



Alex Boston

Executive Director, Renewable Cities Fellow, MJ Wosk Centre for Dialogue

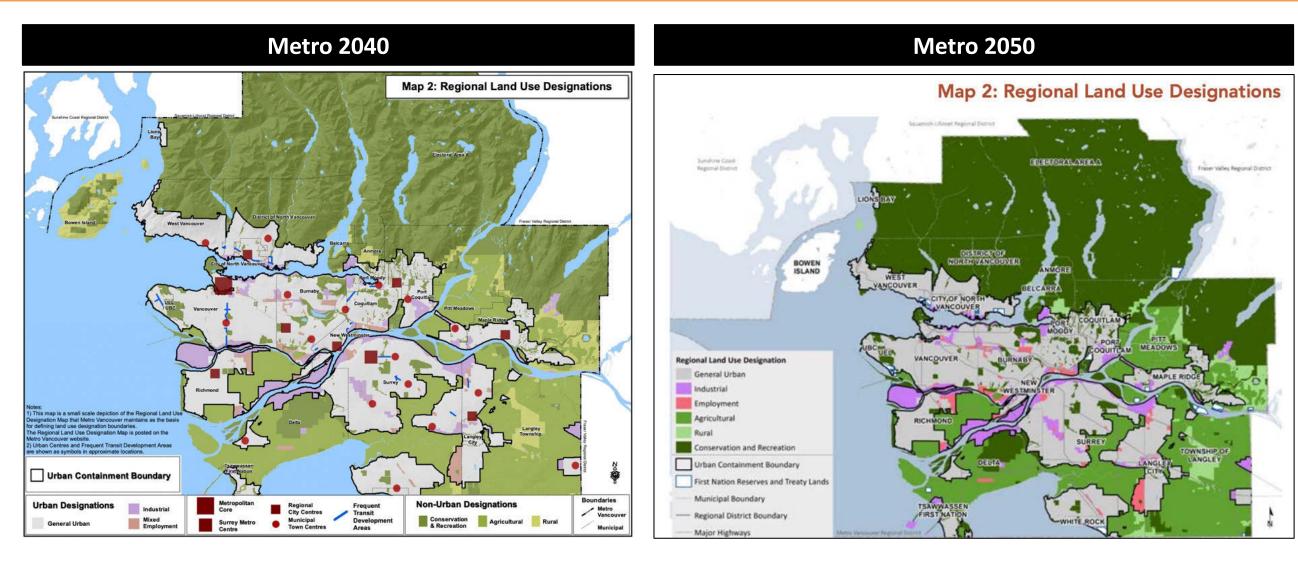


Metro 2050



Stronger Vision, Goals, Principles, Targets

Land Use Designations: "no changes have been made"



"The same parcel-based map data from Metro 2040 has been used to create the Metro 2050 maps meaning **no changes** have been made to the location of any of the land use designations, the Urban Containment Boundary, the Urban Centres and Frequent Transit Development Areas, or the Special Study Areas." Memo to RPC, Metro Vancouver (May 25, 2021)

Big Levers: Smart Land Use & Transportation Infrastructure Integration

"Effective mitigation strategies involve packages of mutually reinforcing policies, including co-locating high residential with high employment densities, achieving high diversity and integration of land uses, increasing accessibility and investing in public transport..."

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Focusing growth and inves? ng in transit can globally reduce infrastructure costs 30% and household transporta? on costs 50%, drama? cally reducing GHGs and freeing up scarce capital to be invested in higher value social and economic priori? es, as well as addi? onal climate change mi? ga? on measures.

"More compact, connected, and coordinated cities are worth up to US\$17 trillion in economic savings by 2050."

Global Commission on the Economy & Climate Co-Chairs:

Felipe Calderón, former President of Mexico & Nicholas Stern, former World Bank Chief Economist

Metro 2050: Development Impact Estimates

Additional Driving Across Metro		Passenger Transportation GHG Growth		Urban Tree Canopy Loss	
2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
650 million km / yr	one billion km/yr	205,000 tonnes / yr +4.66%	230,000 tonnes / yr +5.25%	1,500 hectares: -5% UCB coverage: 30% to 32%	3,000 hectares: -10% UCB coverage: 30% to 32%
CleanBC Roadmap Target: 25% driving km reduction by 2030		Climate 2050 Target: 60% reduction by 2030		Metro 2050 Target: Increase UCB canopy coverage from 32% to 40%	

*1 billion km annually =

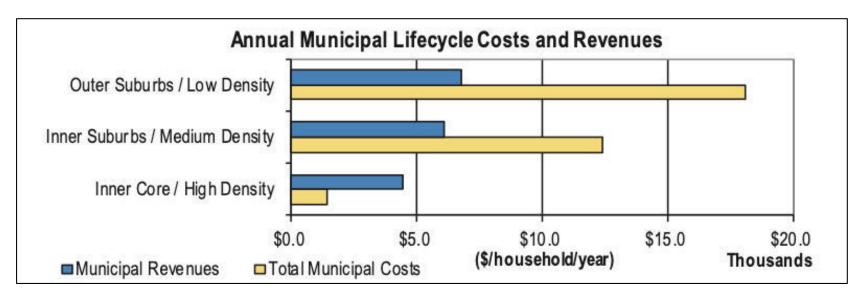
~30% of all driving originating from Surrey

~50% of all driving originating from Vancouver

100% of all driving originating from Langley Township, Coquitlam, Burnaby or Richmond

Metro 2050: UCB Undeveloped Land Development Impacts

- 1. Increased Carbon & Congestion
- 2. Loss of Urban Tree Canopy & Climate Resilience: increased stormwater management costs, vulnerability to flooding and heat wave events
- 3. Increased Civic Infrastructure Deficits & Intergenerational Inequity



BC Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Low density urban form is a significant burden on future taxpayers, further exacerbating one of the greatest inequities of our time: intergenerational inequity. Young people today will not only confront greater climate change impacts, under current policy, affordability, congestion and taxpayer burden will grow and public services will eventually have to decline. Young, disadvantaged populations will be more adversely impacted.

MV Regional Planning Commi@ee "Work Plan" ResoluFon

"to undertake work and engagement with an aim to proposing an early amendment to Metro 2050 to strengthen climate action language and policy, given the urgent need to respond to climate change and prepare for extreme weather events."

February 10, 2022

Vision-Strategy Alignment Options

	Alignment Potential	Practical Feasibility
1. Amend Metro 2050 this term to align climate and sustainability vision and strategies	High	Nil
2. Postpone Metro 2050 Adoption, aiming to reconcile vision and strategies next term	Low	High
3. Adopt Metro 2050 this term with climate and sustainability alignment work plan as per RPC recommendation	Moderate	High

- Option 1 is optimal for gaining alignment but is unfortunately not practical this term
- Option 2 would result in resource intensive work, delaying meaningful implementation for several years and does not guarantee alignment
- Option 3 is <u>not</u> ideal, but under the circumstances offers the best prospect of <u>timely</u> vision-strategy alignment <u>if</u> the RPC recommendation incorporates strong principles





RPC Climate & Sustainability "Work Plan" Principles

1. Integrated

- land use GHGs: transportation
 PLUS buildings, nature, embodied
 carbon
- climate PLUS
 other
 priorities:
 economic,
 social,
 environmental

2. Timely

draMwork
 plans and iniĀal
 analysis in
 advance of new
 Board; work
 iniaĀted early
 in term

3. Defensible, Outcome Driven

approaches
 advanced to
 enable vision,
 goals and
 targets to align
 with strategies;
 identify gaps;
 support
 continuous
 improvement

4. High Benefit, Low Cost

focus on advancing strategies that maximize benefits and minimize costs over long term across the entire federation

5. Creative & Collaborative

Innovative
 engagement
 approaches
 enabling rich,
 critical analysis
 and diverse
 perspectives to
 be explored

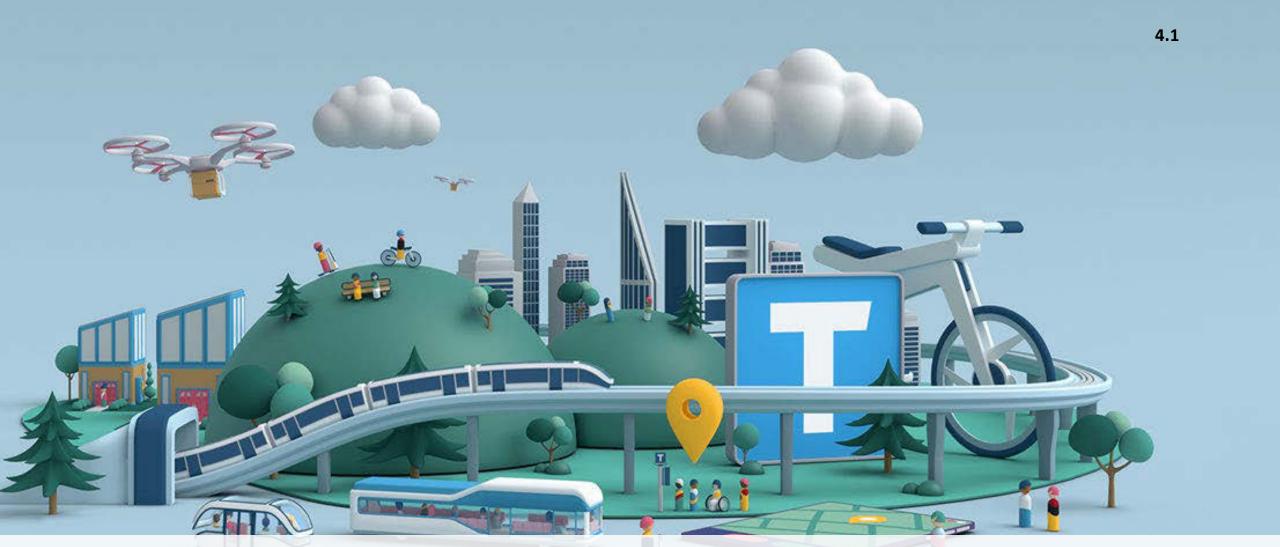




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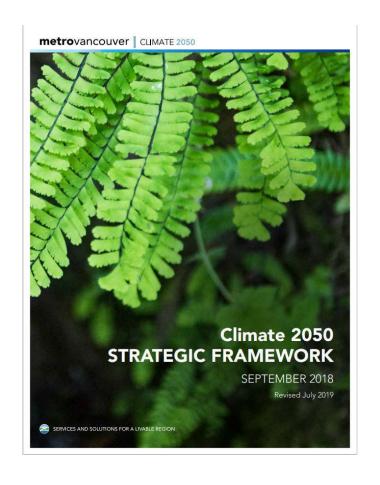
Transport 2050: Regional Transportation Strategy

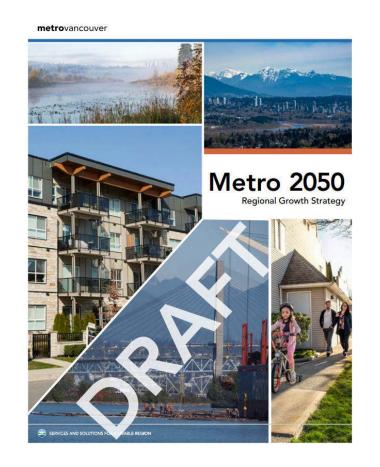
Caitlin Cooper, Lead Planner, Strategy Development Andrew McCurran, Director, Strategic Planning and Policy

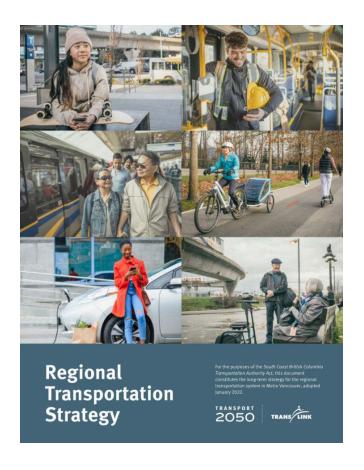
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Transport 2050

A shared transportation strategy for the region, developed in coordination with Climate 2050 and Metro 2050







most of the remaining

passenger trips.

Access for Everyone

We all have real choices that we can safely enjoy, that we can count on, that we can afford, now and into the future. 1/Convenient 2/Reliable 3/Affordable 4/Safe & 5/Carbon-Free Comfortable Choices for Everyone By 2050, active **By 2030**, we have transportation and By 2050, none of us lowered greenhouse We steadily reduce transit are competitive gas emissions from but especially those of By 2050, people and us with less ability to light-duty vehicles by choices accounting serious traffic injuries goods are spending for at least half of all pay — need to spend and fatalities by at 65% over 2010 levels: 20% less time stuck in we have eliminated passenger trips, with more than 45% of our least 5% annually until congestion, compared household incomes on taxi, ride-hail, and we reach zero before transportation to today. carshare accounting for transport and housing 2050. greenhouse gas

Strategic Lenses:

Reconciliation

Social Equity

combined.

Resilience

emissions altogether

by 2050.











Support walkable, complete, and affordable communities

Transform roads into people-first streets for walking, biking, rolling and transit

Build 850-km of Major Bikeway Network

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Put frequent transit within five-minutes of most people

Building 300km of rapid transit







mobility options



Promote electric and shared vehicles

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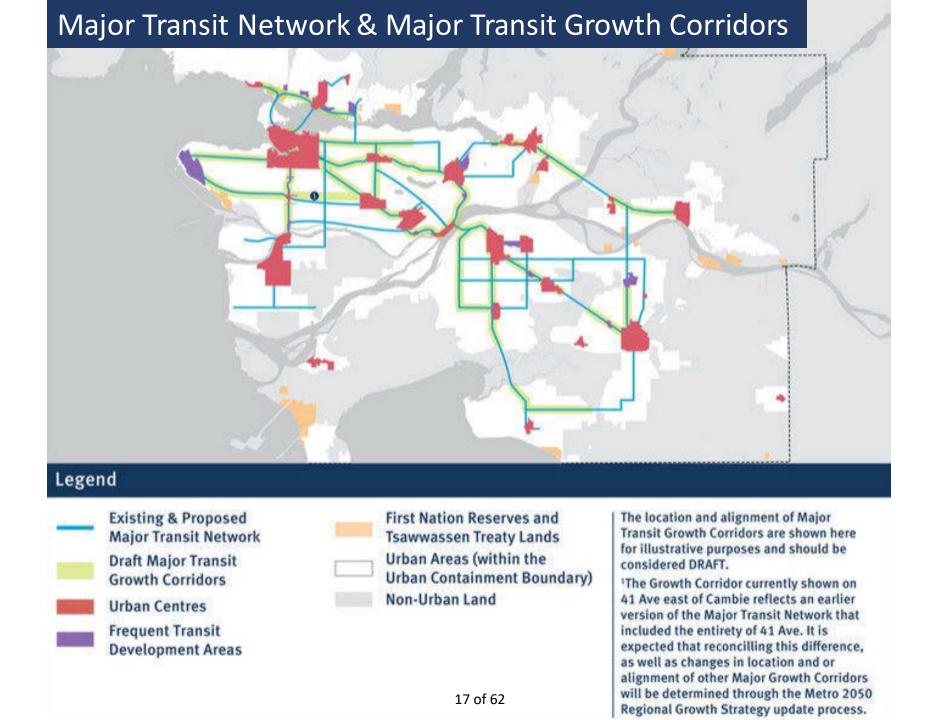


Use the power of new digital tools

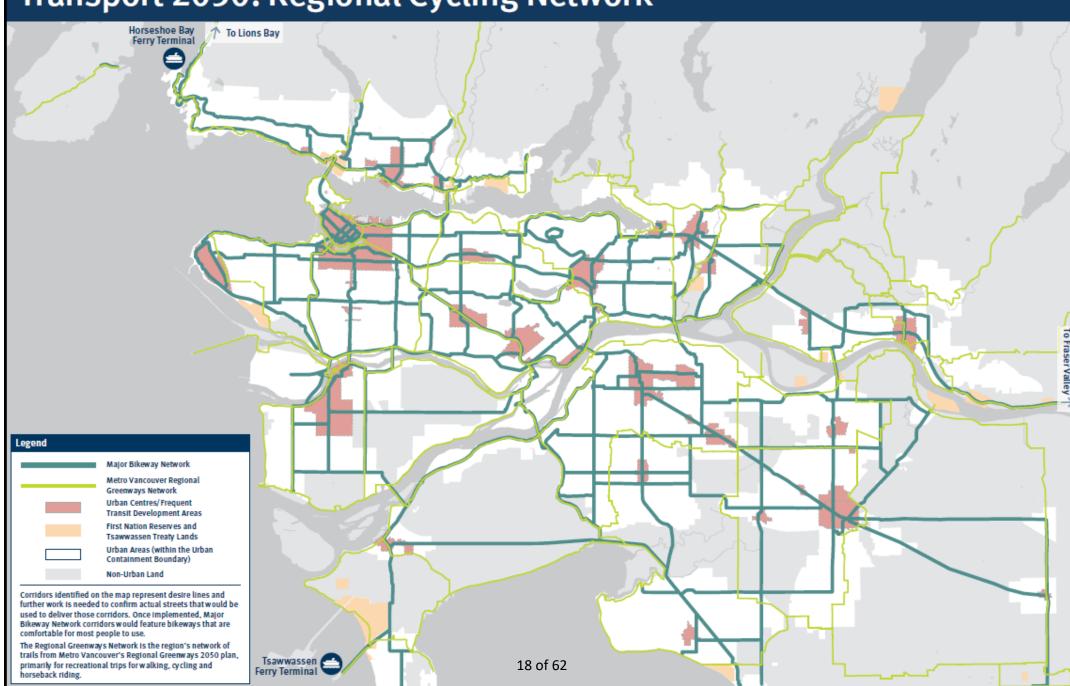


Universal Basic Mobility, where fares and fees are based on ability to pay

Transport 2050: Reliable & Fast Transit Network ↑ To Lions Bay Major Transit Network Existing / Committed Capacity relief measures needed Express / Interregional Existing & Proposed New Other Urban Centres and Frequent Transit Development Areas First Nation Reserves and Tsawwassen Treaty Lands Urban Areas (within the Urban Containment Boundary) Non-Urban Land Map reflects Metro 2050 geographies as of 2021. Additional FTDAs may be Surroy Langley SkyTrain is a confirmed project and highest regional priority. Remaining regional priorities expected to be delivered at grade and within dedicated rights-of-way, with the exception of (2) King George, (3) Willingdon/ Hashings/2nd Narrows, and (4) 41/49 Ave, which may require grade separation. Technology and level of separation to be determined through further studies. *Burnaby Mountain Gondola and (6) UBC SkyTrain Extension to be delivered with grade separation. Minor extensions to this network may be required to support operational needs 16 of 62 (e.g. new operating and maintenance depots) which may create additional opportunities to provide expanded access to transit service.



Transport 2050: Regional Cycling Network



Transport 2050 Implementation: 2022 Priorities

- 1. Transport 2050 Ten-Year Priorities Development
- 2. Regional GHG Emissions Reduction from On-Road Transportation with Metro Vancouver
- 3. TransLink Corporate Climate Action Strategy and Low Carbon Fleet Strategy
- 4. Indigenous Relations Framework and Reconciliation
- 5. Regional Social Equity
- 6. Regional Resilience, including Climate Adaptation
- 7. Transport 2050 Implementation Monitoring Program





2021 Census: Highlights from Population and Dwelling Count Data

Sean Galloway

Director, Regional Planning and Electoral Area Services Regional Planning and Housing Services

Regional Planning Committee, March 4, 2022

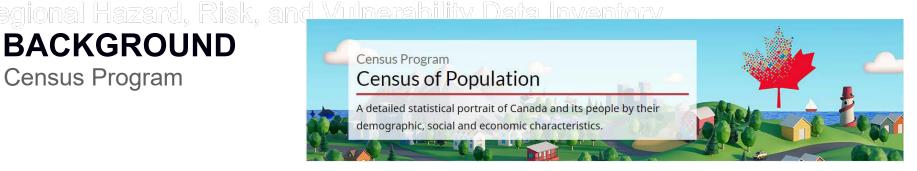
Sinisa Vukicevic

Program Manager, Planning Analytics Regional Planning and Housing Services

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BACKGROUND Census Program



- On February 9th, 2022, Statistics Canada released the first 2021 Census data, detailing population and dwelling unit counts
- The counts do **not** include estimates of the undercount. (4.6% in 2016)
- Undercounts for population and dwelling units available in early 2023

CENSUS 2021 – FEBRUARY DATA RELEASE

What does this first release include?

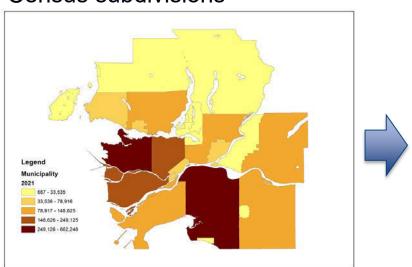
 Population and dwelling unit count at the regional and municipal level

What will be in future releases?

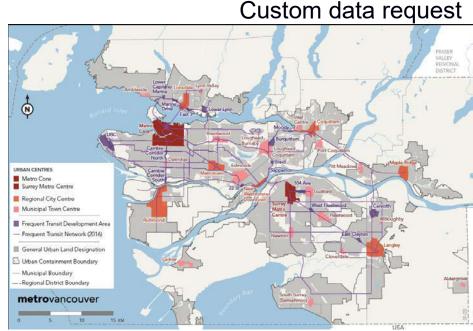
- Census undercount
- Immigration
- Demographic profiles
- Mobility and migrations
- Type of dwellings

GEOGRAPHY: MUNICIPAL VS. URBAN CENTRES / FTDA

Census subdivisions



Available now

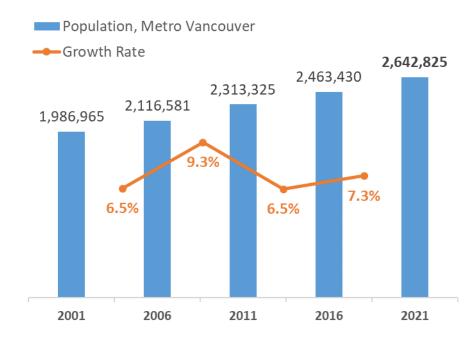


Not yet available

POPULATION

Regional Growth from 2016 to 2021

- Metro Vancouver's population increased by 179,394 people, or 7.3%, between 2016 and 2021
- ~35,000 / year
- Metro Vancouver comprises 52.8% of BC's population



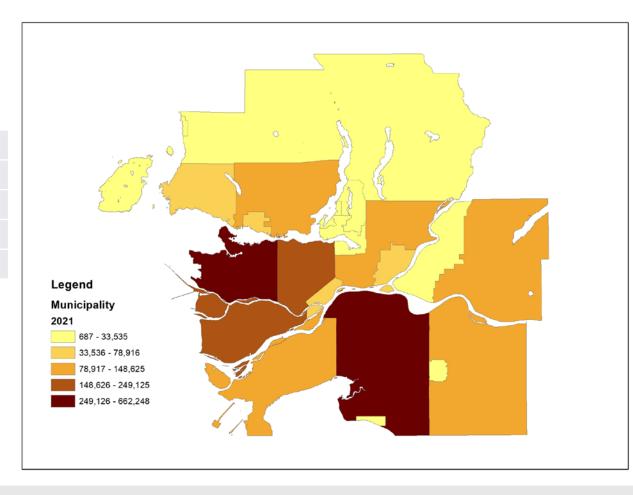
Source: Statistics Canada

POPULATION

Municipal Population 2021

Vancouver	662,248		
Surrey	568,322		
Burnaby	249,125		
Richmond	209,937		
Coquitlam	148,625		

Metro Vancouver population 2,642,825

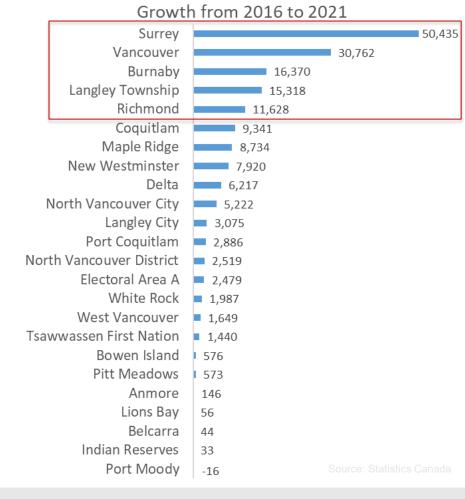


POPULATION

Municipal Growth from 2016 to 2021

The municipalities that saw the largest *share of* regional population growth were:

- Surrey (28%)
- Vancouver (17%)
- Burnaby (9%)
- Langley Township (8%)
- Richmond (6%)

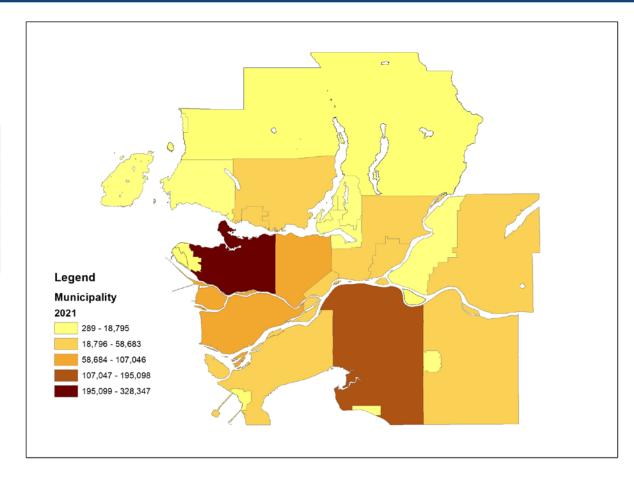


DWELLING UNITS

Total Dwelling Units

Vancouver	328,347
Surrey	195,098
Burnaby	107,046
Richmond	85,035
Coquitlam	58,683

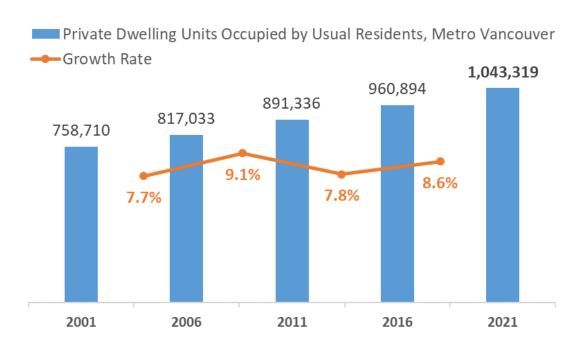
Metro Vancouver total dwelling units: 1,104,532



DWELLING UNITS

Regional Growth from 2016 to 2021

- Between 2016 and 2021, the number of occupied private dwellings in Metro Vancouver increased by 82,425, or 8.6%
- ~16,500 / year
- 94.5% of private dwelling units in Metro Vancouver were occupied in 2021



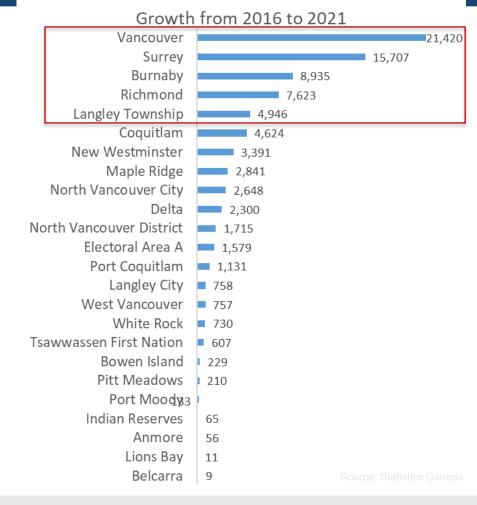
Source: Statistics Canada

DWELLING UNITS

Municipal Growth in Private Dwelling Units, 2016 to 2021

The municipalities that saw the largest share of regional dwelling unit growth were:

- Vancouver (26%)
- Surrey (19%)
- Burnaby (11%)
- Richmond (9%)
- Langley Township (6%)



POPULATION & DWELLING UNIT AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH

	Population	Dwelling Units
Region	1.4%	1.5%
Surrey	1.9%	1.5%
Vancouver	1.0%	1.2%
Burnaby	1.4%	1.8%
Langley Township	2.5%	2.3%
Richmond	1.1%	1.9%

2021 CENSUS: RELEASE SCHEDULE

https://www12-2021.statcan.gc.ca/censusrecensement/2021/ref/prods erv/release-diffusioneng.cfm

February 9, 2022

Canada's growing population and where they are living

April 27, 2022

Canada's shifting demographic profile

July 13, 2022

Portrait of Canada's families and households Canadian military experience Income profile of Canadians

August 17, 2022

Linguistic diversity and use of English and French in Canada

September 21, 2022

First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in Canada Canada's housing portrait

October 26, 2022

Portrait of citizenship and immigration in Canada

Ethnocultural and religious composition of the population Mobility and migration

November 30, 2022

Education in Canada

The changing dynamics of the Canadian labour force and how people get to work Instruction in the official minority language

February 9, 2022

Population and dwelling counts

April 27, 2022

Age Sex at birth and gender Type of dwelling

July 13, 2022

Families, households, and marital status Canadian military experience Income

August 17, 2022

Language

September 21, 2022 Indigenous peoples

October 26, 2022

Immigration, place of birth, and citizenship
Ethnocultural and religious diversity
Mobility and migration

November 30, 2022

Labour Language of work Commuting

Instruction in the official minority language



Thank you

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Together we make our region strong

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Metro 2050

CLARIFYING KEY CONCEPTS AND POLICY INTENT

Heather McNell

General Manager, Regional Planning and Housing Services

Regional Planning Committee | March 4, 2022

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CLARITY ON METRO 2050 CONCEPTS

- Metro 2050 Update to the regional growth strategy;
 explain scope
- Evolution of growth management tools in regional growth strategies
- Shaping Growth: Remaining Urban Land in the region / inside the Urban Containment Boundary
- Urban Centres and FTDAs as a shaping and serving strategy - Is the region 'hollowing out'?

METRO 2050 SCOPE

Metro 2050 scope does not include: land use designation changes for specific sites, location of Urban Centres or FTDAs, or changes to the UCB

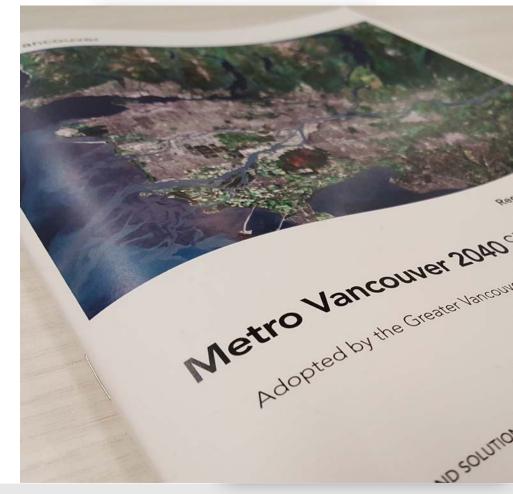
Rationale

- 1. Structure is working well / deeply embedded
- 2. Board Direction: build on success
- 3. Jurisdiction / Private property
- 4. Incrementalism: Collaborative Governance



REGIONAL PLANNING

- Tradition of cooperative planning
- Metro 2050 build on successful concepts from LRSP and Metro 2040 while accelerating urgent actions
- Keep building on strong foundation – relentless incrementalism



REGIONAL TOOLS – BUILDING ON SUCCESS

Livable Region Strategic Plan

- Town Centres
- Urban Containment Boundary
- Urban Lands / Growth Concentration Area
- Green Zone

Metro 2040

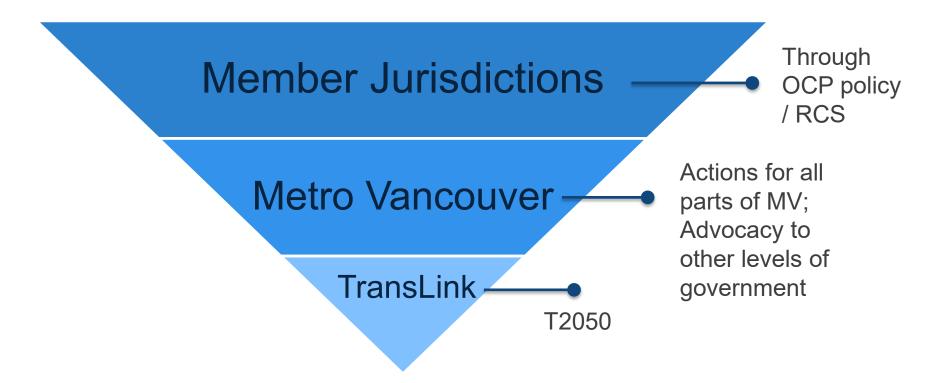
- Urban Containment Boundary
- Regional Land Use Designations
- Targets to Centres
- Frequent Transit Development Areas
- GHG Emission Reduction Targets
- Limit Sewer Extension
- Minor Amendment Process

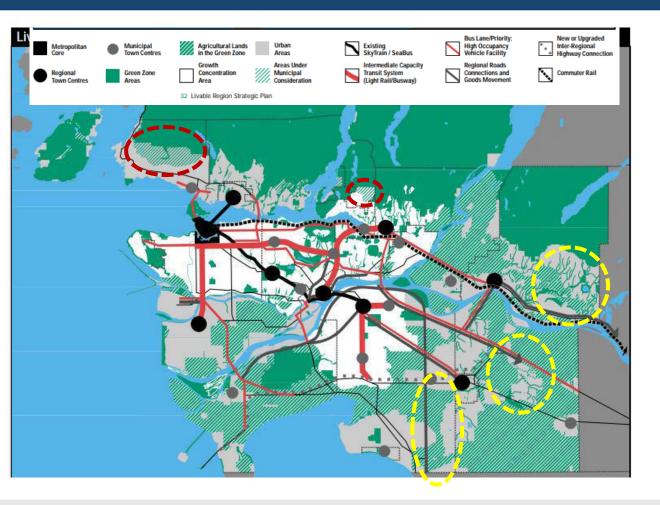
Metro 2050

- Major Transit Growth Corridors
- Nature Needs Half Target
- Tree Canopy Target
- Transit Oriented
 Affordable Housing
 Target
- Strengthened policy for climate action, affordable housing, social equity, environment

IMPLEMENTING A REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY

A shared commitment...

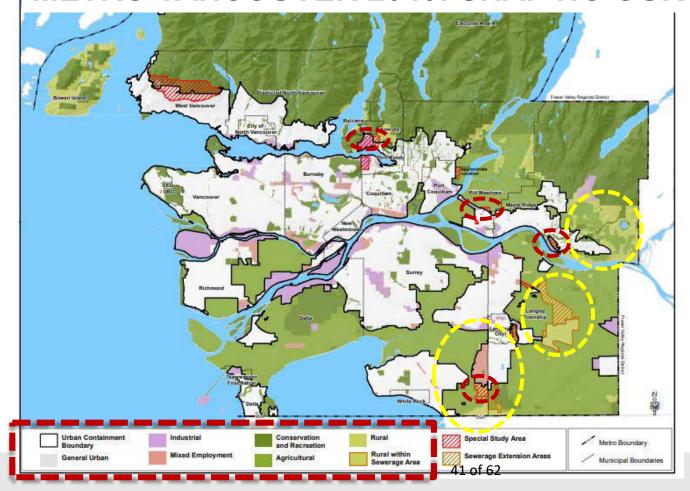




HISTORY OF THE URBAN CONTAINMENT BOUNDARY

Livable Region
Strategic Plan –
the first regional
growth strategy
(1996)

METRO VANCOUVER 2040: SHAPING OUR FUTURE



Contraction of the Urban Containment Boundary by 8,500 ha in 2011.

Includes Hazelmere, the Salmon River Uplands, Northeastern Maple Ridge, Parts of Anmore etc.

Addition of special study areas in Surrey, Langley and Maple Ridge was in exchange for the contraction of the UCB – smaller urban footprint, so members asked for consideration of areas that were already intended for some sort of future land use change. Those areas were Urban in the LRSP.

Metro 2040 Land Use Designation	Area (ha)	% Land Base	
General Urban (6,700 remaining)	70,163	25%	
Industrial	10,203	4%	30%
Mixed Employment	3,371	1%	
Conservation / Recreation	136,974	48%	
Agricultural	55,148	19%	70%
Rural	8,440	3%	
Total Metro Vancouver	284.299	100%	

CONTAIN GROWTH WITHIN THE UCB

Target to 2041

98%

of growth within the UCB

Performance 2011-2016

98%



UNPACKING THE 'REMAINING' LANDS WITHIN UCB

- When Metro 2040 was developed, modelling showed that ~75-80% of growth to 2040 would be through intensification / densification and ~20-25% would be through expansion within the UCB
- After 2040, growth will be 100% through intensification
- In Toronto, about 50% of growth is accommodated through intensification and 50% is through expansion of the UCB
- In Calgary, historically 30% of growth has been through intensification and 70% through *expansion* of the UCB

LET'S UNPACK THE 'REMAINING' LANDS WITHIN UCB

- Not all land will be developed; some will be Conservation / Recreation
- Other areas = topographical constraints, environmental sensitivity or municipal policies for protection
- These areas are planned for future development in OCPs & reflected in the regional growth strategy
- Areas primarily in Coquitlam (Partington Creek), Maple Ridge (NE, Thornhill), Township of Langley (Willoughby, Brookswood, Aldergrove), Surrey (Anniedale, South Surrey) and West Van (Upper Lands)
- See an absorption of about 90 hectares / year

2011 BASELINE



33.3 persons per hectare

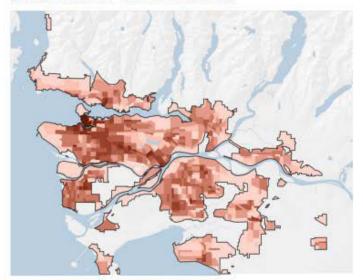
12.9 dwelling units per hectare

2040 PROJECTION



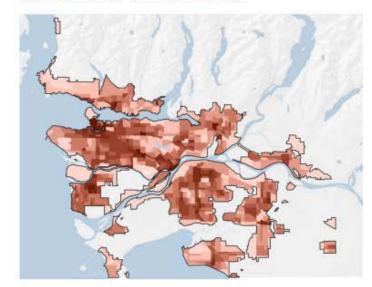
44 persons per hectare 18 dwelling units per hectare

POPULATION DENSITY (2011) (GROSS DENSITY WITHIN THE UCB)



persons per hectare 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-45 45-65 65-100 100-175 175-350 350+

POPULATION DENSITY (2040) (GROSS DENSITY WITHIN THE UCB)



DIRECTING GROWTH TO UC AND FTDAS

- Key tenet of Metro 2040 and Metro 2050
- UCB is just the first part of the regional growth management structure
- Directing growth to Centres and transit-oriented locations is a critical part of:
 - developing complete communities,
 - optimizing transit and utilities investments, and
 - climate action (reducing the number of, and length of trips and supporting active modes of transportation)

FOCUS GROWTH IN URBAN CENTRES

Target to 2041

40%

of dwelling unit growth to **Urban Centres**

Performance 2011-2016

39%



FOCUS GROWTH ALONG FREQUENT TRANSIT

Target to 2041

28%

of housing growth along the **Frequent Transit Network**

Performance 2011-2016

25%
Based on current FTN



METRO 2040 (2050) IN ACTION

- Strong performance on Urban
 Centre residential growth targets
- Municipal scale data is *not* the whole story: 2/3rds of dwelling growth going to UC and FTDAs – will look at remaining 1/3rd
- Metro 2050 provides the tools for smart densification and infill development; member jurisdictions decide how and when to use them





Questions?

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Climate 2050 Overview

A PATHWAY TO A RESILIENT AND CARBON NEUTRAL REGION

Roger Quan

Director, Air Quality and Climate Change

March 4, 2022

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CLIMATE 2050

Metro Vancouver demonstrates bold leadership in responding to climate change:

- Carbon neutral region by 2050
- Infrastructure, ecosystems and communities are resilient to the impacts of climate change



CLIMATE 2050

Issue Areas & Climate 2050 Roadmaps

Climate 2050 Issue Areas



Infrastructure



Human Health and Well-Being



Nature and Ecosystems





Transportation



Energy



Land-Use and **Growth Management**



Industry

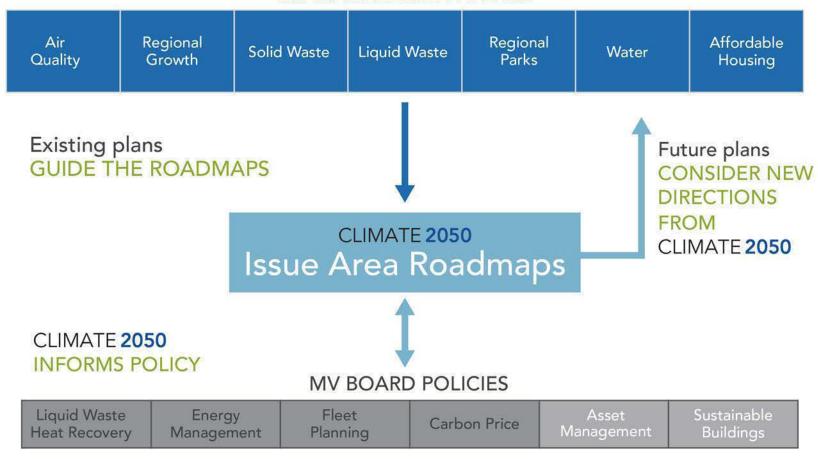


Agriculture

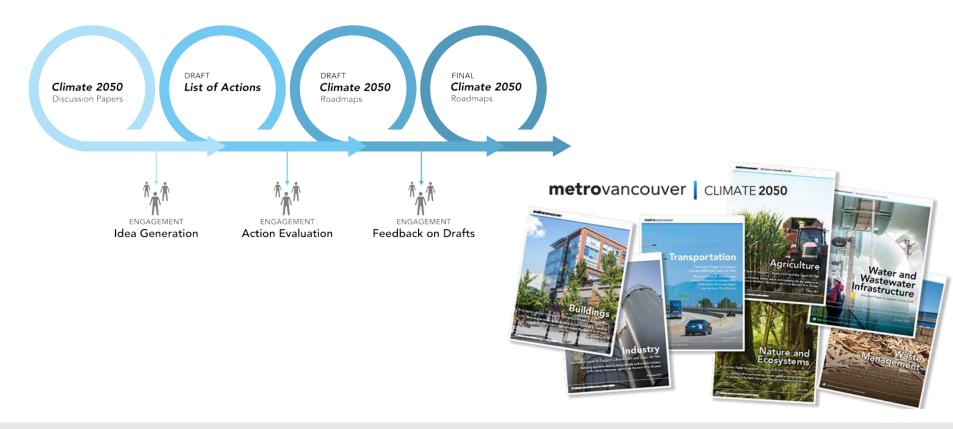


Waste

MV MANAGEMENT PLANS



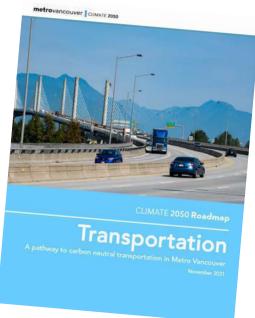
CLIMATE 2050 ROADMAP PROCESS



Endorsed Roadmaps

Endorsed by the Board in November 2021





Current Engagement

Draft Climate 2050 Agriculture Roadmap

Engagement in 2022



Next Draft Roadmaps

- Draft Climate 2050
 Industry Roadmap
- Draft Climate 2050
 Nature & Ecosystems
 Roadmap

Climate Action Committee in March and April



Forthcoming Draft Roadmaps

- Energy
- Land Use & Growth Management
- Human Health and Well-Being
- Infrastructure
- Waste



ALIGNMENT WITH METRO 2050

- Climate 2050 goals are complementary and reinforce the climate-related land use and transportation principles of Metro 2050 and Transport 2050
- Implementation of actions within the roadmaps driven by Metro Vancouver's management plans, including Metro 2050
- The Climate 2050 Land Use and Growth Management Roadmap will build on the policies in Metro 2050, once adopted.



Thank you!

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Together we make our region strong

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