Bedwell Bay Sustainability Plan titled, *A Sustainable Approach to the Management of Residential Moorage in Bedwell Bay*. This plan addresses the environmental sensitivity of Bedwell Bay and proposes a residential mooring plan that "has sustainability at its foundation and balances economic, social and recreational values." The work was led by the Village of Belcarra and prepared in consultation with the VPA and other Burrard Environmental Review Committee (BERC) members.

Village of Belcarra

The Village of Belcarra has adopted the Bedwell Bay Sustainability Plan to manage the residential moorage development in Bedwell Bay in a manner that has sustainability as its foundation and balances economic, social, and environmental values.

CEMP Action 4.2: Coordinate and provide support and technical expertise to stewardship and community stakeholder groups in their efforts to improve the environment.

BIEAP-FREMP, DNV, Environment Canada, Metro Vancouver, MOE,

In January 2007, the Biodiversity Action Profiles was published by the BCS Partnership, describing 51 public and private sector initiatives concerned with conservation and land use planning throughout the region. Included are profiles of BIEAP and stewardship activities for Lighthouse Park and Maplewood Flats. Conservation activities in many watersheds that drain into Burrard Inlet are also profiled.

<http://www.Metro Vancouver .bc.ca/growth/pdfs/Biodiversity-Action-Profiles2007.pdf>

City of North Vancouver

CNV supports a number of community-based stewardship initiatives, including the Mahon Park Stewards, North Shore Black Bear Network, and the North Shore Streamkeepers.

<http://www.cnv.org//server.aspx?c=3&i=452>

City of Port Moody

The City of Port Moody is currently working with three different stewardship groups on a number of projects: Burke Mountain Naturalists, Port Moody Ecological Society (PMES) and Burrard Inlet Marine Enhancement Society.

In 2006, with sponsorship from the British Columbia Transmission Corporation (BCTC), the city partnered with PMES to facilitate a habitat restoration project. This collaboration continues into 2007 with a wetland enhancement project at Noons Creek Hatchery.

The city also supports the annual Fingerling Festival, a fairly large event showcasing streamkeeper groups, naturalists and other organizations that work towards preserving and protecting areas of ecological significance.

City of Vancouver

The City of Vancouver is working with the Spanish Bank Streamkeepers to improve stream flows in Spanish Banks Creek. They are currently looking into the feasibility of diverting groundwater from the side slopes along South West Marine Drive just east of the creek. This will improve the low summer flows as well as add "cool" groundwater to the creek.

District of North Vancouver

DNV provides support to the North Shore Stream Keepers, Coho Society and coordinates numerous volunteer enhancement and restoration projects along watercourses.

District of West Vancouver

The District of West Vancouver is working in cooperation with the Streamkeepers Program and the West Vancouver Shoreline Preservation Society to protect and enhance aquatic habitats.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

In the Pacific Region, Fisheries and Oceans Canada has a long history of stewardship and community involvement through initiatives such as The Community Involvement Program. The Community Involvement Program brings people from communities throughout the province together to participate in locally-based enhancement efforts. Individual Programs are as follows:

- **Community Advisors (CAs)** are the key liaisons between DFO and community-based projects. Each CA supports a number of community projects. For more information about community projects in and around the Burrard Inlet visit their website at: http://www-heb.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/community/dir/hollick_e.htm
- The **Streamkeepers Program** trains and supports citizens in the monitoring, protection and improvement of aquatic habitat. The Streamkeepers program has increased public awareness and involvement at the local level. For more information on the Streamkeepers Program visit the program website at: <http://www.pskf.ca>
- The **Stream to Sea Program** utilizes a range of educational material to teach schoolchildren about the value of salmon as a resource. The goal of the program is to foster students and educators in the Pacific Region that are "well-informed on aquatic ecosystems, motivated by a stewardship ethic and contributing to the health and sustainability of their community".

METRO VANCOUVER

The Metro Vancouver Parks Department provides gardeners with technical information about invasive species management through its Invasive Species Brochure for the Lower Mainland. The brochure suggests planting alternatives to invasive plants and recommends some control methods.

<http://www.Metro Vancouver .bc.ca/parks/pdfs/StopSpreadofInvasives.pdf>

In the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve, Metro Vancouver has worked with local stewardship groups and public groups on the following initiatives: removal of invasive plants, environmental plantings, provision of woody debris to enhance fisheries values for streams throughout the Region, development and implementation of mountain biking guidelines and standards with local biking advocates (through the channeling of mountain bikers, environmental damage is significantly reduced).

In the past year, Metro Vancouver has also hosted interpretive programs, public events and the Beach Keepers volunteer program at the Belcarra picnic area, contributing to the establishment of a proper management ethic for sensitive intertidal and subtidal areas and species. These programs help to educate and encourage thousands of park visitors and school children each year to exercise proper beach etiquette (refraining from taking creatures off of the beach, obtaining a fishing licenses before crabbing and following size regulations).

Metro Vancouver also manages Urban Drainage (Still Creek and Brunette River being true urban streams). As the value of fisheries becomes more and more relevant along those water courses, Metro Vancouver staff are working closely with local stewardship groups such as the Stoney Creek Environmental Committee to meet common objectives in terms of fish management and water quality riparian enhancements

In order to the further the knowledge guiding management decisions, Metro Vancouver has been working with DFO crab biologists to document recreational fishing taking place at the Belcarra Wharf. Metro Vancouver has also initiated contact with Simon Fraser University biological sciences professors with the aim of extending the information available about the recreational crab fishery.

Metro Vancouver also works with a licensee group within the Belcarra Regional Park, the Vancouver Water Ski Club, providing ongoing expertise and support. In previous years with the help and advice of Metro Vancouver, the Vancouver Water Ski Club has made modifications to their facilities to reduce their environmental impact.

Vancouver Port Authority

The Vancouver Port Authority supports several stewardship groups in their efforts to improve the environment both within Burrard Inlet and elsewhere. For instance, the VPA is a major supporter of the Pacific Salmon Foundation (and in particular its “Think Salmon” campaign) and supports the work of Ducks Unlimited within the Fraser River estuary.

In addition to the above, the VPA participates in several community events in bordering municipalities that have an environmental focus. These events include the Vancouver Aquarium’s *Good Bye Salmon Fry*, Port Moody’s *Fingerling Festival* and the North Shore *Coho Festival*, and VPA hosts *Ocean’s Day* in Vancouver. The VPA also offers environmental presentations to educational groups, local businesses, and the community.