

LEGISLATIVE REFORM INITIATIVE: NEXT STEPS
UBCM ANNUAL CONVENTION, September 21, 2023
Summary of Session and What We Heard

SUMMARY OF SESSION

On September 21, 2023, the Regional District of Nanaimo, Fraser Valley Regional District (City of Chilliwack), Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District, and Don Lidstone, K.C., hosted an interactive, discussion-based session on legislative reform. The session was intended for both municipal officials as well as regional district officials because many aspects of municipal operations are contained in the *Local Government Act*.

The goals of the session were:

- to provide context and background about the Legislative Reform Initiative
- to discuss whether to proceed with the Legislative Reform Initiative
- to discuss options for the best path forward to steer the process

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs provided background and several questions to consider during the group's discussion (Attachment 1).

Approximately 80-85 people attended the session, indicating a broad interest in this evolving topic.

Concerns with the dated *Local Government Act* include restrictions on taxation and revenue sources, complexities in establishing services, and the lack of provisions in comparison with Section 8 of the *Community Charter* which gives municipalities powers to regulate, prohibit, and impose requirements by bylaw without provincial approval or establishing bylaws. Regional districts are limited in their legislative authority in comparison with municipalities in several key areas such as business licensing authority (which the province is now addressing as part of its efforts around short-term rental housing), subdivision approval, regulation of fireworks discharge, parking enforcement, tree management, and taxation and funding models. Further, social, political, and economic environments that local governments operate within continue to evolve in areas such as climate change, environmental stewardship, and a recognition of the importance of First Nations' participation in regional governance. These realities should be reflected in a modernized legislative framework.

During the session, Slido polls were used to conduct two "straw polls" of the participants, on these questions: 1) whether or not to proceed with the Legislative Reform Initiative, and 2) whether a UBCM working group or a joint local government project is the best path forward to steer the process.

The majority of participants indicated support for the Legislative Reform Initiative, and indicated their preference would be for a UBCM working group to steer the initiative. These polls were conducted to gain a sense of the sentiments of the session participants only, and are not assumed to represent the views of the UBCM membership as a whole.

WHAT WE HEARD

WHY A COMPREHENSIVE MODERNIZATION EFFORT IS NEEDED

- The Ministry of Municipal Affairs has made important incremental changes in the legislation over time, but a more comprehensive modernization project is needed.
- Extensive downloading of responsibilities from the Province to local governments has exacerbated the problems local governments face; outdated legislation prevents local governments from addressing these issues effectively.
- Over 90% of the province is rural and is not under the *Community Charter*; these areas should not be governed by legislation that was drafted in 1966.
- Regional districts and municipalities have restricted powers where they have delegated authority only, are not constitutionally protected, and have few tools or resources to address local problems.
- Particular challenges with the *Local Government Act* (LGA) raised by participants at this session:
 - responding effectively to emergencies and natural disasters
 - taking measures to mitigate the effects of climate change
 - dealing with old infrastructure and the ability to fund these projects solely through property taxes
 - population growth and migration from cities during the pandemic is rapidly changing the character of rural areas; incoming residents have higher expectations for services
 - incorporation should not be the only other governance option for rural areas; there should be an intermediate step available
 - Electoral Areas lack power and resources
 - business licensing authority¹ and subdivision approval are difficult for regional districts
 - small municipalities and regional districts are unable to fund necessary projects costing millions, such as recycling, dikes, etc., to continue to provide the quality of life that residents cherish in these communities.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR PURSUING LEGISLATIVE REFORM RAISED AT THIS SESSION

- The background and questions provided by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs were very helpful in this discussion.
- Need to identify and list specific, concrete, local community issues and distill them from a 10,000-foot level to provide the Ministry of Municipal Affairs with evidence for the need to modernize the *Local Government Act*.
- Legislative reform should be viewed as supporting the Province, not in conflict with the Province.
- The Ministry of Municipal Affairs should be involved from day one.
- The Ministry should provide funding for this initiative's research and policy work, as they have done for the Northwest Benefits Alliance.

¹ The Province is addressing this as part of its efforts around short term rental housing. Amendments to the *Local Government Act* allow Regional Districts to regulate and licence short-term rentals and other businesses in similar ways to municipalities [see link](#)

- What is working well in the legislation should be left as is.
- If legislative reform is successful in providing new powers and tools for local governments, that does not mean all local governments must use them.
- Islands Trust has an even smaller toolbox than municipalities and regional districts.
- Metro Vancouver has excellent models and best practices, especially in the area of climate change; we can borrow good ideas.
- Local governments need a legislative framework that recognizes the importance of, and facilitates working together with, First Nations in a respectful, effective, and inclusive manner.
- When First Nations participate at the Board level, it changes the conversation and the votes. Local governments often are not well informed regarding Indigenous rights and title.
- The inclusive governance goals in UNDRIP legislation and provincial action plans can be reinforced and worked on concurrently with the Legislative Reform Initiative.
- Need to consider 7 generations into future when modernizing the LGA.
- Planning and land use issues should not be included in this initiative.
- Several participants stressed the need to draft a new charter rather than revise portions of the LGA in a continuation of the “band aid” approach.
- Area associations of UBCM should be included in the conversation.
- A retired CAO or Chair could be a primary resource person for this project, conducting research and policy work and keeping the project on track.

DECIDING WHETHER TO PROCEED WITH THE LEGISLATIVE REFORM INITIATIVE

- **Slido poll #1:** Is there an interest in proceeding with the Legislative Reform Initiative? (96% yes, 4% no)

OPTIONS FOR STEERING AND MANAGING THE LEGISLATIVE REFORM INITIATIVE

Option 1: UBCM Executive could form a working group on legislative reform, comprised of representatives from municipalities, regional districts, First Nations, UBCM, and ministerial staff

Option 2: This could be structured as a joint local government project, with local governments contributing funding to form a working group on legislative reform, comprised of representatives from municipalities, regional districts, First Nations, UBCM, and ministerial staff

Considerations for Option 1:

Pros:

- UBCM has an efficient network, broad reach, consistency, research capacity, and impact with the province.
- UBCM can be representative.
- UBCM has already been doing some work on legislative reform, and has experience.
- UBCM can allocate resources if legislative reform is identified as a priority.
- Reporting back will happen at UBCM.

Cons:

- Last UBCM working group report in 2010 did not meet expectations.
- Some uncertainty on the part of some participants as to how a UBCM working group functions.
- A UBCM working group may be more distant from local governments than is ideal.

Considerations for Option 2:

Pros:

- May insulate the project from getting sidetracked, if the Province does not assist with resources for UBCM.
- With a group of passionate people committed to working together on the project, the Legislative Reform Initiative may not need UBCM.

Cons:

- Challenges with resources and capacity: initiative will require significant buy-in and continued long-term commitment from local governments in terms of funding and staff time.
- Difficult to achieve forward momentum “off the side of the desk”.
- The complex coordination required for the project will be a challenge.

➤ Slido poll #2:

- **Option 1:** UBCM Executive forming a working group (85% in favour)
- **Option 2:** Joint local government project (15% in favour)

NEXT STEPS

- A “What We Heard” document summarizing the session will be distributed to UBCM members.
- It is noted that although there was significant enthusiasm for the initiative, including from areas outside the AVICC region, some representatives indicated they would like additional information on the initiative.

UPDATE: December 2023

Following the UBCM Annual Convention, Douglas Holmes, CAO of the Regional District of Nanaimo had the opportunity to discuss the Legislative Reform Initiative and the September 21, 2023, interactive panel session with Gary MacIsaac, Executive Director, UBCM. Mr. MacIsaac is in the process of seeking direction on this matter from the President’s Committee.