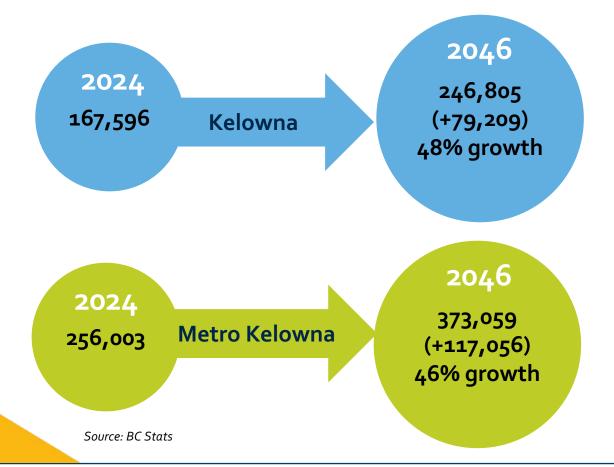
Large Urban Forum





Our Kelowna as we Grow

CANADA'S FASTEST GROWING METRO AREA



DOWNTOWN GROWTH SOARS

Kelowna's downtown is one of Canada's fastest growing city cores



Kelowna is now the fastest growing city in Canada

Okanagan centre has seen growth of 13.8 per cent from 2016 to 2021 to more than 144,500 people, latest census data shows

Western Investor Staff, Castanet Feb 9, 2022 2:35 PM













Kelowna's downtow

Census data release Lake Country - is t

Kelowna's downtow Montreal (24.2%).



CANADA

Kelowna, B.C. the fastest growing metropolitan area in Canada



By Kathy Michaels . Global News

Posted February 9, 2022 12:39 pm · Updated February 10, 2022 7:39 am · 2 min read





Our Kelowna as we Grow

- > Concurrent planning: Land use & Transportation
- Growth and transit service
- Planning ahead: majority pre-zoned in 2022 (prior to Bill 47)
- > It works: rapid growth in urban centres
- > What's next?
 - > Need for collaboration & investments
 - > Transit infrastructure & service expansion needs









Kelowna's Transit Oriented Areas

- ➤ Four unique Transit Oriented Areas
- > Each with a different approach:
 - Three in established Urban Centres
 - One Hospital and Heritage Conservation Area
- Curiously absent: Downtown hub, a 11-bay transit exchange







KELOWNA'S LARGEST SHOPPING CENTRE

Orchard Park

- > OCP included densities and heights
- > Industrial and agricultural properties
- > 800+ NEW units (mostly rentals)

Where we need to go:

- New and expanded transit exchange
- Service improvements along Highway97 and key corridors to support growth



ACCELERATING URBAN CENTRE GROWTH

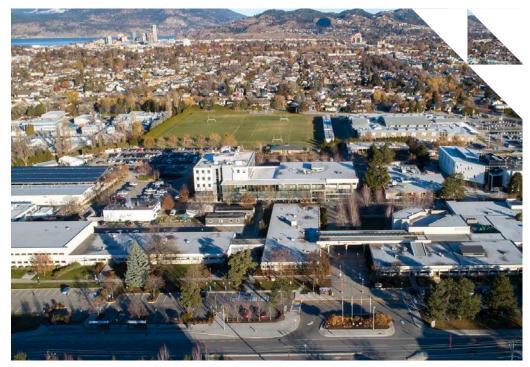
Rutland

- Designated Urban Centres
- Density in OCP
- Building heights and densities adjusted to comply with TOA legislation
- > 900+ units in approval/development

Where we need to go:

- Better and faster connectivity
- ➤ Planning in progress for new RapidBus









SUPPORTING AN URBAN CAMPUS

Okanagan College

- Connecting new 216-unit student housing and campus to transit
- Pandosy Urban Centre growth
- Height and density adjustments
- ➤ Balancing neighbouring residential lands and need for College growth

Where we need to go:

> Service and infrastructure improvements to accommodate campus area and Pandosy growth







NEW DIRECTIONS

Hospital

- Singular bus stop in contrast to 11-bay Downtown Queensway exchange
- Major employment hub
- > Impacts considerations:
 - > Heritage Conservation Area
 - > Height impacts on air ambulance
- > New transit-oriented zone created

Where we need to go:

Transit improvements along Pandosy/Richter





What's Next for Us?

- Heritage Conservation Area Development Guidelines
- Revised housing and employment growth scenarios
- Targeted area planning work to create more complete communities in Transit Oriented Areas
- Balancing Transit Oriented Area approaches to our other Urban Centres, like Downtown Kelowna
- Work on transit corridor studies and projects to set the stage for transit improvements





Delivering a Great Transit System

- Right of way priority transit lanes: transit must be freed from congestion to meaningfully shift travel behavior
- > Transit service levels must grow to meet travel demand and community growth
- Stable and predictable capital and operating funding support
- Need for a new Transit Operations Centre
 - > Fleet expansion
 - Electrification
 - > Increased service
 - Meet demands of growth







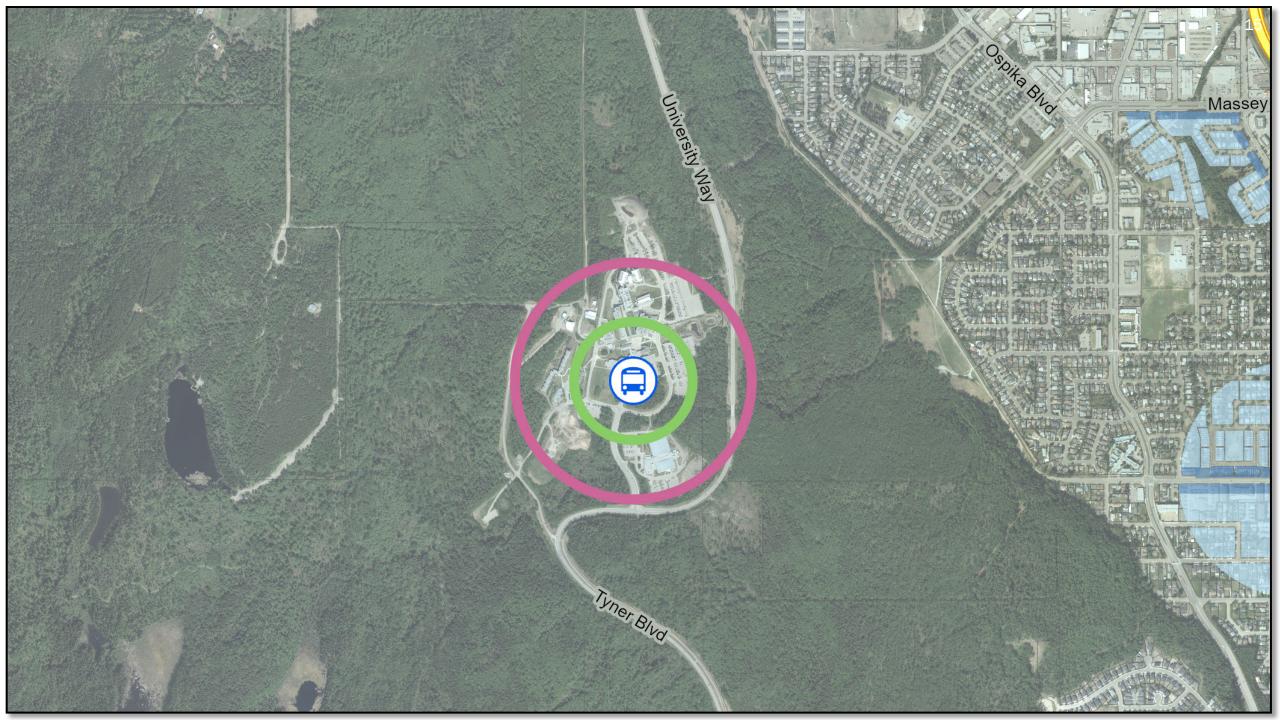
UNBC Bus Exchange is the only Transit-Oriented Area in Prince George prescribed by regulation

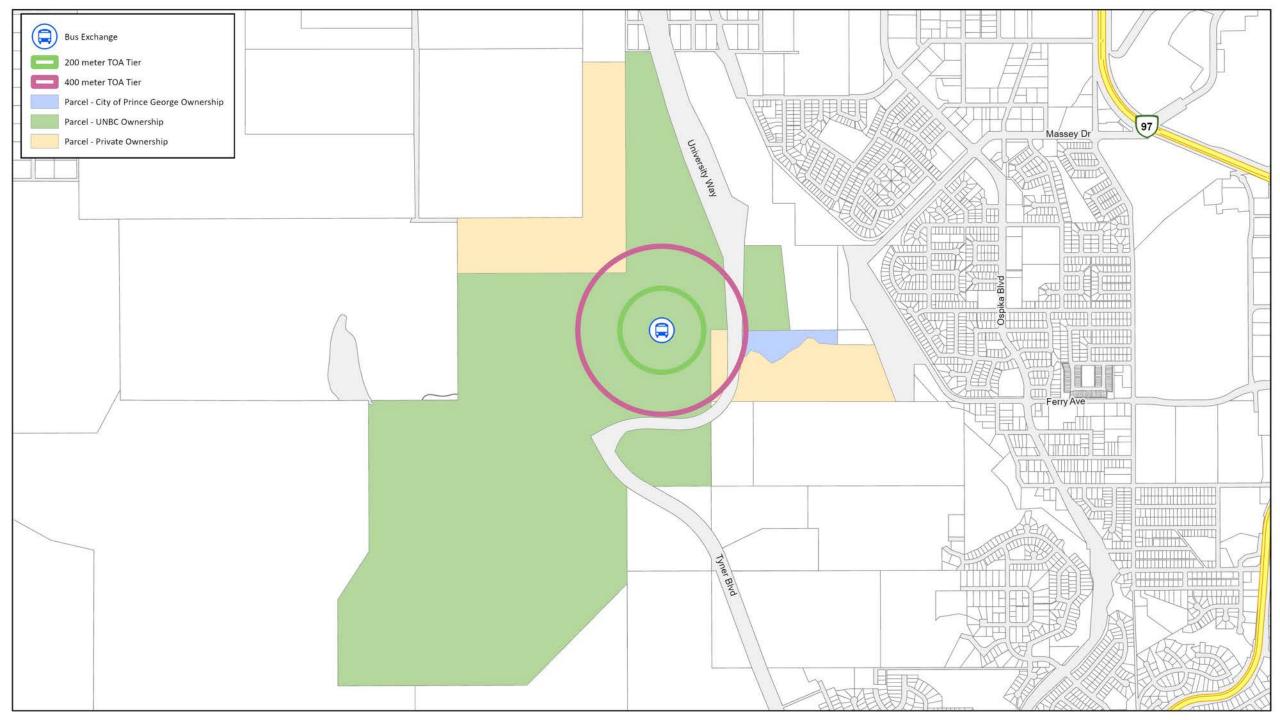
200 m and 400 m tiers

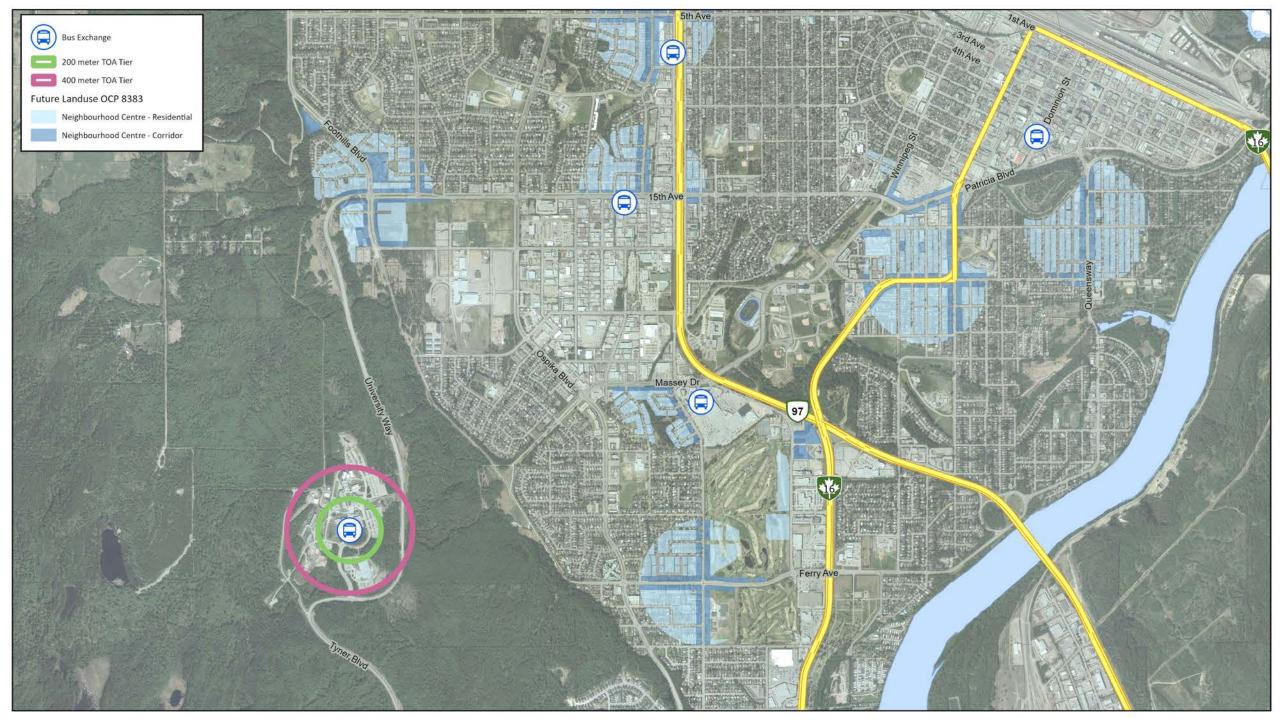
Adopted by Council on June 12, 2024





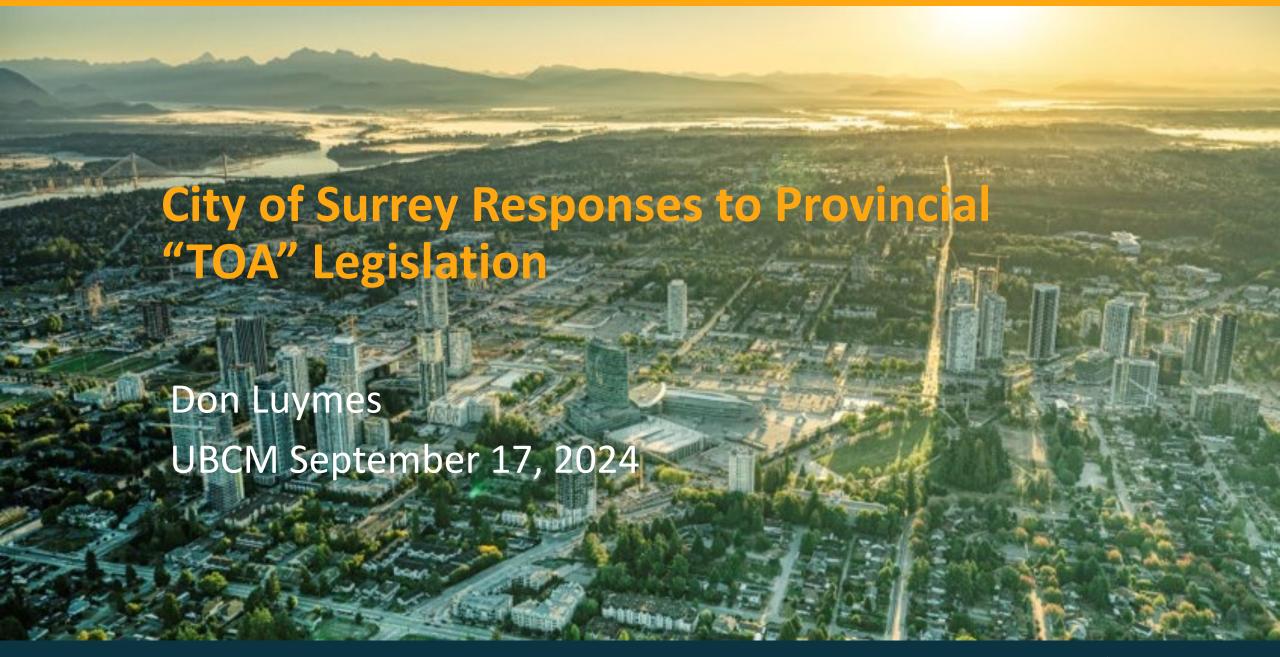














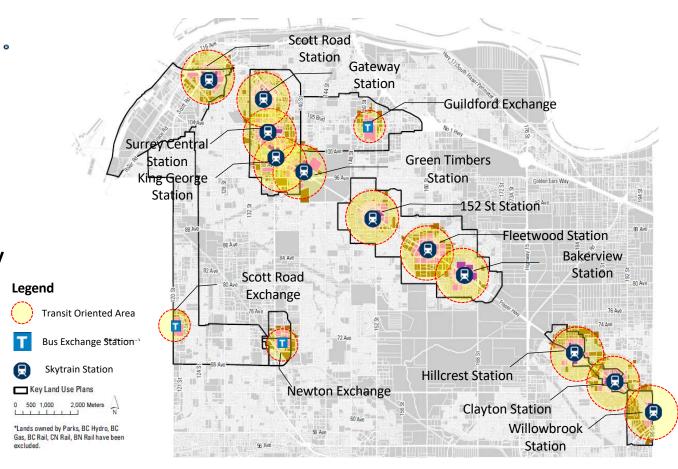
Transit-Oriented Areas (TOAs) in Surrey

Surrey has 14 designated TOAs

- 4 around existing SkyTrain Stations
- 3 at existing bus exchanges
- 7 at future SkyTrain stations

Almost all are planned for high density

– often exceeding the Provincially
mandated density in the core "ring"





Surrey City Centre – High Density Development



Are local government policies the "bottleneck" for new housing supply?

Surrey -- 37,000 units of high-density housing approved (3rd Rdg) but not yet built says "NO".

Will increasing the land base for multi-family housing help affordability?

Maybe? – but the available capacity of high-density land in Surrey already vastly exceeds demand



Example: Guildford Plan

Guildford Plan Envisioning Surrey Together





In High Rise Mixed-Use Low to Mid Rise Residential

Mid Rise Residential Townhouse

Mid Rise Mixed-Use Low Rise Transition Residential Parks and Natural Areas 💢 Riparian Buffer

School



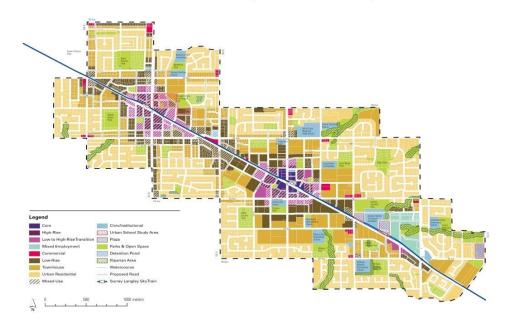
Metro Vancouver Reservoir

···· Watercourse Daylighting Opportunity



Fleetwood Plan

Proposed Land Use Concept







Mixed-use development with high rise supported by 4-6 storey podiums. Minimum commercial or institutional requirements with predominant active ground level uses and supporting office/institutional podium uses and related amenity spaces.

Building Height Up to 36 storeys

Max Tower Floor Plate

700 sq m Residential. Office may be larger.

Min Tower Separation 50 m face to face, 30 m comer

to corner.

Max Building/Podium Depth 20m for Residential, Office

may be larger.

Floor Area Ratio

Up to 4.5 FAR*, inclusive of minimum 0.30 FAR commercial or institutional.

High Rise



Apartment buildings supported by minimum 2-4 storey podiums. Minimum commercial or institutional requirements with active ground level uses and related amenity spaces. 2 storey townhomes for residential frontages.

Building Height Up to 30 storeys

Max Tower Floor Plate

700 sq m Residential. Office may be larger.

Min Tower Separation 50 m face to face, 30 m corner

to corner.

Max Building/Podium Depth 20m for Residential. Office may be larger.

Floor Area Ratio

Up to 4.0 FAR*, inclusive of minimum 0.3 FAR commercial or institutional.

Low to High Rise Transition



Various Apartment and mixed-use low, mid and high rise buildings. Active commercial uses on ground floor, or minimum 2 storey townhomes for residential frontages, with related amenity spaces. Various architectural forms (e.g. tiered buildings) considered.

Building Heights

Up to 20 storeys adjacent to High Rise or Core Areas transition.

Min Building Separation

30 m face to face. 20 m corner to corner Mide Rise.

Min Tower Separation

50 m face to face. 30 m corner to corner High Rise.

Floor Area Ratio

Up to 3.0 FAR* for residential

Up to 3.25 FAR* for mixed use, inclusive of 0.25 FAR commercial or institutional

Low Rise



Apartment buildings supported with around floor townhouse or active ground floor commercial in mixed-use areas, and related amenity spaces.

Building Height

4-6 storeys with additional taller buildings considered directly adjacent to high-rise buildings and appropriate building step backs from Urban Residential areas.

Max Building Depth

20 m for Residential

Floor Area Ratio

Up to 2.00 FAR* for residential only.

Up to 2.20 FAR* for mixed use, inclusive of 0.25 FAR commercial or institutional.

Mixed-Use





Mixed-use areas require minimum 0.25 FAR (low rise and low to high rise transition and high rise), 0.3 FAR (core) of active commercial, office, or institutional uses.

Active ground floor commercial uses should be focused onto primary street frontages. Residential townhouse at grade accommodated in some locations.

Mixed Employment



Mix of low, mid and high rise buildings, with primary commercial, business and service uses and a focus on employment generation. Residential uses may be considered. Various architectural forms and floor plate sized considered to facilitate employment uses.

Building Height

6-20 storeys. Additional Height Considered for Employment Uses.

Floor Area Ratio

Up to 3.25 FAR* office and/or business oriented commericial

Note:

Development parameters for density and heights will be subject to additional review and refinement in Stage 2. This may include additional requirement for commercial, institutional, office and affordable housing (including rental) being required in the base density.



Example: Fleetwood Plan

Proposed Land Use Concept



Fleetwood 160 Station New Capacity

	Plan	TOA
Inner Ring	7,500	7,500
Middle Ring	12,000	15,000
Outer Ring	5,000	30,000
Total	24,500	57,500

*total Surrey target 5,000/yr

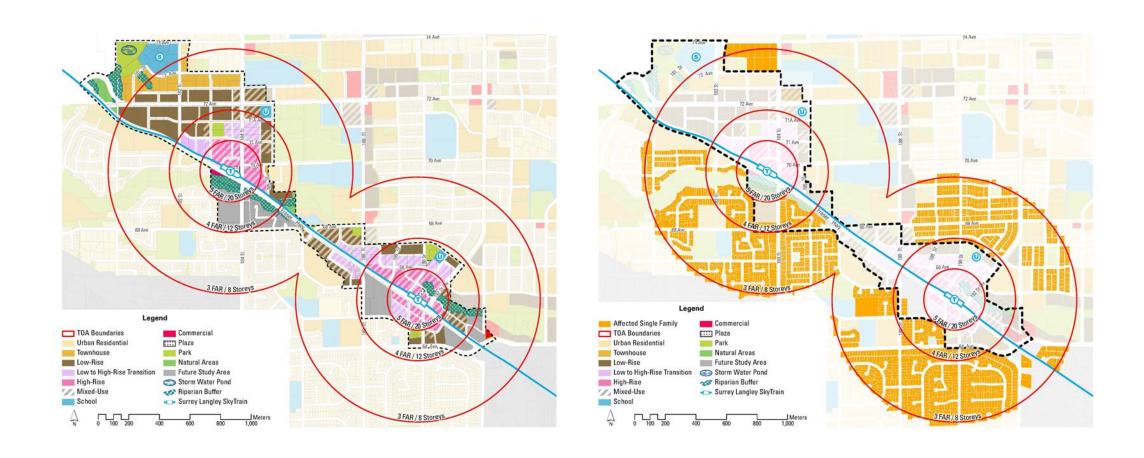
*market study demand = 300/yr

Plan = 80 x annual demand

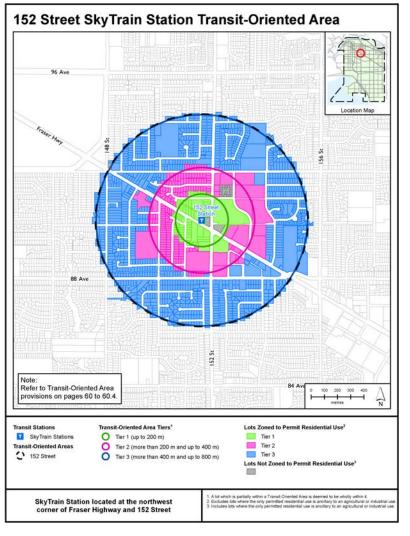
TOA = 150 x annual demand

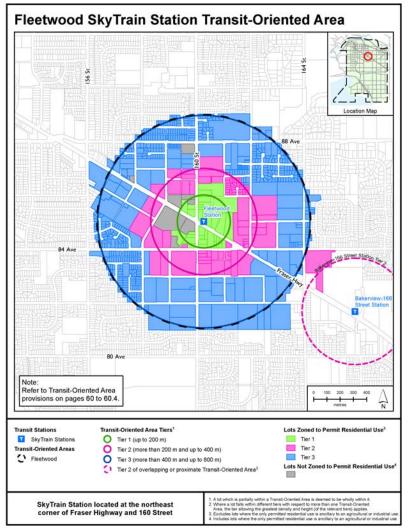


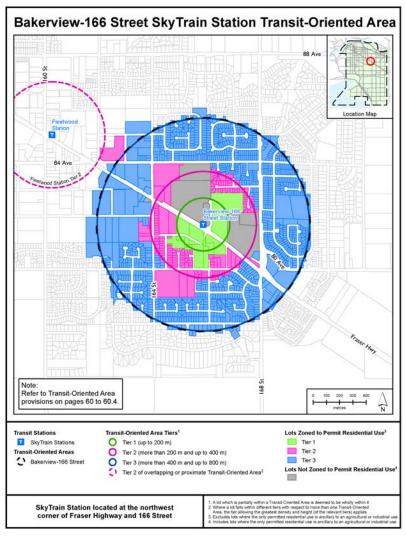
Designations in the Official Community Plan













Potential Effects / Issues to be Managed

- Destabilizing neighbourhoods in the "outer ring" of TOAs land assembly activity
 - Street network / access routes to SkyTrain?
- Diffused development in core ring areas "Donut effect"
- Reduced density bonus revenues for necessary community facilities
- Added costs for public infrastructure school site, park site acquisition costs increased due to additional density and land pricing expectations in outer ring



Work in Progress

- Revising the financing of community facilities and amenities through density bonus and ACCs (revenue-neutral target)
- Establishing development requirements (rental, off-site improvements, affordable housing) on unplanned "windfall" densities
- Policy to facilitate delivery of park and school sites
 - density transfer
 - "urban school" site development guidelines









City of Burnaby

Local Government Response to Transit-Oriented Development and Meeting the Transit Need

UBCM | Large Urban Communities Forum September 17, 2024

Lee-Ann Garnett, MCIP, RPP
Deputy GM, Planning & Development



Overview

Burnaby Context Burnaby Response to Bill 47 Challenges for Burnaby



Context | Town Centres



Brentwood



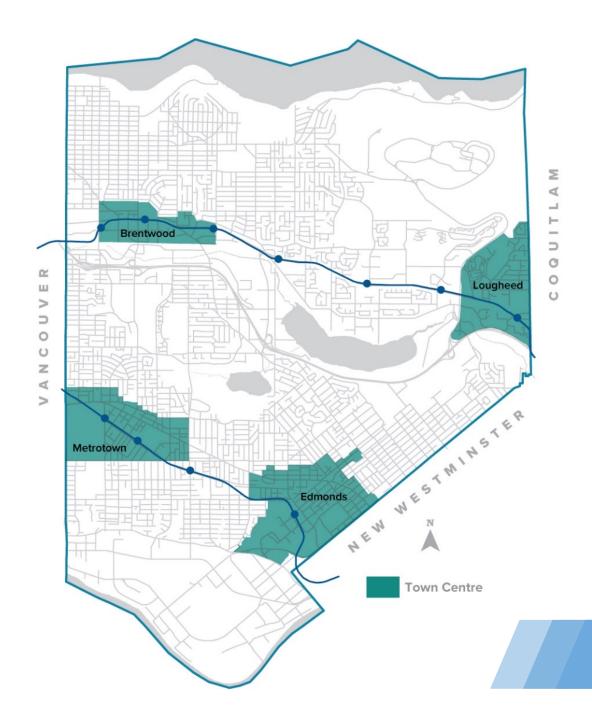
Metrotown



Lougheed



Edmonds



Context | Urban Villages



Heights



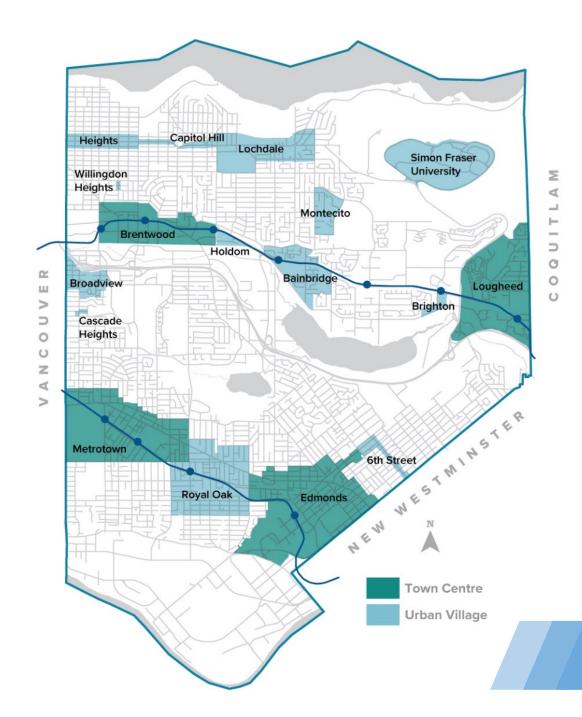
Royal Oak



Simon Fraser University



Bainbridge



Bill 47 TOAs in Burnaby

12 storeys

20 storeys

- 16 Designated TOAs
 - 11 SkyTrain stations in Burnaby
 - 4 SkyTrain stations just outside
 - 1 bus exchange just outside

8 storeys

 About 6,000 or 20% of Burnaby's R District lots



Responses to Bill 47



Staff Response:

"Get on with it...."



Community Response:

"Inevitable Decimation"



Council Response:

"Let's Pause...."



Challenges -Planning for the "Outer Circle"

- Many single-family neighbourhoods captured
- 5 of 16 "Outer Circles" related to TOAs in neighbouring jurisdictions
- No existing plans in place to support density
- Infrastructure, access challenges
- Multi-modal transport system not in place to support connection to centre



3

Challenges - City-wide impacts

- Guiding and phasing growth
- Linear sprawl
- Incomplete Communities
- Demands for more transit service
- Demands for more development fees and charges



Challenges -Density, Without Planning

Uncertainty for communities, development community

Slows down delivery of units

Loss of community trust in the planning process

Community building is more than density



Thank you!







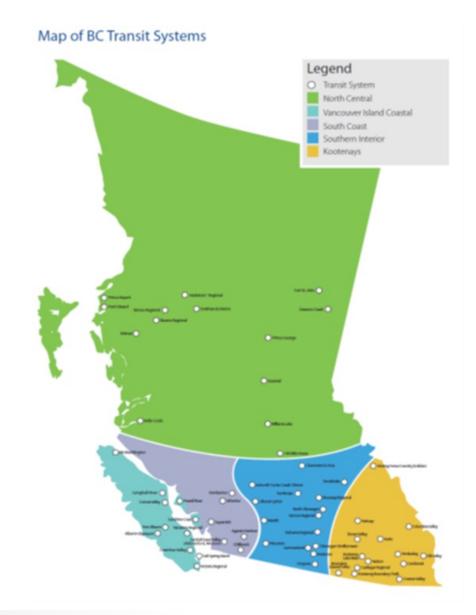
BC Transit – Transit-Oriented Development

Union of BC Municipalities September 17, 2024



BC Transit

- BC Transit is the provincial Crown agency charged with coordinating the delivery of public transportation across British Columbia, except for those areas serviced by TransLink (Metro Vancouver).
- More than 1.8 million British Columbians in over 130 communities across the province have access to BC Transit local and regional transit services.



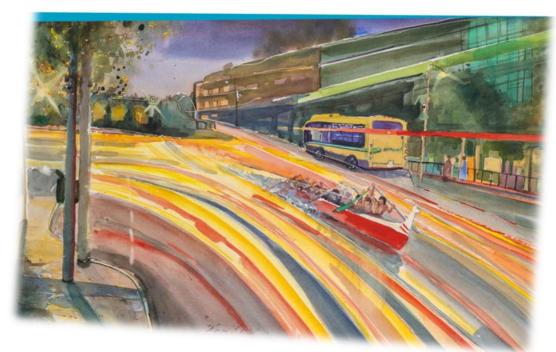


BC Transit Strategic Plan

- Communities across BC are facing some big challenges, and BC Transit can be part of the solution.
- Key Objective Thriving communities
 - Build responsive transit systems that support livable communities
- Focus Area Transit-Oriented Development Areas
 - Improve services to align with the introduction of transitoriented development areas while supporting affordable housing









Diverse Range of Service Types

Conventional Transit

- Fixed routes & schedules
- Mainly urban settings

Custom Transit (handyDART)

- Door to door; demand responsive
- Eligible people with a disability

ParaTransit

- Flexible routing and schedules
- Small towns, and rural communities

Interregional Transit

- Links to remote and smaller communities
- Access to healthcare, services and amenities

OnDemand Transit

Flexible, demand responsive service



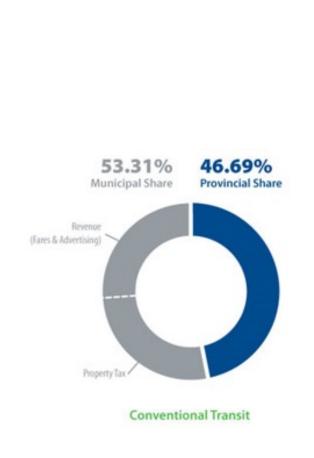


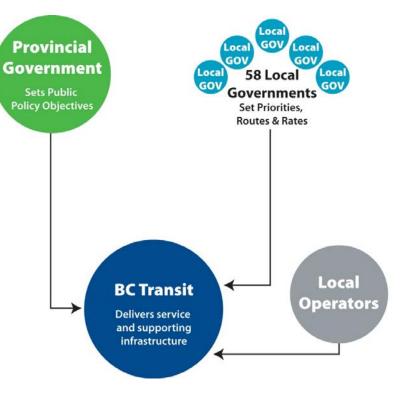




Funding and Governance

- Local share of costs determined by legislated funding formula
- Service levels and budgets are approved each year by local government, who also set fares and local property taxes
- Local cost sharing measures can vary from one system to another
- Some systems have expanded to include neighbouring jurisdictions







NEWS TRANSPORTATION URBANIZED

BC Transit ridership returns to 100% of prepandemic levels

Kenneth Chan | Sep 28 2023, 12:01 pm



Transit route improvements planned as Kamloops receives funding for expansions this year

Kristen Holliday - May 29, 2024 / 4:00 am





Nearly 10,000 hours of transit service expansion is coming to the Regional District of Nanaimo's network, mainly through route frequency changes in Nanaimo and Lantzville, as well as inter-city service between Nanaimo and Oceanside. (File photo/NanaimoNewsNOW)

MORE STOPS

By Alex Rawnsley

Nanaimo transit system expanding with better links to Comox Valley, Duncan & Victoria





Small Scale Multi-Unit Housing Statutes Act: Bill 44

Example Missing Middle Housing Types Single-Family + Accessory Unit Rowhome **Cottage Court Triplex Fourplex**

Cole Jackson - https://www.flickr.com/photos/192165560@N04/51852913074/

Transit Oriented Areas Housing Statutes Act: Bill 47



Institute for Transportation and Development Policy - https://tod.itdp.org/tod-standard/how-to-use-tod-standard.html



Transit Oriented Areas Housing Statutes Act - Bill 47 What Is It?

Intent: Allow more housing on properties with close access to exchanges which offer high levels of frequent transit service

Implementation: Legislation identifies the location of Transit Oriented Development Areas (TOA Areas) near transit exchanges, where municipalities are required to:

- permit housing developments that meet provincial standards for allowable height and density;
- remove parking minimums and allow parking based on need and demand at the discretion of the developer



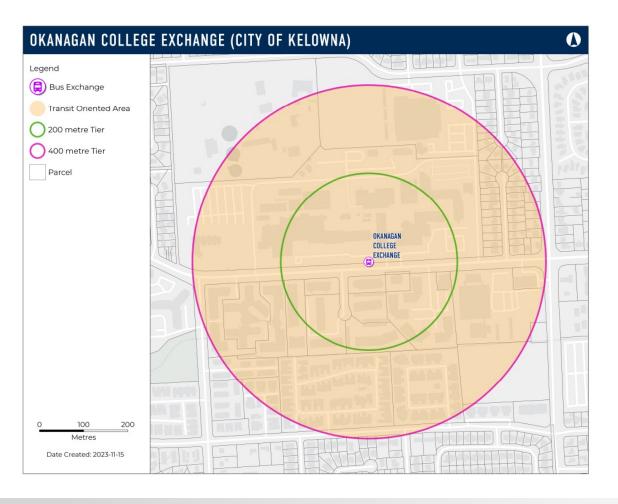
How Were These TOA's Chosen?

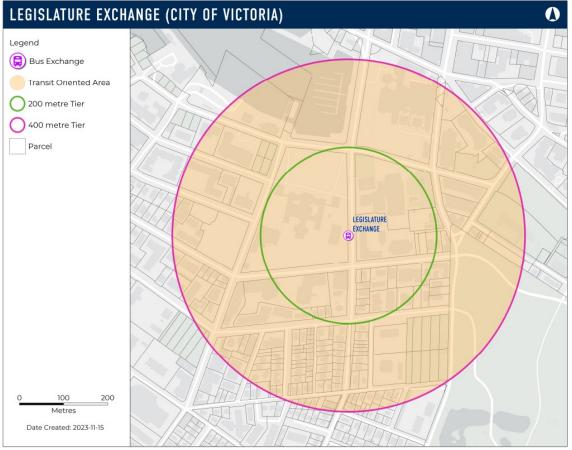
Bus exchange locations were identified based on multiple service and infrastructure criteria, including:

- 15-minute service frequency (between 10am and 3pm, weekdays);
- 2 or more unique line/route connections;
- Service 7 days a week (between 7am and 7pm);
- One route meeting minimum frequency at least 12 hours/day, weekdays; and
- Permanent, purpose-built infrastructure

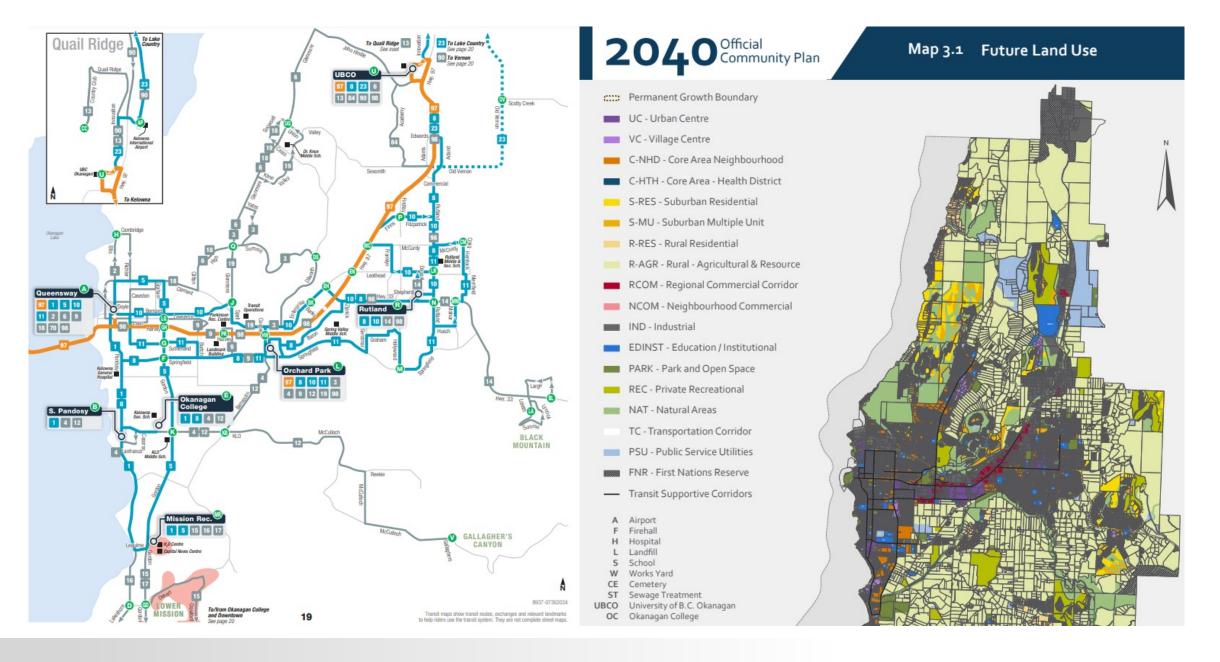


Example Maps















Thank you.

Matthew Boyd
Director, Corporate & Strategic Planning
BC Transit

mboyd@bctransit.com www.bctransit.com

Visit us at the Tradeshow - Booth #404



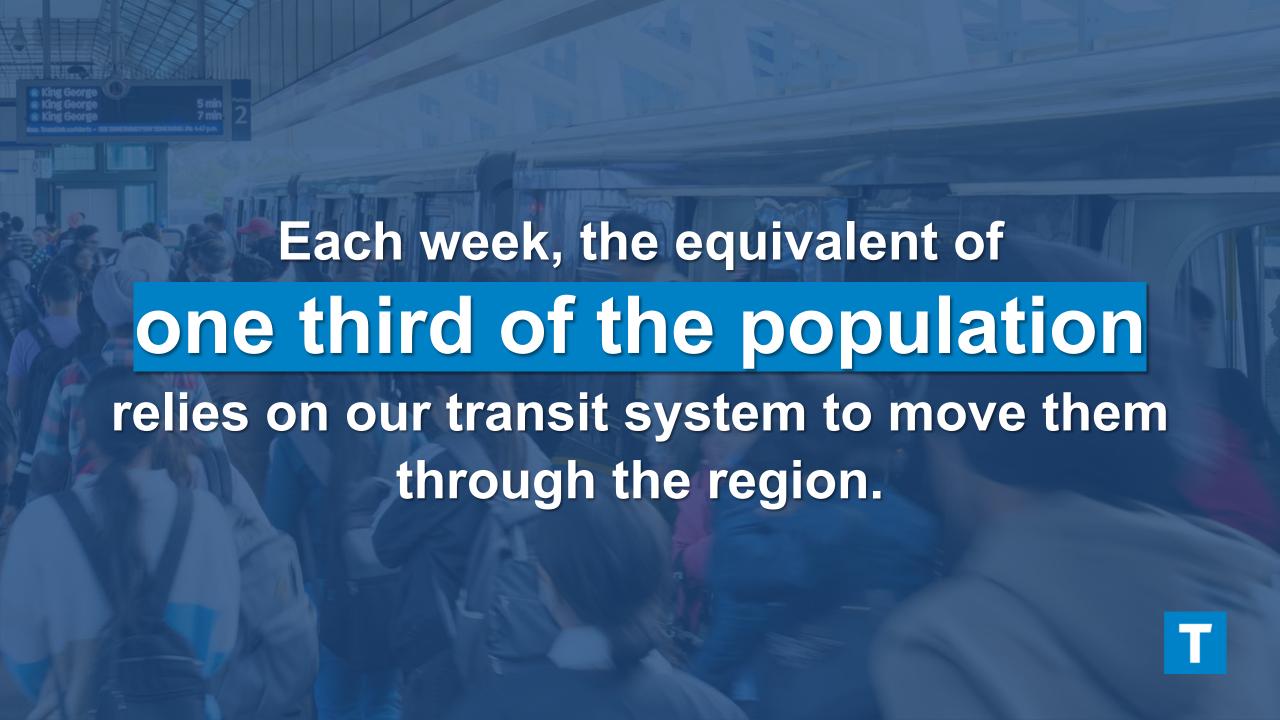


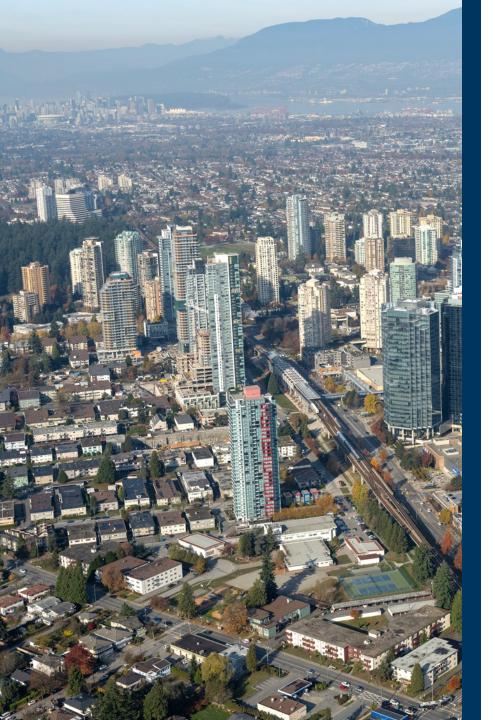


An integrated regional multimodal transportation authority









TransLink collaborates with partners to align land use and transportation planning

- Strong history of regional land use and transportation planning has shaped region
- TransLink is mandated to provide input to partners and support Regional Growth Strategy
- Policy direction in Transport 2050 and Access for Everyone to work with local government for aligned land use and transportation planning that support RGS
- Supportive Policies Agreements are a tool for rapid transit-supportive planning in station areas
- Access for Everyone includes direction to collaborate with local governments to help fund and develop station area and corridor plans



Creating Transit-Oriented Communities: the 6 "D"s



Good **Destination** accessibility



Short **Distance** to transit



Pedestrian-friendly **Design**



Density of jobs & residents



Diversity of uses



Demand management

Need all **six** working in concert along with transportation investment





The way we fund transit in this region no longer works due to:

- Declining fuel tax revenue as we see more EVs on the road
- Fare increases held below inflation to ensure affordability
- Inflationary pressures



An effective transportation system balances investment with growth.



We need a better, more sustainable way to fund transit and support growth in this region.







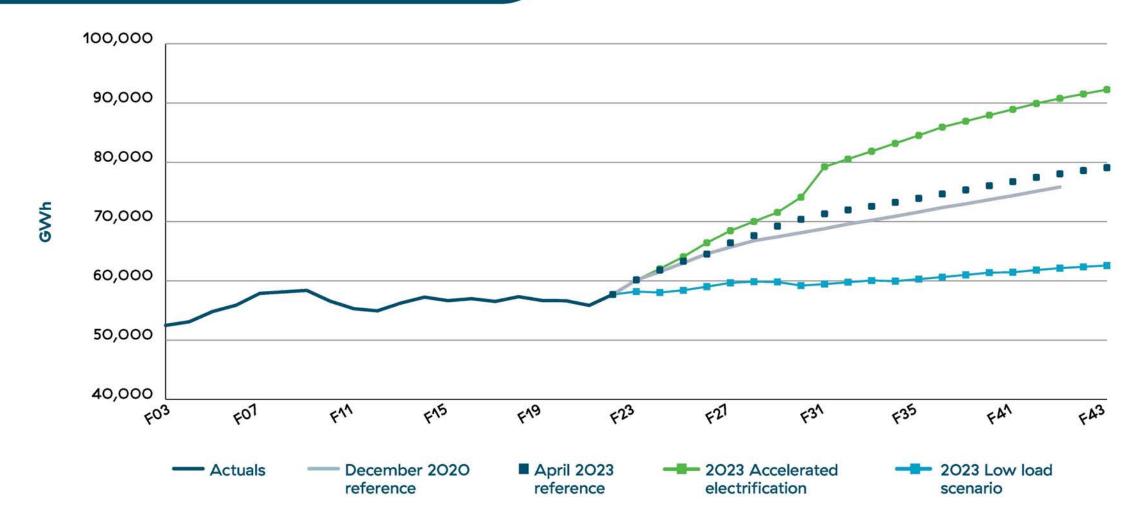








Flexible planning











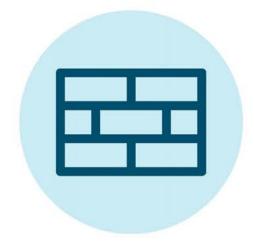
\$36 Billion Capital Plan



Sustainment \$21 BILLION



Electrification and GHG reduction\$10 BILLION

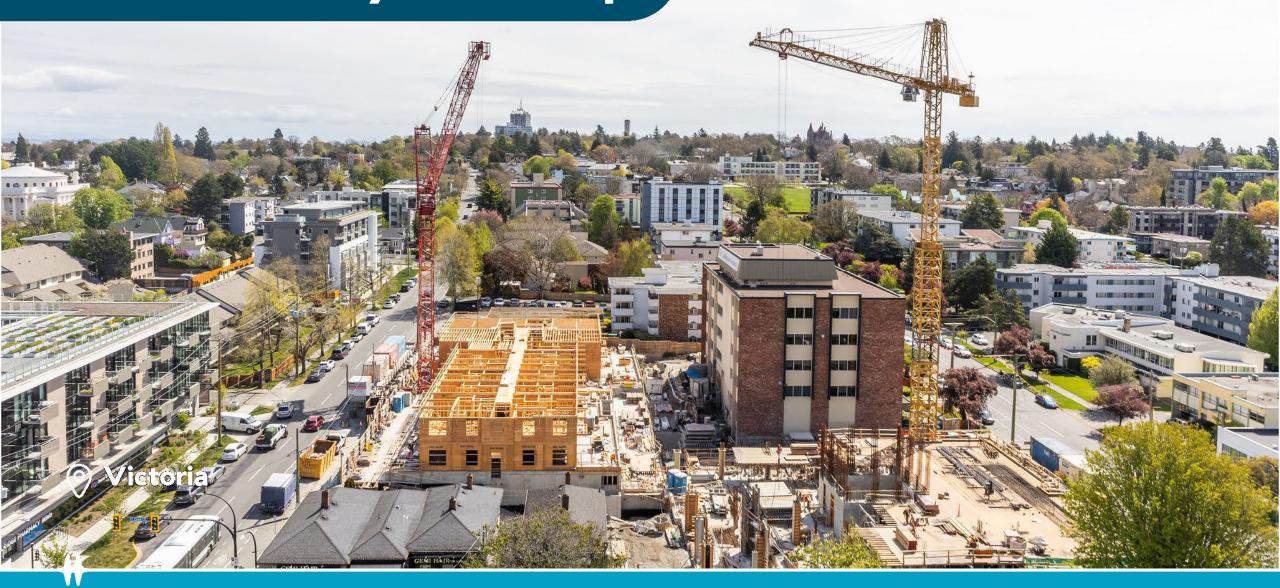


Reinforcement \$5 BILLION





We need your help







Lowering costs: Improving multiplex electrical connections

Ranjeet Gill, Director Distribution Design and Customer Connections, BC Hydro

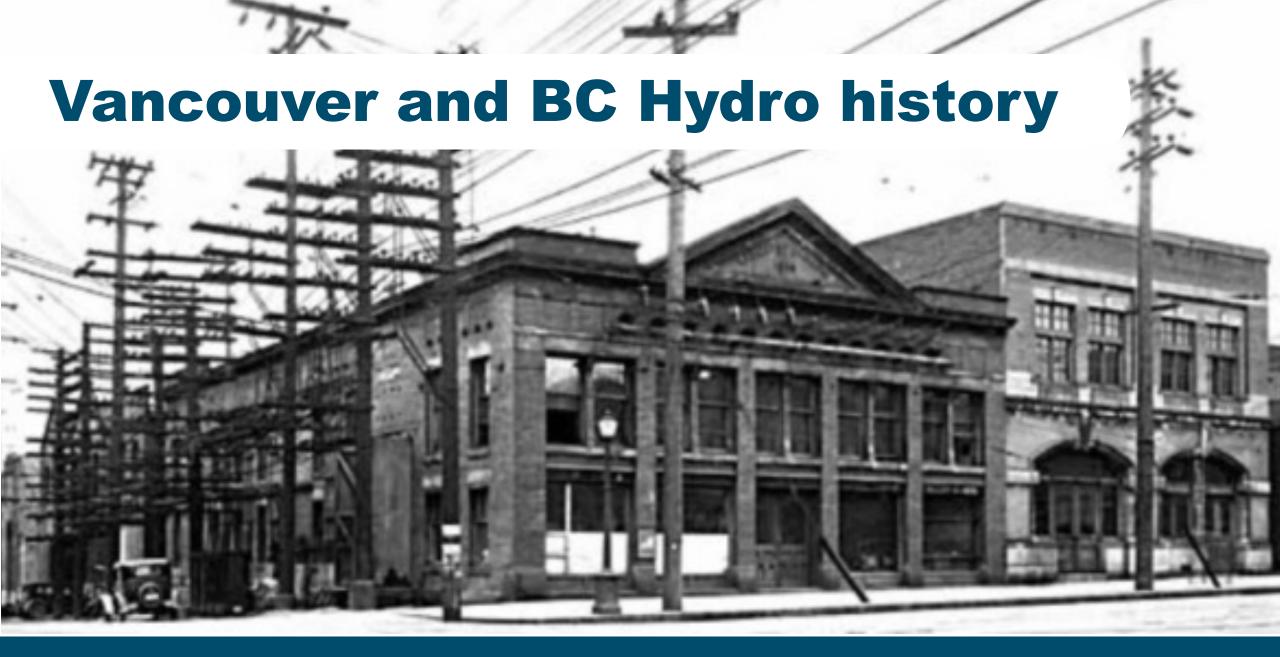
Chris Higgins, Senior Green Building Planner, City of Vancouver











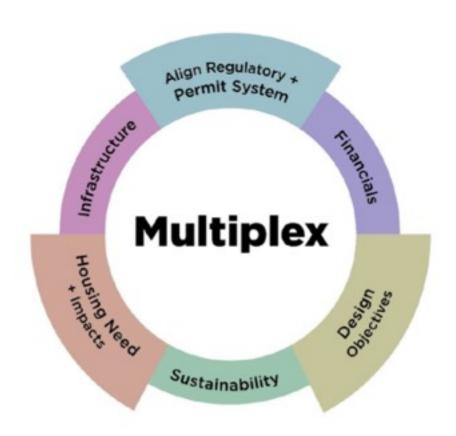


Vancouver housing objectives

Easier to build

Process efficiency

Design flexibility



Multiplex option

Previous Options



House + Laneway

- 3 Units
- 0.86 FSR



Duplex + Suites

- 4 Units
- 0.70 FSR



Character Retention

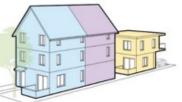
- 6 Units
- 0.85 FSR

Multiplex Option













Meeting the power needs

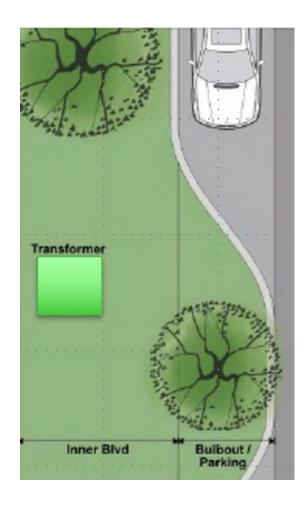
		House	House + Laneway	Duplex	Character	Multiplex
	Units	1 - 2	2 - 3	2 - 4	2 - 6	3 - 6 or 8
Am Density	p low	60*	200	200	200	200
(FSR)	High	200	400	400	600	600
		Indicates change *Existing				



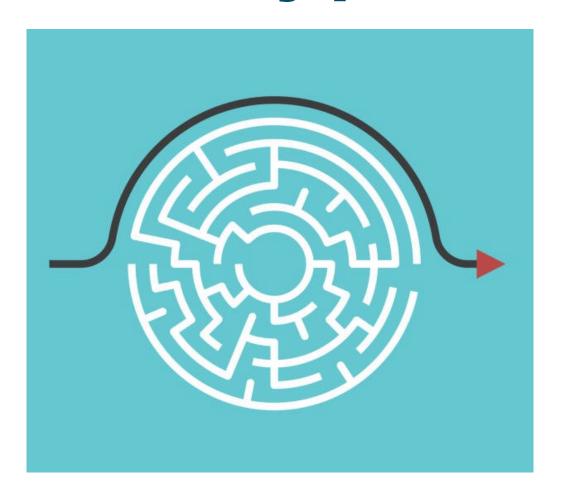
Learnings







New city process



Simplification and alignment:

- Contact BC Hydro first.
- No extra wait time with concurrent processing.
- No extra burden.
- Require space for a low-profile transformer on all plans.

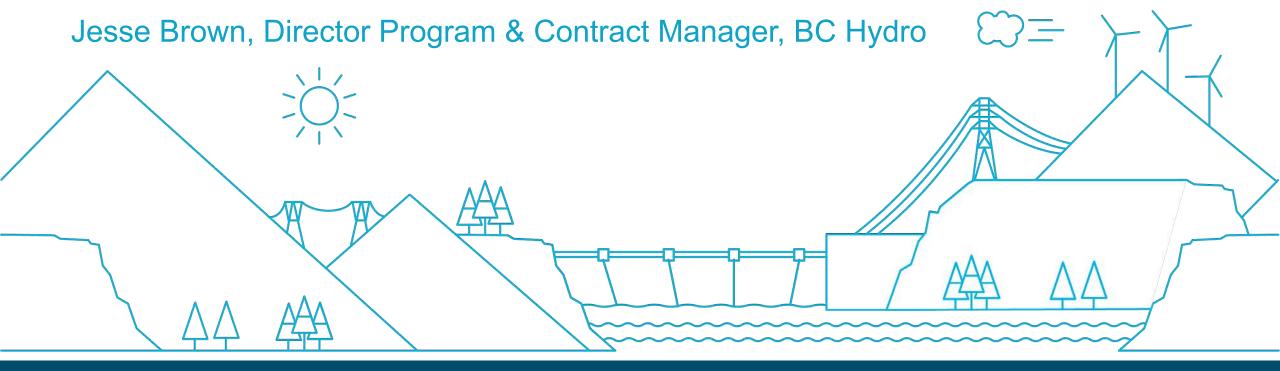


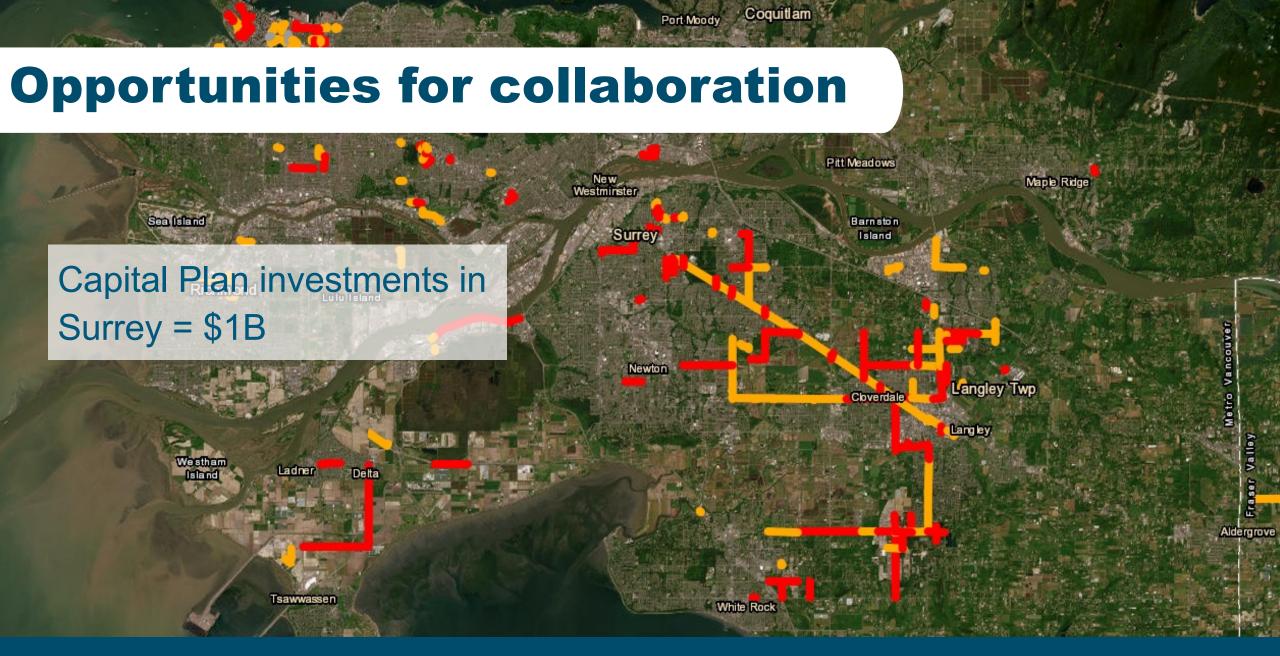




Digging up the road once: Co-constructing to minimize community impact and reduce cost

Victor Jhingan, Director Project Delivery, City of Surrey

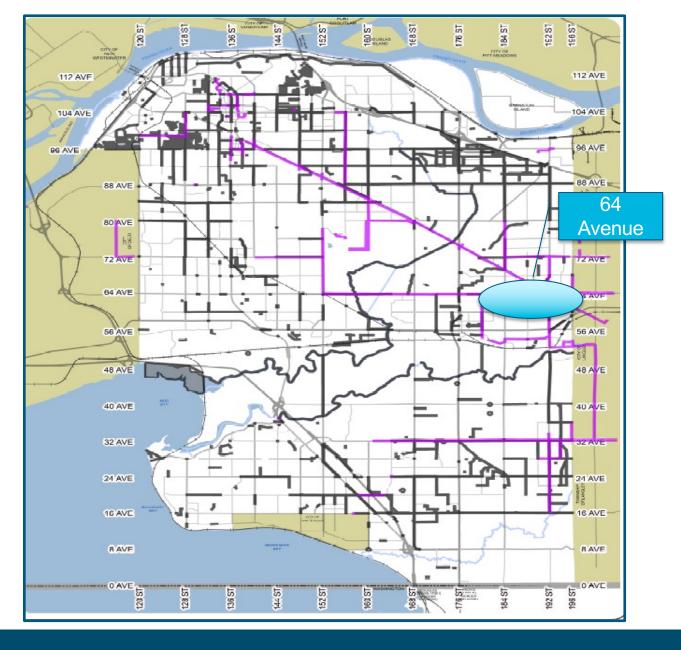






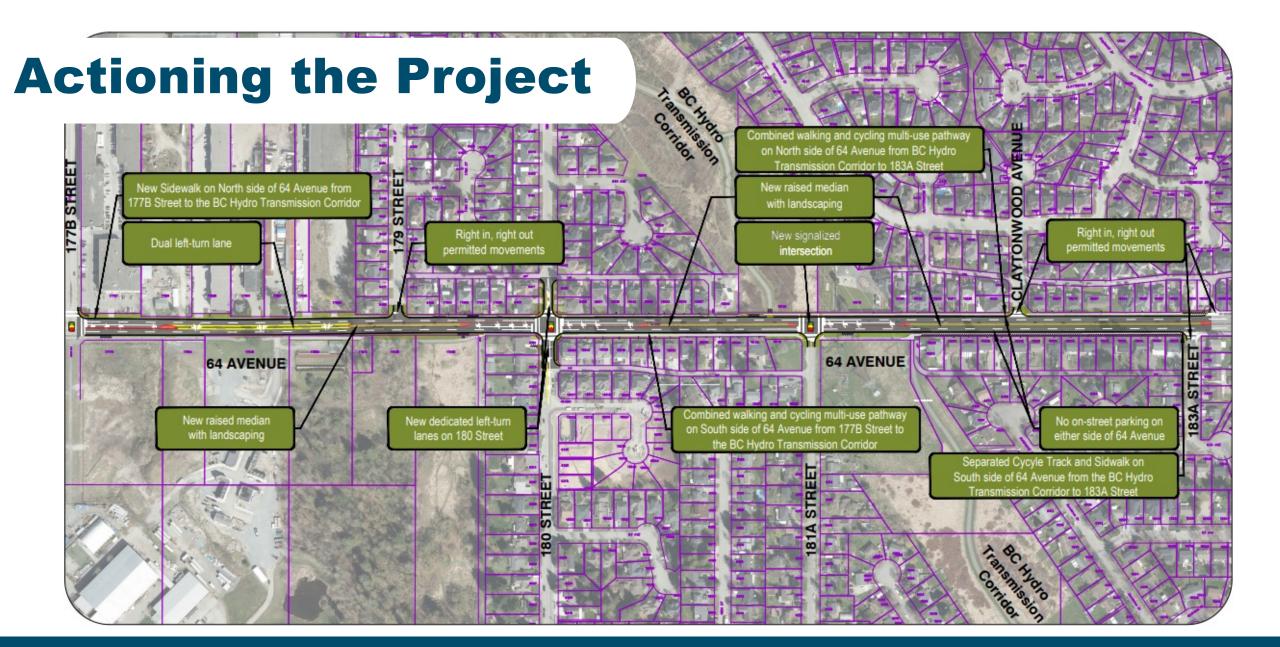
Reducing community impacts

City investing over \$2.5B (over next 10-years) - Substantial overlap with BC Hydro's planned infrastructure projects.











Shared benefits







Moving forward



Seek opportunities to partner with other municipalities.



Share information about our planning process.



Create a templated process.

Key Learnings



Integration of capital plans between Municipalities, BC Hydro, and other utility agencies is key.



Co-delivering projects is easier than we thought.



Financial savings and the reduced community impact far outweigh the administrative effort involved.



Early sharing of infrastructure plans: Collaborating on Southern Vancouver Island

Jacqueline Spray, Director of Customer Engagement & Sales, BC Hydro







Accelerating infrastructure builds



Capital planning workshop

"The initial workshop with BC Hydro, municipal partners, and other utilities provided a valuable opportunity to connect and explore opportunities to further improve collaboration on our capital programs."

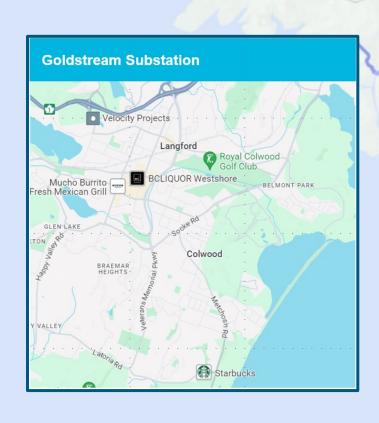
-Jared Kelly, P.Eng. Manager, Capital Projects, Integrated Water Services, Capital Regional District





San Josef Bay Port Hardy

Southern Vancouver Island investments







Bellingham



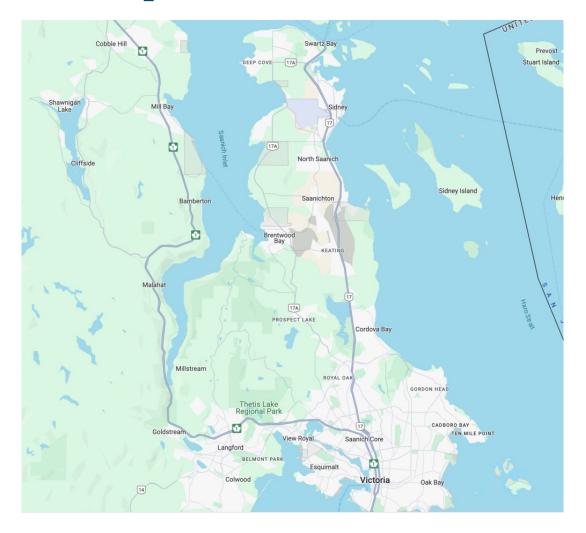
CRD Capital Share Workshop

Current State to Future State

June 4, 2024



Next steps for collaboration







Our asks of you...



Stay informed. Visit BCHydro.com/Localgov for resources



Share your ideas. Email us at: localgov@bchydro.com



Connect with us. Check out our tradeshow booth #513



The Spirit of the North Healthcare Foundation

In appreciation of our speakers today and with thanks for your contribution, UBCM has made a donation to The Spirit of the North Healthcare Foundation. The Foundation works collaboratively with its Donors, Healthcare Partners and has been instrumental in contributing over \$40 million towards essential equipment, enhancing facilities, and supporting the ongoing education of healthcare professionals and medical staff.

