

COMMENTS NOTED DURING GROUP DISCUSSIONS AT MEETING JANUARY 23, 2010

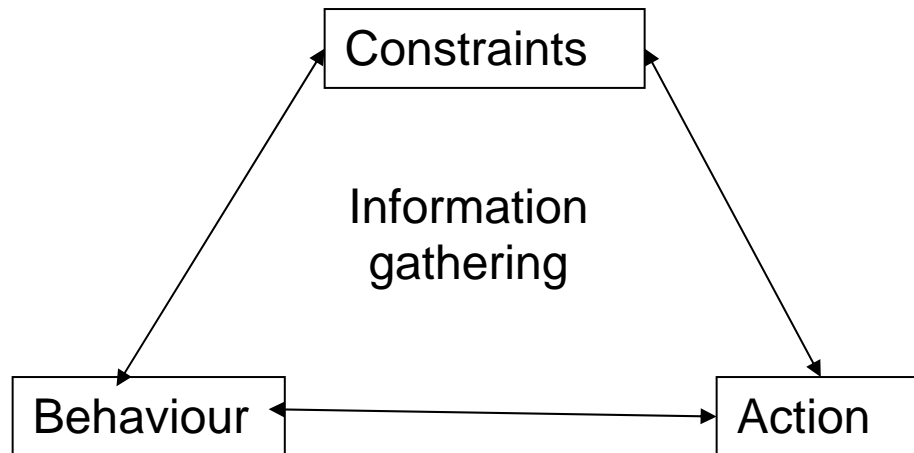
#	Comment	Ref. potential amendment #
1.	Province is undertaking window-dressing exercise	
2.	Local actions build consciousness, lead to actions	
3.	Each individual action and person's activity is important	
4.	Need more facilities in locations other than the Driftwood Centre and Magic Lake	19, 21, 22
5.	Nodes: Port Wash, Hope Bay	19, 21, 22
6.	Advocate for vehicle emissions testing	
7.	No change that would drastically alter island	
8.	Specific or achievable targets, coupled with economic activity, e.g. bicycle and walking paths (one small step at a time)	31, 32
9.	Additional jurisdiction for Islands Trust – specifically over transportation	
10.	New development requiring 5% park dedication, should provide linear parks for trails	
11.	BC Hydro – support net metering with tariff on back-flow for owners	42f
12.	Regulate lot clustering to ensure there is a climate change benefit	10, 37
13.	Vehicle testing – should be provincial testing, and education and peer pressure to scrap old cars	
14.	Investigate chipping and a community chipper	
15.	Clustering creates point impacts, should be carefully considered	37
16.	Densification serves multiple purposes	
17.	Zoning to allow for chipping, liaise with CRD for mobile chipping service	
18.	Woodstoves – high efficiency only should be permitted (Green Building Code may address)	
19.	No Woodstove ban	
20.	Alternatives to cars: more paths, relate to safety (bike and foot)	31,32
21.	No more road widening unless for cycling paths (divided if possible)	
22.	More cycling/pedestrian connector trails	31
23.	Advocacy for money for alternate transportation	32
24.	White roofs (albedo effect)	42f
25.	Add commercial use in Magic Lake	19, 21, 22
26.	Mixed use Commercial/residential	25
27.	Roesland to Shingle Bay Road – alternate transportation route – advocate for funding	
28.	Tree removal bylaw – replanting required	38
29.	Community trees (UK model)	
30.	Pender study on urban forestry and individual trees – introduce into OCP	
31.	Support composting – backyard and community	
32.	Zone for composting as a permitted use	
33.	Commitment to community transportation – car stops, bus, ride share (web-based), truck share	32
34.	Support 100 mile vacation	
35.	Community gardens, agriculture, include education, market stands	
36.	Support land acquisition	36
37.	Support diet-conscious food choices, vegetarianism, local meat, sustainable farming	
38.	Investigate chipping program	
39.	Shop local	
40.	Advocate BC Ferries to be cheaper for walkers, bikers, motor bikes, small cars	30
41.	Anti-idling program – BC ferries, post office	
42.	Encourage small business to use better than best practices (especially waste management, including use of recycled materials)	
43.	Advocate for tax incentives for energy efficiency (cars, houses, etc.)	
44.	Community orchard / fruit gleaning	
45.	Advocate \$ for rainwater cisterns	
46.	Bylaw to require rainwater cisterns	
47.	Advocate for right-of-way on private property for paths (3 m wide along lot lines)	
48.	Electric charging stations	32
49.	Advocate underground electric wires (reduce outages and generators)	
50.	Twin with Samsø Island, Denmark	

#	Comment	Ref. potential amendment #
51.	Advocate CRD for district energy system or alternate energy sites for wind/solar	42i
52.	LTC support/ endorse energy audit	42e
53.	Education campaign	
54.	Broaden terminology from Climate Change to "energy efficiency" or "sustainability"	
55.	Expand length of long term ferry parking	30
56.	support car co-op, consider parking requirements, zoning for shared vehicles	32
57.	bus at peak times – ferry schedule	32
58.	car stops – lights at night	32
59.	taxi – shuttle service – increase occupancy load	32
60.	study baseline for tree coverage	
61.	include forest cover in any CO2 baseline	
62.	incentives for property owners for tree protection	
63.	programs to assist homeowners to protect trees	
64.	recognize intact forest cover	33
65.	Aircare style testing – advocate for vehicle testing	
66.	#5 growth objective not GHG emissions	5
67.	zoning objectives too weak	
68.	bring services to residences, not residences to services	19, 21
69.	problem is distance from magic lake to ferry	
70.	#6 managing natural resources is too weak	
71.	chipping not helpful – need diesel for equipment, burning releases CO2	
72.	programs need baseline first	
73.	Transportation – think of starting at Swartz Bay and ferry impact	
74.	Advocate reduced foot ferry fares – consider foot passenger ferry only, add facility for bikes	30
75.	Overall better approach to foot/cycle	
76.	Increase number of small cars	
77.	Expanding parking lot	
78.	Recognize services of nature (eg carbon capture and storage)	33, 35
79.	Restoration of natural systems important	38
80.	Conservation covenants important to some	35
81.	In some places, fines for removing trees	
82.	Our area could be slower in temperature increase	
83.	No region will be spared	
84.	Islands have some advantages	
85.	More drought in summer and wetter winters likely	
86.	"Preserve and protect" means Islands Trust must deal with climate change	
87.	Climate Change impact here is food security (and water supply)	
88.	Complete community means services available nearby, less driving	5
89.	Magic Lake Estates – shortcut road from Irene Bay through park to Otter Bay for ferry and/or shortcut to mall	
90.	Challenge – we're dispersed around island and go off island for supplies – "buy Pender"	5
91.	Walking and cycling shortcuts are important too	
92.	Would higher ferry fares encourage more local purchasing	
93.	Reducing emissions here: eat less meat, car stops, and carpooling too	
94.	Support community gardening and land trust project and local farmers	
95.	Re-initiate Reduce, reuse, recycle campaign	
96.	Handle septic tank pump-out here, not off-island	
97.	Trail systems: improve and expand for cyclists and walkers	
98.	Reduction in number of marina mooring spaces (huge emissions from boats)	
99.	Need a major education program about climate change	
100.	Secondary suites: need to be careful about carrying capacity and density	8
101.	Role of natural areas, DPAs supported by some	38
102.	#18 – community services (expand electronic/digital infrastructure) this should be major to meet our needs locally wherever possible	

#	Comment	Ref. potential amendment #
103.	Agriculture proposals supported (importance of local food)	
104.	We're fortunate in many ways in terms of impacts	
105.	Drier summers, wetter winters, need rainwater catchment and storage	
106.	Summer water use patterns need to change (education)	
107.	Ice core samples show greater climate variability is likely, fear that humankind is triggering non-linear, irreversible changes, sea level rise	
108.	Industrial impacts causing a lot of destruction, but given leeway	
109.	some supported LTC limiting house size, some did not, don't over-regulate little guy	
110.	One supported Islands Trust going to province for more power (interjurisdictional) over GHG emissions	
111.	Magic Lake Estates a real challenge, what about getting or supporting more services there	
112.	Placing new development near services, better to take services to development, even rezoning land there	19, 21
113.	Many people came to Pender for rural feel, e.g. no stores nearby	
114.	What about local services delivering goods (some supported this)	
115.	Local food production, sometimes less choice	
116.	People on buses: communicable diseases	
117.	Re: Transportation, M.A.P. has collected data re car patterns, big spikes at ferry times, let's address this, transportation should be addressed more in OCP amendments	
118.	Shortcut road to Magic Lake needed.	
119.	Solid waste management needs to be included	
120.	Watershed areas protection needed, tree cutting in these areas shouldn't be allowed	38
121.	Need adaptation to climate change now, avoid eroding anti-pollution initiatives	
122.	More global policy statements, improved methods of assessing impacts of energy efficiency of climate change impacts, development and new bylaws	
123.	Density – more services to where? eg corner stores already exist, density already exists, develop more trails to services	
124.	Discussion of trails or road through Roesland to ferry	
125.	Supports secondary suites	8
126.	Supports local food	
127.	Speed limits, every 5 mph less speed means significantly less pollution	
128.	Discount on ferry for smaller and energy efficient vehicles	
129.	Lot clustering	13
130.	Should be carbon credits for forested areas (or for ALR areas)	
131.	Transportation – need bicycle paths, not safe to bike or walk	
132.	Ask owners to provide covenants for public walkway	
133.	Designate all watershed areas a DPA	38
134.	Strengthen forest management	
135.	Decentralize commercial enterprises and services to higher density areas	19
136.	Strengthen density transfer	7
137.	Allow duplexes and triplexes	12
138.	Weekenders and absentee landlords who cut down all the trees on their lots	
139.	more education to homeowners	
140.	subsidies for people who chip rather than burn	
141.	community chipping and composting, zone for this	
142.	Option for density downzoning (not just transfer)	7
143.	Need to look at current greenhouse gases	
144.	Tax or carbon credit for standing trees	
145.	Better trail system from Magic Lake to Driftwood, climate change is a symptom of the problem of non-sustainability	
146.	agro-forestry	
147.	more secondary suites in Magic Lake	8
148.	What is the carrying capacity of the island?	

#	Comment	Ref. potential amendment #
149.	More emphasis on conservation of green space (agricultural land, forest, etc.)	
150.	Encourage local food production to reduce transportation carbon emissions	
151.	Support farmland acquisition group	
152.	Zero population growth	
153.	Biggest threat is that farms will collapse, encourage food security, more promotion of urban gardening	
154.	Decentralization of services and commercial areas	
155.	greenhouse production (geothermal)	
156.	promote geothermal energy use	
157.	promote community gardening in residential areas	
158.	Allow apartments to be built on top Driftwood – some don't agree	25
159.	question effectiveness of increased density for GHG reduction	
160.	white roofing – paint roofs white for albedo effect	
161.	longer hotter summers, therefore need more water cisterns	
162.	eat less meat	
163.	toxic waste disposal to prevent acidification of oceans	
164.	find a little shuttle bus (for Magic Lake, Driftwood and ferry)	32
165.	local storage of energy – for power outages and the future	42e
166.	bury hydro poles and in bicycle paths instead	
167.	community composting and chipping	
168.	education campaign	
169.	Inter-generational equity as part of OCP: our actions impact future generations and the wider ecological area.	
170.	There is a general assumption that climate change is happening; what is the motivation of the deniers? (Group response: fear, money, self-interest, greed.)	
171.	The impact of climate change will be less on N. Pender than in other parts of the world, something we are lucky for, but should think about.	
172.	Urban micro-climates to warm quicker.	
173.	Confusion between local and global climate change and action; local is still important and local change can be effective.	
174.	Concerns about incoherency in policy, e.g. how to create policies that capture discrepancies such as BC ferries emissions, Paths on Pender and local Agriculture. How can we develop policy that equates a variety of influences?	
175.	Form a Pender Island Research Council which will serve as a think tank for local issues, collect relevant local information (possibly to supplement the GHG inventories) and therefore set real targets and monitor progress.	
176.	This research group must take an ecosystems approach to local issues.	
177.	Collective community based inventory = valuable public education (e.g. by monitoring your garbage output, you can begin to see where changes and reductions can be made)	
178.	How will we measure if we're doing any good? Currently there are no real stats.	
179.	We need to look into what the incentives are for Penderites to act on these GHG policies. What incentives are there to individually change our lifestyles? (practically)	
180.	No one is on an island when it comes to climate change. Carbon credits are not the way to go, they effectively push our problems onto countries that can't afford it.	
181.	Carbon sequestration (through re-forestation and improving ecosystem health) is a better option.	11, 33
182.	We can't treat these issues in isolation.	
183.	We must reconcile our desired "perfect" understanding of climate change with our current understanding/ what we have right now.	
184.	We must think in terms of what can I do to decrease my GHG emissions rather than go for blanket policies; this is a more effective motivation.	
185.	What are the constraints against changing our lifestyle? We need to understand these local, personal constraints for real, local buy-in. What keeps people from not driving? If we choose to drive, what alternate choices can we make?	

#	Comment	Ref. potential amendment #
186.	Gathering local information will allow us to identify these constraints, understand local behaviour and take local action:	



187.	Convenience is a main reason for current behaviours	
188.	Adaptation, how can we prepare? Securing farmland is one way. Would like to see the Trust Fund Board include farmland in covenants, they have the capacity to do it.	
189.	We must be careful about blanket policies/ statements (e.g. not allowing burning of deadfall when it is important for forest regeneration); forest health/ dynamics need further understanding.	
190.	This all comes back to the baseline data we need; however, there are some obvious actions humans take that we don't need baseline stats to tell us are damaging (driving, paving, etc)	
191.	What we do need is a Minister of Future Generations, a non-political body in charge of long-range planning (not just thinking in terms of the next election).	
192.	We would like to see the Islands Trust actively facilitating alternate transit routes (trails, bike paths) and linking services via these alternative networks; facilitating connectivity to services via pathways that function separately from the road.	31
193.	Nothing we are doing is big enough in terms of changes and transformations (marine, travel, roads)	
194.	We should be bringing the services to high density areas (i.e. magic lake). There used to be a commercial zone in Magic Lake, but it was re-zoned.	19, 21
195.	Another option would be delivery (groceries, etc) of services to high density areas.	
196.	Frustrated with the LTC jurisdictional argument. The Local Trust Act provides for requests to the Minister from agencies (e.g. Freighters anchoring).	
197.	What is the strength of our political position? Advocacy only.	
198.	One potential issue would be to use the 5% dedication of land for parks to protect strips of land that are contiguous, and therefore could one day be turned into a trail/ bike path system.	
199.	Subsidiarity: If decisions can be made at the local level that is where action should happen. We need to re-invent our process to deal with big picture issues like climate change.	
200.	Bill 27 has the potential to increase the LTC's jurisdiction (e.g. tree cutting bylaws)	37, 38
201.	Concern over government intervention, there is a fear of loss of control at the local level. What can we as a community do outside of the government?	
202.	How can the local government be more effective in facilitating community, local change and grassroots governance?	
203.	A major public education program is needed (climate change education), and public awareness can be built through on-the-ground projects...but we don't have much time.	
204.	Need to change the curriculum of schools to teach climate change (there was a debate over whether or not this is necessary)	
205.	We have a wonderful opportunity on Pender to make changes and facilitate public education.	

#	Comment	Ref. potential amendment #
206.	Group agreed that policy item #23 should stick with LEED definitions (as opposed to changing/simplifying them, as outlined in the comment next to this policy).	23
207.	The LTC should re-institute reform: should be more restrictive (bylaw enforcement), should be empowered to do more (increase and broadening of powers).	
208.	There is a huge gap in representation in having one representative for all the islands; even small towns of a few hundred have mayors.	
209.	We need local level decision-making	
210.	Re-zoning for eco-housing (clustering), should look to Samsø Island, Denmark as an excellent example.	
211.	Awareness program should outline incentives and benefits to local people of climate change policies.	

From: Gary Steeves [gsteeves@islandstrust.bc.ca]

Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 12:03 PM

To: Peter Carter

Cc: Robert Kojima

Subject: Re: climate change

Hi Peter

Thanks for the submission and thank you so much for attending on Saturday. I really appreciated your and Julie's participation.

I am forwarding your submission to our Planner so that it will be included in the public submissions file.

Thanks again

Gary

----- Original Message -----

From: [Peter Carter](#)

To: [Gary Steeves](#)

Sent: Friday, January 22, 2010 11:45 AM

Subject: climate change

Peter Carter

4708 Captains Crescent Pender Island

Attention of Islands Trust Executive and North Pender Island Trust Committee January 21
2010

Regarding

North Pender Local Trust Committee Greenhouse gas community information meeting
Carbon Neutral Government
Environmental governance under dangerous global climate change

Dear Islands Trust trustees

I write with respect to regional and local environmental governance in the view of the inevitability of disastrously dangerous global climate change affecting all regions of our world with no international action to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

I greatly appreciate the start being made by the Islands Trust and our local North Pender Trust responsible initiative which we strongly support.

I include some information below that may be helpful in the public consultations.

I have a great many years experience in global climate change science specifically on environmental health policy and I have made submissions on behalf of all the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment to federal and provincial governments. I always put public education at the top of my recommendations.

As polls show that even science graduates (in the US) have a poor understanding of the physics of global climate change I recommend that public global climate change education be made a priority in the Islands Trust program towards carbon neutrality.

The only public education that is essential is the following.

The basic physics

The observed changes to the Arctic

The observed changes to the oceans

The risks to water supply and to agriculture

People do not realize how vulnerable Canada is to global climate change and how soon we will all be impacted without emergency scale action. Global climate change adaptation measures are essential for the Gulf Islands as well as a contribution to mitigation by cutting greenhouse gas pollution emissions.

The US EPA has made an 'endangerment finding' that greenhouse gas emissions (of 6 gases) are hazardous to human and environmental health of this and future generations.

The US NOAA (National Ocean & Atmospheric Administration) says that the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ is probably the highest in 20 million years (a research paper last year found it highest in 15 million years) and that the acidification of the oceans is the highest in over 20 million years. The rate of increase of both is 100 times faster than in the past 800,000 years (ice core record). Twenty per cent of CO₂ emissions last in the atmosphere for one thousand years.

I have a You tube specifically on the subject of climate governance at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SsPFmRfh6Os>

My climate change You tubes videos can be accessed by 'petercarter46 you tube channel'.

In November 2003 the Canada Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry published its report on its review addressing the Question is Canada at risk from global climate change. The report entitled WE ARE AT RISK found that Canada's water, agriculture and forestry is at risk.

'It is accepted that the average surface temperature of the globe has increased about 0.60C in the past 100 years, over sea and land.

- None of the natural factors affecting climate provides an obvious explanation for this observed global warming.
- This warming trend is likely to continue at a rate unprecedented in human history, and it will have consequences at the regional level on temperature, precipitation patterns and, more importantly, the frequency of extreme weather events.
- Because the warming effect will be amplified closer to the poles, countries such as Canada will be more vulnerable. In fact, some effects are already being felt in the northern part of the country. '

Global climate change education has increasingly become the priority for society as the research findings on the impacts of global warming and climate change have increased and the so-called climate change skeptic denial campaign has intensified with the object of keeping us all dependent on burning fossil fuels as our dominant source of energy.

The issue of global greenhouse gas pollution is one of the survival of humanity and most life on Earth. The largest global environmental assessment ever was the UNEP 4th Global Environmental Outlook published Dec 2007 and it concluded that global climate change then was a threat 'to the very survival of humanity'. GEO-4 said that 'climate change is a global priority, demanding political will and leadership' but found a 'remarkable lack of urgency and a woefully inadequate global response'.

The International Energy Agency's 2010 World Energy Outlook said that the world economy and energy development plans has us on track for a 6.0C global average temperature increase by 2100. That is literally the end of the world for humanity but there is no public alarm and no governmental response of any consequence.

The only hope for today's children now rests on an urgent adequate response at the regional and local levels.

The IPCC 2007 assessment is not adequate for making policy today as it covered the published science up to December 2005 and all the most catastrophically dangerous

research findings have been published since 2007.

It is important to consider that the IPCC reports for policy makers are approved by all the world's scientific academies and are approved prior to publication by all national governments. The Summaries for Policy Makers are the only IPCC reports recognized for international policy making.

In this respect the IPCC's partly erroneous statement on when the Himalayan glaciers may disappear under global warming does not occur in the Policy Makers Summaries. The 2035 reference appears only in the IPCC Technical report. The Synthesis Report is the concluding document of the Fourth Assessment Report that is mainly relied on for national and international policy making. In the entire Synthesis report both Policy Makers and Technical a time frame predicting the melt rate of Himalayan glaciers does not occur.

'IPCC statement on the melting of Himalayan glaciers Jan 20th 2010

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (page 49) stated: "Climate change is expected to

exacerbate current stresses on water resources from population growth and economic and land-use change, including urbanization. On a regional scale, mountain snow pack, glaciers and small ice caps play a crucial role in freshwater availability. Widespread mass losses from glaciers and reductions in snow cover over recent decades are projected to accelerate throughout the 21st century, reducing water availability, hydropower potential, and changing seasonality of flows in regions supplied by meltwater from major mountain ranges (e.g. Hindu-Kush, Himalaya, Andes), where more than one-sixth of the world population currently lives.

This conclusion is robust, appropriate, and entirely consistent with the underlying science and the broader IPCC assessment.'

The ice that matters is the Arctic ice and that is where our attention must be focused. The Arctic summer sea ice is in melt down and methane carbon feedbacks emissions are happening as permafrost thaws. Arctic carbon feedback methane emissions are the greatest threat to the survival of life on Earth. The loss of the Arctic summer sea ice has grave implications for Northern hemisphere agriculture but this is getting no attention!

The deniers have also spread dangerously misleading confusion about the current lull in the increase of the global average temperature. Global warming does not stop when the increase in the global temperature stops. Year 2009 was a record year for ocean warming. Methane is still being emitted from the Arctic by thawing permafrost and melting frozen solid sea bed methane hydrates in the Arctic.

Clearly for our future security green house gas pollution caused global warming, climate change and ocean acidification is now the issue of issues of all time and can only be addressed as such by all levels of government cooperating in the goal of preserving as safe a climate (as it is now possible to do) for the generation of today's children and all future generations. In this respect British Columbia is most fortunate in having provincial legislation with this intent.

Tragically at the international level the United Nations Copenhagen climate conference was a complete failure in reaching an agreement for nations to honour their moral duty to the future of humanity and to honour their specific obligations under the 1992 United Nations framework convention on climate change.

However addressing global climate change is the great responsibility of all government levels. The first thing we need to do is to formally acknowledge that the world is beyond dangerous climate interference facing a real and rapidly rising of catastrophe that demands global state of planetary emergency action.

To do so it is advisable that all government levels expeditiously carry out their own climate change reviews. Incredibly over the 20 years of concern over recorded now unequivocal global warming and climate change there has been next to no formal public reviews or discussions on the issue. Regrettably at this late stage regional public reviews are essential to make sure the public is properly informed of the essential and definite up to date facts on this issue- that will affect the lives of all children worldwide.

In this respect I include a statement by eminent US scientist and environmental policy expert Dr. John Holden that he has been explaining in his lectures since 2006. I also include a link to a 2009 excerpted US government presentation.

Despite the relentless campaign of the deniers popular support for action on global climate change now is strong worldwide.

A multi-country poll commissioned by the World Bank published 3 December 2009 reveals that The vast majority of people want action on climate change, even if it entails costs and this applies to rich and poor countries alike. For example of those surveyed in Vietnam, 98 percent want to see their government commit to limiting greenhouse gas emissions under a global deal and almost that much, 93 percent, support the same resolution even if a deal were not reached in Copenhagen. In the wealthy country of France, 97 percent support a commitment to limiting emissions as part of a deal, while 87 percent still support a commitment in the absence of a deal.

While Canada was not polled the US stood out in being exceptionally low in accepting the urgent need for action at 38%.

Key findings include:

- Public concern about climate change is high worldwide, but it's generally higher in developing countries.
- Publics, particularly in developing countries, believe climate change is already having negative effects.
- In most countries, wealthy and poor alike, large majorities are willing to pay to fight climate change.
- Support for increased adaptation funding to poor countries is widespread worldwide

While for twenty years a big part of the climate change denial campaign has been to claim the economics shows we cannot afford to cut greenhouse emissions economic studies over many years show there is no basis for this.

Most recently a joint IMF, Multilateral Development Banks statement was issued ahead of the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen on December 2, 2009. It said that with climate change already happening and with more severe impacts to follow, it is essential that

all countries integrate consideration of risks associated with climate change into their planning functions and development strategies and that it is critical that developed countries to take the lead in the mitigation of climate change by adopting adequate quantitative emissions reduction targets beyond 2012. An IMF paper said that Greater climate resilience can promote macroeconomic stability and alleviate poverty; and carbon pricing, essential for mitigation, can contribute to the strengthening of fiscal positions that will be needed in many countries and that the simple policy guidelines for addressing climate issues remain fundamentally

unchanged (by the credit crisis) ; the need to deploy a range of regulatory, spending, and—very far from least— emissions pricing measures. An IMF fact sheet says Deteriorating climatic conditions could lead to sizeable reductions in output and productivity, particularly in the least developed countries; and in exposed sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism.

Yours Truly
Peter Carter

Carbon Neutral Government

The B.C. government is setting an example and working to ensure that its operations are carbon neutral for 2010 and every year thereafter. This commitment – enshrined in legislation – is the first of its kind in North America. It applies to all provincial public sector operations, including government ministries and agencies, schools, colleges, universities, health authorities and Crown corporations.

Islands Trust Council - Strategic Plan 2008-2011

Adopted – September, 2009

Goal 3: Sustain Island Character and Healthy Communities

We recognize that the health of our communities is improved if our islands are safe and secure, if there is strong public involvement in decision-making, and if we accommodate people of differing age groups and income levels.

o We will work to support and restore socio-economic diversity with strategies for affordable,

accessible and appropriate community housing.

- o We will work to understand and minimize the negative effects that climate change could have on island communities.

From: Gary Steeves [gsteeves@islandstrust.bc.ca]
Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 12:22 PM
To: Peter Carter
Cc: Robert Kojima
Subject: Re: Small Danish island runs on renewable energy

Hi Peter

Thanks for this. I called Barb Grimmer after I read her column and she sent me a bunch more information and website info.

I'd really like to have goals like that in our OCP and actually work with some people on Pender to champion the path.

Thanks again

Gary

----- Original Message -----

From: [Peter Carter](#)
To: [Gary Steeves](#)
Cc: [julie Johnston](#)
Sent: Friday, January 22, 2010 5:19 PM
Subject: Small Danish island runs on renewable energy

Robert Kojima

From: Gary Steeves [gsteeves@islandstrust.bc.ca]

Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 11:56 AM

To: Bob Tippet

Cc: Robert Kojima

Subject: Re: Sat. meeting

Hi Bob

I appreciate the feedback and I appreciate your attendance on Saturday.

I am passing your input on to our Planner so that it is included in the record of submissions.

Thanks again, Bob

Gary

----- Original Message -----

From: Bob Tippet

To: Gary Steeves

Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 7:34 AM

Subject: re: Sat. meeting

Hi, Gary:

After attending the first part of the Greenhouse Gas Meeting on Saturday, I felt that the Islands' Trust was being placed in an untenable position. The whole idea of Carbon reduction, its measurement, credits, debits, etc reminds me of trying to play ping pong in a wind on a moving cruise ship in a heavy sea--nothing is stable.

Indeed, Pender is probably one of the most CO2 aware place in B.C. We carpool, we recycle, we compost, we replant, we conserve water and are often forced to conserve electricity.

How can you improve what is already very, very good?

I attach for your information this part of an article appearing the Saturday, Jan. 23 Times Colonist. On my property, I figure I am providing oxygen for over 35 people to say nothing of the Carbon dioxide I am removing. Also coming by separate email is a very interesting refutation of the whole idea of carbon dioxide negativity.

Thank you and the staff for attempting to pacify the ignorant by having this meeting.

Bob Tippet

Robert Kojima

From: Gary Steeves [gsteeves@islandstrust.bc.ca]
Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 11:24 AM
To: bofols@shaw.ca
Cc: Robert Kojima
Subject: Re: Climate Change Mtg.

Hi Graham

Thanks for tyhe input. I will include it in the public info file Gary

----- Original Message -----

From: <bofols@shaw.ca>
To: "Gary Steeves" <gsteeves@islandstrust.bc.ca>
Sent: Saturday, January 23, 2010 10:24 AM
Subject: Climate Change Mtg.

Gary:

Unfortunately I will not be able to attend the above meeting today as I originally intended. However, one point that I was going to introduce was the problem of polluting vehicles on the island. Inefficient combustion of gasoline is a contributor, albeit not a large one, to CO2 emissions. Some mechanism should be found to eliminate this problem. It appears that to some persons living on an island provides the opportunity to drive un-tuned, inefficient fuel combustion vehicles without appropriate mechanical correction.

Graham

- intrat intergenerational equality in decision

- more agencies in official capacity

- school

MADs etc.

- fund adeg grp

- establish method to assess potential impacts of proposed developments

- recognize possible true impacts on Cl. Change

→ (a) future vision as a result / dialogue

↳ part of adaptation - mitigation

GreenHeart Education

4708 Captains Crescent

Pender Island, BC, V0N 2M2

Tel 250-629-3811 Fax 250-629-3511

greenhearted@shaw.ca

www.greenhearted.org

Suggestions to the North Pender Island LTC on Local Solutions for the Climate Change Emergency

- 1. Local public education for adults and youth on global warming and climate change is vital.** Studies show that a great many people do not understand atmospheric physics, the carbon cycle and the principles of ecology. This might be a major reason why many people do not understand the grave threat posed by anthropogenic global warming and climate change. We would like to suggest a public education campaign supported by every level of government, especially the Islands Trust and LTCs in conjunction with School District 64.
- 2. We would like to see Pender Island become a carbon neutral community as quickly as possible, on our way to becoming a "zero carbon" world.**
- 3. On Pender Island, our actions toward this goal must encompass everything that will lower our consumption of energy and oil, and lower our greenhouse gas emissions:**

ENERGY

- support for any and all energy conservation measures
- support for installation of any and all possible renewable energy technologies that pass environmental review (ie, even if they are considered "eyesores" as survival must trump visual quality objectives)
- support for Pender Island to follow the example of Samsø Island in Denmark

FOOD SECURITY

- support for purchase of any available agricultural land, to allow community farming and to promote food security on our island
- support for (and new zoning bylaws, if necessary) allowing farmers to make a viable living in the most sustainable ways possible

TRANSPORTATION

- support for any and all strategies that allow and/or encourage people to drive less
- no more road widening/repaving unless it is to provide bicycle lanes and/or pedestrian walkways
- support for a "Keep Your Money on Pender and Support the Local Economy"-type campaign to reduce car trips to the city for shopping
- support for strict adherence to no-idling rules at ferry terminals (and education campaigns reminding ferry users of no-idling rules)

HOUSING

- support for Building Code modifications that call for green building
- support for a campaign to subsidize rainwater collection cisterns
- allowing density through affordable housing strategies
- allowing density that clusters housing around services to reduce transportation greenhouse gases

GENERAL

- recognition that the economy is a subsidiary of the natural environment, and that without a healthy natural environment, we cannot survive
- support for the new "Transition Town" / "Resilient Pender and Beyond" movement on Pender
- doing all this and more for the sake of our children and grandchildren, people in other parts of the world who are already being impacted by global climate change, and future generations of all species
- support for a public education campaign on all these strategies to help the community fully understand and support them

About 300,000 people die every year due to the ravages of climate change, and millions more are already impacted every year, especially in the climate-change-vulnerable developing regions. Although we are still quite comfortable most of the time here in Canada and on Pender, people in Africa, the Arctic and small Pacific island nations are losing their lives and their livelihoods, their food and water security, their homes and their entire homelands. To not do all we can to reduce greenhouse gas emissions here at home (for false economic reasons or because we like things the way they are) is to turn our backs and refuse compassion to our poorer brothers and sisters. It is also to ignore the peril that threatens all present and future generations of all humanity and most life on Earth.

Respectfully submitted,

Julie Johnston, BA, BEd, MAdEd

Peter D. Carter, MD



The War on CO2: How can one scientist's 'Moral imperative' be another's 'Invented Horror'?

The launching of a war on climate change, however mad it seems to some of us, is underway, and like any war, it consumes resources and it changes our lives, and in spite of this, there is no guarantee that the war 'will be won'. How can it be won if the assumptions that drew us into it turn out to be false? Continuing open dialogue in our community, as to whether CO2 'is truly the smoking gun' it is imputed to be, would appear essential.

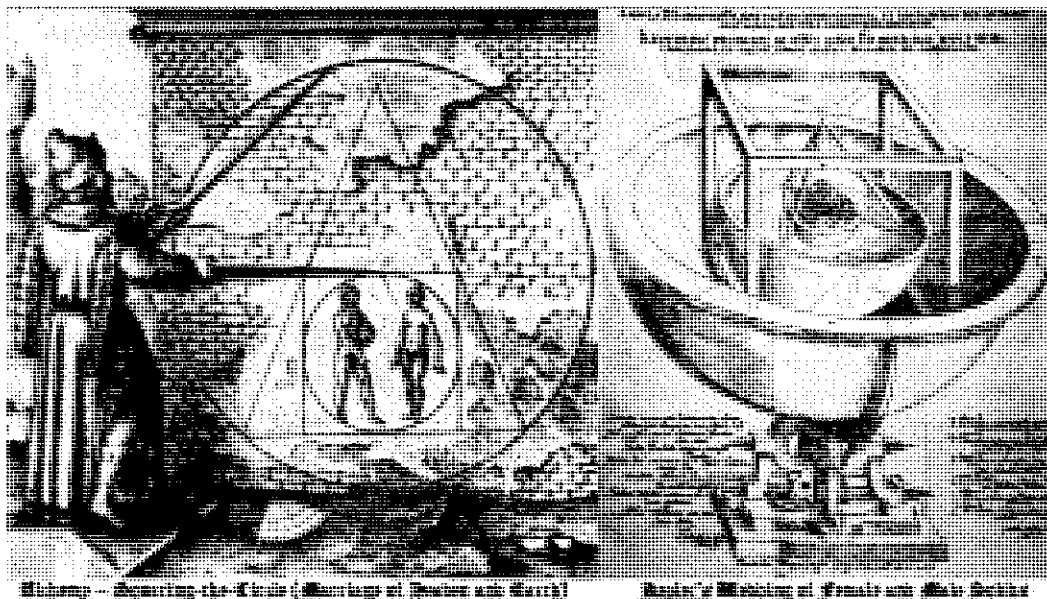
This commentary [and 'poster display'] is to share how misconceptions in the 'problem-framing' have led us to launch a war on 'GHG-forcing' that is, both literally and figuratively, 'shadow-boxing'.

CO2 concentration variation is a result of warming that 'shadows' global temperature variation that is inherently 'celestially-forced' (by solar cycles amplified by magnetic field and solar-wind ionizing that drives cloud formation).

That may sound as if I am 'taking sides' but it is not so. There is something much more general going on that this particular instance of a 'polarized division of views' is just one instance of, but what an informative instance it is! More remarkable than this particular case (climate change) of polarized difference between scientists who believe in 'Celestial/spatial [solar cycle]-forcing of climate change' and 'Local-internal-process [CO2 concentration variance] forcing of climate change', is the fact that we, as a community of well-intending people can be so SIMILARLY polarized in our viewpoints ON SO MANY DIFFERENT ISSUES. The similarity of our polarization is pervasive across all manner of inquiry including; medicine (Holism versus Allopathy), evolutionary theory (Creationism versus Darwinism), politics (Liberalism versus Conservatism), religion (Liberalism versus Fundamentalism) etc. etc. and in all cases, the difference in view has a common 'geometric root'. While some believe in '*Spatially-forced variation*', others believe in '*Local-internal-process-forced variation*'.

In medicine, Hippocrates defined health as 'man being in balance with nature' (man-the-system and nature-the-supra-system in which man is included), which is a 'Spatially-forced' view, while others believed that 'health' derives from one's internal functioning, which is a 'Local-internal-process-forced' view... In evolutionary theory, some believe that either Nature or God creates this ongoing evolutionary unfolding that manifests in the gathering and re-gathering of a collective of diverse dynamic figures/forms in which we are included experients (or, 'strands in the interdependent [ecological] web-of-life'), while others believe that such change is 'Local-internal-process-forced' as in fundamentalist 'genetics', 'biochemistry' and 'biophysics' as they are imputed to occur within 'individual' 'organisms'. In both politics and religion, some believe, as Jesus seems to have, that we are all 'sinners' and that, for example, the sins of the adultress derive first-of-all from the sinful practices in the community in which one is included (i.e. that 'evil' is a 'Spatially-forced variation'), while others believe in the efficaciousness of the stern judgement of Moses which regards 'evil' as deriving from the interior of the individual (Local-internal-process-focused variation). In the Spatially-forced' view, one's actions must be such as to help transform the community (the source) whereas in the 'Local-internal-process-forced' view, one's actions must be such as to eliminate the imputed 'local' sources of evil..

There was a 'sea-change' in worldview between the Keplerian era (*Harmonies of the World*, as in 'Spatially-forced variation') to the Newtonian era (Clockworks World, as in 'Local-internal-process-forced variation') that has been firmly entrenched in our Western culture. Instead of Kepler's [1571-1630] laws expressed in terms of spatial relationships, we shifted to Newton's [1643-1727] laws in terms of the ad hoc notion of 'local external forces' and 'local [internal-process-driven] agency' of local, 'independently-existing' material bodies'. While Kepler was an 'overt Alchemist', Newton was a 'covert Alchemist'. In alchemy, there is the problem of 'squaring the circle' since the area of a circle involves 'transcendent numbers' (heaven, female) while the area of a square involves rational numbers (earth, male). Kepler dealt with the same 'heaven-and/or-earth-as-source' reconciling 'issue' in astronomy, in terms of solid forms rather than planar forms, and in his 'alchemical cosmology, it was equally necessary to reconcile 'gender influence' as in his depiction of inclusionally nesting spheres-of-revolution of the planets by way of 'regular solids of geometry', arranged so that 'female' and 'male' forms nest within one another. The notion is that the 'Spatially-forced variation' and the 'Local-internal-process-forced variation' are in 'conjugate relation' (a notion that is supported by modern physics, as will be discussed momentarily).



But spatially-sourced variation that is invisible and seems to ‘come out of the blue’ (as with earthquakes, avalanches, lightning etc.) was categorized ‘occult’ (if in Nature, or else as ‘an act of God’ as it still is, in modern legal terms) and was ‘stripped out’ of Newton’s ‘Principia’ and stripped out of ‘Newtonian thinking’. Tradition has continued to try to keep ‘the occult’ out of our popular scientific approach to inquiry. Earthquakes, avalanches and other ‘spatial-energy-forced’ dynamics that ‘won’t fit into’ standard ‘locally-originating’ dynamic theory are handled as exceptions by specialized fields of study [nonlinear dynamics, complexity, self-organized criticality], so that our standard approach is to attempt to model everything as if change were due to ‘Local-internal-process-forced variation’.

Thus, for example, if the norm for society is crazy/incoherent behaviour, a sensitive individual that has the misfortune of trying to cling to nature-grounded ‘sanity’ in such confusion may consequently have a ‘breakdown’, in which case, psychologists will inevitably look ‘inside’ of the individual for the ‘cause’ of the breakdown; i.e. in search of ‘defects’ or ‘weaknesses’ in the individual’s personal history and/or ‘imbalances’ in his/her biochemistry. In other words, the assumption is that the behavioural variation-from-the-norm must be ‘internal-process-driven’ and it is easier to look into the interior of the ‘local system’ than to acknowledge the spatially-forced nature of the variation (i.e. to acknowledge that the behavioural variation derives from the dynamics (spatial-relational tensions etc.) in the social space the individual is situationally included in.). Not only is ‘local-internal-biochemical-imbalance-forced variation’ simpler to deal with, there is more opportunity to spin some profit from it (as is also the case with the war on CO2).

Modern physics (relativity and quantum physics) gives credence to the natural primacy of ‘invisible spatially-forced variation’ (energy-field-flow-forcing) and relegates ‘local-internal-process-forced variation’ (visible material dynamics) to the status of ‘schaumkommen’ (‘appearances’). The marriage of heaven and earth (the mysterious source of transformation) is resolved by the fact that space is energy-loaded and has a wave nature so that natural phenomena are, at base, ‘resonance phenomena’ made up of ‘harmonics’ which have both a ‘real’ and an ‘imaginary’ component. For example, the hurricane or ‘storm-cell’ has a visible component, the pinwheel appearance (rotating vector), but our intuition informs us at the same time that there is a not-directly-visible rotating field that is the primary dynamic, which is ‘pulling’ the air around. (Gabor’s quantum physics compliant *Information Theory* provides a mathematical description of the relationship between the real [visible-male-rotating-vector] and imaginary [invisible-female-rotating field] components; i.e. they are ‘complex conjugates’ which together describe the inherent wave-nature of dynamics.).

The bottom line is that this polarized division of views on ‘climate change’ is coming from a root-source common to many other polarized divisions of view; i.e. from the split between those whose preference/habit is to understand nature’s dynamics; (a) as deriving from ‘Spatial-forcing’ and/or (b) as deriving from ‘Local-internal-process-forcing’. Alchemy and the ‘occult’ which was overt in the 16th century and went ‘covert’ in the 17th century, in spite of being ‘invited back out’ by geology, relativity and quantum wave theory, has yet to be fully rehabilitated. And that is why we are cultivating (amongst other debacles) a global war on CO2 that will waste our community’s time, effort and money on ‘shadow-boxing’ with an alleged ‘cause’ of climate change, which is instead a ‘result’. --- ted lumley

Robert Kojima

From: Gary Steeves [gsteeves@islandstrust.bc.ca]
Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 12:03 PM
To: Peter Carter
Cc: Robert Kojima
Subject: Re: climate change

Hi Peter

Thanks for the submission and thank you so much for attending on Saturday. I really appreciated your and Julie's participation.

I am forwarding your submission to our Planner so that it will be included in the public submissions file.

Thanks again

Gary

----- Original Message -----

From: Peter Carter
To: Gary Steeves
Sent: Friday, January 22, 2010 11:45 AM
Subject: climate change

Peter Carter

4708 Captains Crescent Pender Island

Attention of Islands Trust Executive and North Pender Island Trust Committee
January 21 2010

Regarding

North Pender Local Trust Committee Greenhouse gas community information meeting

Carbon Neutral Government

Environmental governance under dangerous global climate change

Dear Islands Trust trustees

I write with respect to regional and local environmental governance in the view of the inevitability of disastrously dangerous global climate change affecting all regions of our world with no international action to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

I greatly appreciate the start being made by the Islands Trust and our local North Pender Trust responsible initiative which we strongly support.

I include some information below that may be helpful in the public consultations.

I have a great many years experience in global climate change science specifically on environmental health policy and I have made submissions on behalf of all the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment to federal and provincial

governments. I always put public education at the top of my recommendations.

As polls show that even science graduates (in the US) have a poor understanding of the physics of global climate change I recommend that public global climate change education be made a priority in the Islands Trust program towards carbon neutrality.

The only public education that is essential is the following.

The basic physics
The observed changes to the Arctic
The observed changes to the oceans
The risks to water supply and to agriculture

People do not realize how vulnerable Canada is to global climate change and how soon we will all be impacted without emergency scale action. Global climate change adaptation measures are essential for the Gulf Islands as well as a contribution to mitigation by cutting greenhouse gas pollution emissions.

The US EPA has made an 'endangerment finding' that greenhouse gas emissions (of 6 gases) are hazardous to human and environmental health of this and future generations.

The US NOAA (National Ocean & Atmospheric Administration) says that the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ is probably the highest in 20 million years (a research paper last year found it highest in 15 million years) and that the acidification of the oceans is the highest in over 20 million years. The rate of increase of both is 100 times faster than in the past 800,000 years (ice core record). Twenty per cent of CO₂ emissions last in the atmosphere for one thousand years.

I have a You tube specifically on the subject of climate governance at

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SsPFmRfh6Os>

My climate change You tubes videos can be accessed by 'petercarter46 you tube channel'.

In November 2003 the Canada Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry published its report on its review addressing the Question is Canada at risk from global climate change. The report entitled WE ARE AT RISK found that Canada's water, agriculture and forestry is at risk.

'It is accepted that the average surface temperature of the globe has increased about 0.6oC in the past 100 years, over sea and land.

- None of the natural factors affecting climate provides an obvious explanation for this observed global warming.

- This warming trend is likely to continue at a rate unprecedented in human history, and it will have consequences at the regional level on temperature, precipitation patterns and, more importantly, the frequency of extreme weather events.

- Because the warming effect will be amplified closer to the poles, countries such as

Canada will be more vulnerable. In fact, some effects are already being felt in the northern part of the country. '

Global climate change education has increasingly become the priority for society as the research findings on the impacts of global warming and climate change have increased and the so-called climate change skeptic denial campaign has intensified with the object of keeping us all dependent on burning fossil fuels as our dominant source of energy.

The issue of global greenhouse gas pollution is one of the survival of humanity and most life on Earth. The largest global environmental assessment ever was the UNEP 4th Global Environmental Outlook published Dec 2007 and it concluded that global climate change then was a threat 'to the very survival of humanity'. GEO-4 said that 'climate change is a global priority, demanding political will and leadership' but found a 'remarkable lack of urgency and a woefully inadequate global response'.

The International Energy Agency's 2010 World Energy Outlook said that the world economy and energy development plans has us on track for a 6.0C global average temperature increase by 2100. That is literally the end of the world for humanity but there is no public alarm and no governmental response of any consequence.

The only hope for today's children now rests on an urgent adequate response at the regional and local levels.

The IPCC 2007 assessment is not adequate for making policy today as it covered the published science up to December 2005 and all the most catastrophically dangerous research findings have been published since 2007.

It is important to consider that the IPCC reports for policy makers are approved by all the world's scientific academies and are approved prior to publication by all national governments. The Summaries for Policy Makers are the only IPCC reports recognized for international policy making.

In this respect the IPCC's partly erroneous statement on when the Himalayan glaciers may disappear under global warming does not occur in the Policy Makers Summaries. The 2035 reference appears only in the IPCC Technical report. The Synthesis Report is the concluding document of the Fourth Assessment Report that is mainly relied on for national and international policy making. In the entire Synthesis report both Policy Makers and Technical a time frame predicting the melt rate of Himalayan glaciers does not occur.

'IPCC statement on the melting of Himalayan glaciers Jan 20th 2010

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (page 49) stated: "Climate change is expected to

exacerbate current stresses on water resources from population growth and economic and land-use change, including urbanization. On a regional scale, mountain snow pack, glaciers and small ice caps play a crucial role in freshwater availability. Widespread mass losses from glaciers and reductions in snow cover over recent decades are projected to accelerate throughout the 21st century, reducing water availability, hydropower potential, and changing seasonality of flows in regions supplied by meltwater from major mountain ranges (e.g. Hindu-Kush, Himalaya, Andes), where more than one-sixth of the world population currently lives.

This conclusion is robust, appropriate, and entirely consistent with the underlying science and the broader IPCC assessment.'

The ice that matters is the Arctic ice and that is where our attention must be focused. The Arctic summer sea ice is in melt down and methane carbon feedback emissions are happening as permafrost thaws. Arctic carbon feedback methane emissions are the greatest threat to the survival of life on Earth. The loss of the Arctic summer sea ice has grave implications for Northern hemisphere agriculture but this is getting no attention!

The deniers have also spread dangerously misleading confusion about the current lull in the increase of the global average temperature. Global warming does not stop when the increase in the global temperature stops. Year 2009 was a record year for ocean warming. Methane is still being emitted from the Arctic by thawing permafrost and melting frozen solid sea bed methane hydrates in the Arctic.

Clearly for our future security green house gas pollution caused global warming, climate change and ocean acidification is now the issue of issues of all time and can only be addressed as such by all levels of government cooperating in the goal of preserving as safe a climate (as it is now possible to do) for the generation of today's children and all future generations. In this respect British Columbia is most fortunate in having provincial legislation with this intent.

Tragically at the international level the United Nations Copenhagen climate conference was a complete failure in reaching an agreement for nations to honour their moral duty to the future of humanity and to honour their specific obligations under the 1992 United Nations framework convention on climate change.

However addressing global climate change is the great responsibility of all government levels. The first thing we need to do is to formally acknowledge that the world is beyond dangerous climate interference facing a real and rapidly rising of catastrophe that demands global state of planetary emergency action.

To do so it is advisable that all government levels expeditiously carry out their own climate change reviews. Incredibly over the 20 years of concern over recorded now unequivocal global warming and climate change there has been next to no formal public reviews or discussions on the issue. Regrettably at this late stage regional public reviews are essential to make sure the public is properly informed of the essential and definite up to date facts on this issue- that will affect the lives of all children worldwide.

In this respect I include a statement by eminent US scientist and environmental policy expert Dr. John Holden that he has been explaining in his lectures since 2006. I also include a link to a 2009 excerpted US government presentation.

Despite the relentless campaign of the deniers popular support for action on global climate change now is strong worldwide.

A multi-country poll commissioned by the World Bank published 3 December 2009 reveals that The vast majority of people want action on climate change, even if it entails costs and this applies to rich and poor countries alike. For example of those surveyed in Vietnam, 98 percent want to see their government commit to limiting greenhouse gas emissions under a global deal and almost that much, 93 percent, support the same resolution even if a deal were not reached in Copenhagen. In the wealthy country of France, 97 percent support a commitment to limiting emissions as part of a deal, while 87 percent still support a commitment in the absence of a deal.

While Canada was not polled the US stood out in being exceptionally low in accepting the urgent need for action at 38%.

Key findings include:

- Public concern about climate change is high worldwide, but it's generally higher in developing countries.
- Publics, particularly in developing countries, believe climate change is already having negative effects.
- In most countries, wealthy and poor alike, large majorities are willing to pay to fight climate change.
- Support for increased adaptation funding to poor countries is widespread worldwide

While for twenty years a big part of the climate change denial campaign has been to claim

the economics shows we cannot afford to cut greenhouse emissions economic studies over many years show there is no basis for this.

Most recently a joint IMF, Multilateral Development Banks statement was issued ahead of the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen on December 2, 2009. It said that with climate change already happening and with more severe impacts to follow, it is essential that all countries integrate consideration of risks associated with climate change into their planning functions and development strategies and that it is critical that developed countries to take the lead in the mitigation of climate change by adopting adequate quantitative emissions reduction targets beyond 2012. An IMF paper said that Greater climate resilience can promote macroeconomic stability and alleviate poverty; and carbon pricing, essential for mitigation, can contribute to the strengthening of fiscal positions that will be needed in many countries and that the simple policy guidelines for addressing climate issues remain fundamentally

unchanged (by the credit crisis) ; the need to deploy a range of regulatory, spending, and—very far from least— emissions pricing measures. An IMF fact sheet says Deteriorating climatic conditions could lead to sizeable reductions in output and productivity, particularly in the least developed countries; and in exposed sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism.

Yours Truly
Peter Carter

Carbon Neutral Government

The B.C. government is setting an example and working to ensure that its operations are carbon neutral for 2010 and every year thereafter. This commitment – enshrined in legislation – is the first of its kind in North America. It applies to all provincial public sector operations, including government ministries and agencies, schools, colleges, universities, health authorities and Crown corporations.

Islands Trust Council - Strategic Plan 2008-2011

Adopted – September, 2009

Goal 3: Sustain Island Character and Healthy Communities

We recognize that the health of our communities is improved if our islands are safe and secure, if there is strong public involvement in decision-making, and if we accommodate people of differing age groups and income levels.

o We will work to support and restore socio-economic diversity with strategies for affordable,

accessible and appropriate community housing.

o We will work to understand and minimize the negative effects that climate change could have on island communities.

Robert Kojima

From: Alfred Bloomenthal [albloomenthal@shaw.ca]
Sent: Sunday, January 17, 2010 6:58 PM
To: Robert Kojima
Cc: Gary Steeves; Derek Masselink
Subject: Climate Change

Thank you for your invitation for community input into proposals for land-use changes aimed at reducing greenhouse gases. No doubt time for presentations at the meeting on January 23 will be short. I therefore decided to communicate my suggestions to you in writing. I hope they will be of value.

I wish to offer some comments on item 25 in the document dealing with potential emission mitigation steps dated November, 2009. It is suggested there that mixed residential-commercial uses be permitted, "specifically residential units on second storeys. I assume that the object of this proposal relates to the expansion and build-out of the Driftwood Center. In my respectful view, a mixed commercial-residential use there would be a disaster from a number of perspectives and would not accomplish the purpose for which it was instituted. I submit that the idea should be rejected for the following reasons:

(1) Walk-up second floor residential premises above ground level commercial in a wood frame structure development is destined to be unsuccessful. The residential accommodation will be unattractive because of the need to climb stairs, because of the noise associated with commercial activity and because of the congestion that will be generated by the increased density that will be created.

(2) The increased density that will be created would most likely act as a magnet for the development of a "town" adjacent to the Driftwood Center. Personally, I believe that the current uniquely natural, relaxed and rural ambience of our Island would be seriously damaged if development that was in any way rationalized on the basis of principles applicable to urban land-use planning was permitted. The creation of a "town" would draw traffic, create congestion, contribute to noise and pollution.

(3) The build-out of the Driftwood Center as envisioned above will create servicing demands and other environmental stresses that are neither necessary nor advisable. The seriousness of the decision to permit a combined commercial-residential land use would only be exacerbated if a "town" were actually to be developed.

(4) The apparent reason for permitting a commercial-residential zone would be to minimize vehicular travel and thereby save the environment from the effects of pollution caused thereby. I would submit that the effect of such a zoning change would not achieve this goal but would actually contribute to the opposite result. First, the deleterious effect of the density that would result on scarce water resources and on the environment itself should not be overlooked. Secondly, the enlarged Driftwood Center would likely act as a deterrent to the development of smaller commercial enterprises located near existing population nodes. For example, it would be far less likely that a commercial development would be undertaken at the entrance to Magic Lake or in the Port Washington area if an overly dominant, concentrated development occurred at and adjacent to the Driftwood Center. In the result, I suggest that an overly ambitious expansion of the Driftwood Center would have the unwanted effect of making it necessary for people residing in areas distant from it to travel in their cars to do their shopping because no other choices would be available to them. Inadvertently, a "suburbia" like phenomenon would be created in which the Driftwood Center functioned as a magnet (analogous to a downtown) drawing traffic from distant locations. Instead of reducing greenhouse gasses, it would actually have the effect of increasing them.

(5) The goal sought to be achieved, namely the reduction in the use of cars, can much better be realized by other methods that will not put at risk the natural character of our Island and that will, in my respectful submission, result in superior land-use planning. My suggestions in that regard are as follows:

- (a) Planning initiatives should be undertaken to encourage the development of

currently commercially zoned parcels that are now undeveloped & underutilized. For example, the Port Washington Store has been empty for a number of years. I fondly remember the days when a vibrant grocery and dry goods business was operating there. One could purchase fishing gear, rubber boots, bulk cheese, work shirts and a myriad of other goods that are not currently readily available on the Island. A commercially zoned property next to Southridge is currently bare land. The commercial development at the entrance to Magic Lake could be expanded to eliminate the need for residents of that area to travel as far as they now do for many of their daily needs. The planning focus, in my submission, should be on the development of these sites in a manner consistent with the needs of Island residents and with the economic realities of the marketplace.

(b) A CRD or other government agency sponsored and supported public delivery service should be instituted. Its purpose would be to reduce the need to travel by providing a delivery service for residents. For example, a single panel truck and driver could deliver grocery orders to residents two or three times a week for a fee that would be reduced if more than a specified number of people at the same address or within a specific distance of that address collectively ordered their groceries to be delivered at the same time. Such a service might be self-supporting, but if not, it would at the least provide an effective means by which vehicular travel could be reduced.

(c) There is currently a dearth of affordable living accommodation on our Island. Consistent with the goal of reducing greenhouse gases, it seems logical to me to undertake a planning initiative to promote low cost, attached housing in suitable diverse locations. Clusters of people residing at the same location could readily take advantage of the delivery service mentioned above or other initiatives that could be instituted to make it easier for people to receive what they need without having to leave their homes to get it. Such a land-use policy would not place undue or unnecessary stresses on resources and would not result in the undesirable creation of a "town".

(d) An initiative to create walking and cycling paths is already underway. To me it seems to be a "no brainer" to couple this initiative with the development of the type of commercial facilities contemplated in (a) above. It is easy to imagine a person walking or riding a bicycle on a properly developed and pleasantly situated path from a home in Magic Lake to a grocery store at the entrance to the community. It is far less likely that this would occur if the grocery store was located at the Driftwood Center.

Respectfully submitted,

Al Bloomenthal

Robert Kojima

From: Andrea Pickard
Sent: Tuesday, January 19, 2010 11:44 AM
To: Robert Kojima
Cc: Andrea Pickard; David Marlor; Derek Masselink; Gary Steeves; Peter Luckham
Subject: FW: North Pender Island Local Trust Committee

Hi everyone,

am forwarding this email to Robert as part of the GHG input, and the LTC as an FYI.

cheers,

From: klight1@shaw.ca [mailto:klight1@shaw.ca]
Sent: January-11-10 10:18 AM
To: npitcwebmail
Subject: North Pender Island Local Trust Committee



Islands Trust

Preserving island communities, culture and environment.

January 11, 2010

From: Keith Light
Email: klight1@shaw.ca

Subject: North Pender Island Local Trust Committee

I am writing to make a suggestion regarding the green house gas emissions strategy. I have long felt that the burning of 'waste', should not be allowed. I believe it has been mention in Islands Trust info. However, the burning of branches and wood 'waste', should be severely curtailed. I know that there is a fire hazard concern regarding piles of branches, but there must be an alternative to the burning. The berms that result from the piling of branches are very important for bird nesting, and especially with regards to safety from cats. As well, if we continue to take away natures ability to produce new soil, resulting in less healthy forest cover, resulting in less roots to retain water....well you can see where I'm going with this.

With most downed trees being cut up for firewood, which also contributes to the loss of future soil, as well as contributing to the green house gas emissions, we should be doing more to alleviate this vicious circle of cutting, burning, and destroying the forest floor.

It ALL adds up to more green house gas emissions.

Keith Light

www.islandstrust.bc.ca



COMMENTS

Please share your thoughts and suggestions on the creation of effective and meaningful climate change policies for our Official Community Plan.

Q: Was this process beneficial?

The Q is premature IMO. I would be able to better answer the Q once I see how the OCP will change. Then, we will know how successful the process has been in 2020, when we are able to look back and actually measure what our true progress has been.

- We need to draw from the Best Practices proved useful in other Trust Islands and other similar island communities

Optional Information:

Name:

D. HARRISON.

Email:

Phone:

3132

- keep community coming together to share ideas



COMMENTS

Please share your thoughts and suggestions on the creation of effective and meaningful climate change policies for our Official Community Plan.

Young trees remove CO₂ more efficiently than old trees. Why are you restricting the removal of old ineffective trees just because they have a large diameter. To manage wood lots you need tree removal. Do we then accept liability for non removal of dangerous trees exceeding the given diameter?

We need provincial funding for road construction to reduce the distance Magic Lake + Trince residents travel to the ferry ~~road~~. Also the old Bedwell Harbour road should be ~~expanded~~ extended to connect Magic Lake estates to the Driftwood Centre.

Optional Information:

Name:

Peter Taylor

Email:

Phone:

250-629-3375



COMMENTS

Please share your thoughts and suggestions on the creation of effective and meaningful climate change policies for our Official Community Plan.

I think you should put E D P A's on EVERY property & not selectively on individual properties, leaving many off your chosen areas. You have left many large properties off your maps. e.g. 80 ACRES ON RAZOR PT. - lg. waterfront properties on Canal Rd. - real-estate homeowner who clear-cut his property on Pirates Rd. fronting backing on to Magic Lake thus warming the lake further.

Optional Information:

Name: S Sheaves

Email: _____ Phone: 629-6900



COMMENTS

Please share your thoughts and suggestions on the creation of effective and meaningful climate change policies for our Official Community Plan.

- Good experience of open dialogue a variety of ideas
- Informative / educational
- Ad hoc action requires time!

Optional Information:

Name: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____



COMMENTS

Please share your thoughts and suggestions on the creation of effective and meaningful climate change policies for our Official Community Plan.

I am very saddened that there is a large contingency of my fellow community residents who left - and I want to I am willing to hear from them.

Optional Information: What can you do to facilitate them to participate?
Name: _____ Phone: _____
Email: _____



COMMENTS

Please share your thoughts and suggestions on the creation of effective and meaningful climate change policies for our Official Community Plan.

I DON'T BELIEVE CLIMATE CHANGE IS CAUSED BY HUMAN ACTIVITY OR EARL HASTINGS COWS. I THINK IT IS A NORMAL CLIMATE CHANGE CYCLE - WE CANNOT INFLUENCE IT ONE WAY OR THE OTHER

Optional Information:
Name: EDWARD TAYLOR
Email: ~~etaylor@wsl.com~~ etaylor@wsl.com Phone: 250-629-3641