BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY OF REGIONAL PLANNING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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FIFTY YEARS OF REGIONAL PLANNING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
CELEBRATING THE PAST ANTICIPATING THE FUTURE

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50 years of Regional Planning in British Columbia.

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Brahm Wiesman
Chairman
FIFTY YEARS OF REGIONAL PLANNING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
CELEBRATING THE PAST, ANTICIPATING THE FUTURE:
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1. REGIONAL PLANNING: BRITISH COLUMBIA

Calls for appropriate town planning techniques to be instituted in B.C. and for city planning commissions to be given powers to determine "when economic conditions are such as to demand an expansion." UBC


Presents proposed text of an act to regulate urban and rural planning and land development. UBC; VPL

Assesses the British Columbia Town Planning Act adopted in 1925 and points out areas needing revision. UBC; VPL

Used as a basis for a speech on provincial planning in the B.C. Legislature by J.A. Paton. Outlines reasons for such an authority. UBC


Outlines need for a provincial planning act, proposes establishment of a provincial planning commission with representation from regional planning areas in BC, and presents draft act. LEGLIB

Profiles Colonel Richard Clement Moody, "British Columbia's first town planner," appointed as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in 1858. UBC; UVIC

Reviews the regional planning process in BC: its goals, issues, choice of functions, organization and decision-making. UBC; UVIC

Reviews regional planning in B.C. with specific focus on attempts to initiate regional hospital planning. UBC; UVIC

Outlines shortcomings of existing planning legislation and makes recommendations for scope of the new planning act. GVRD; UBC

Text of the Minister's proposed new Planning Act, with introductory comments. GVRD; UBC

Summarizes proposals in regard to provincial land use planning. LEGLIB

Text of the Minister's proposed new Planning Act, with introductory comments. GVRD; UBC

Presents GVRD Board reasons for opposing the draft act and includes a paper outlining the type of regional planning system best suited to the region's needs for the coming decade. GVRD; UBC

Comments for distribution to municipal councils, regional boards and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. GVRD

Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C.
Evaluates impact of proposed legislative changes at provincial, regional and local levels and outlines areas needing amendment. GVRD; UBC

Commentary on the proposed act. GVRD; UBC

Reviews proposed consolidation and revisions of land use regulations in the 1982 Planning Act. LEGLIB

Presents concerns about diminished public involvement; levels of provincial government intervention; and lack of attention to metropolitan and subregional planning requirements. GVRD; UBC

Reviews and evaluates proposed features of Bill 9 and points out necessary changes if the legislation is to be formalized. UBC


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Presents concerns about diminished public involvement; levels of provincial government intervention; and lack of attention to metropolitan and subregional planning requirements. GVRD; UBC

Supports need for new legislation but identifies significant problem areas along with neutral and positive changes. LEGLIB

A four page review of major changes in the proposed bill. LEGLIB

Summarizes provincial and regional district roles in land use planning in B.C. and discusses proposals in Bill 9 – the Land Use Act. GVRD; UBC

Urges that Bill 9 be withdrawn, that further consultation take place, and that new legislation be prepared. GVRD; UBC

Summarizes provisions of new legislation affecting regional and municipal planning in B.C., Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. Includes comments on the necessity for legislative authority for regional planning with particular reference to B.C. and Greater Vancouver. UBC; VPL

Summarizes the history of regional planning in B.C. UBC; VPL

Comments on proposed legislation. UBC; VPL

Outlines major concerns in regard to the proposed legislation. UBC; VPL

Sets forth need for more effective planning and for establishing principles of content and process which should be brought to bear on preparation of land use plans. GVRD

Concludes that the Commission has a strong statutory mandate to encourage aboriginal people in all of its processes and to ensure that its work does not prejudice their rights in treaty negotiations. LEGLIB; GVRD
Reviews principles and proposals for an updated planning system in B.C. GVRD; UBC

A guide summarizing major provisions to the 1995 Growth Strategies Amendment Act. GVRD; NVDL

Provides historical information on land use planning in British Columbia and presents some of the lessons that planners can take with them into the 21st century. GVRD

Evaluates interest-based negotiation compared with mediation as dispute resolution approaches for assisting municipalities and regional districts in reaching agreement on regional growth strategies. UVIC

Looks at tools and techniques that local governments can use during the development of regional growth strategies and explores use of alternative dispute resolution models. UBC; VPL

A guide to the revised Municipal Act. BPL

2. REGIONAL PLANNING: LOWER MAINLAND / GREATER VANCOUVER

Recommends that a Commission be established to consider the future development of Vancouver and neighbouring municipal areas and to suggest, if necessary, new legislation to enable such a plan to be carried out. UBC

"Suggestions for County Council." 192-. Caption title: Suggested incorporation of a county of Greater Vancouver." (Authorship unknown.). Vancouver?
A proposed “Vancouver County Council” act advocating regional powers for municipalities of the Greater Vancouver area for administration and operation of major utilities and services, and transit, as well as overseeing of construction, operation and maintenance of existing and new roads, highways and bridges. BCPA

Vancouver Bureau of Civic Research. 1926. "Amalgamation or Metropolitan Area?" Vancouver. (Informed Citizenship Bulletin No. 9)
Pros and cons of the amalgamation of Point Grey and South Vancouver with Vancouver. LEGLIB
Proposes amalgamation of Vancouver, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District, West Vancouver, South Vancouver, Point Grey and Burnaby. UBC

Comments on necessary components of a town plan for the City of Vancouver. UBC

Emphasizes need for adequate statutory powers for town planning in the City of Vancouver and suggests form of such legislation. UBC

Outlines initiatives to establish town planning in the City of Vancouver. UBC

Bartholomew (Harland) and Associates. 1930. *A Plan for the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, Including Point Grey and South Vancouver and a General Plan of the Region*. Vancouver.
Summarizes early history of the City of Vancouver; presents major street, transit, transportation, public recreation and civic design plans; and recommends procedures for administering, financing and executing them. GVRD; UBC

Predicts trend towards decentralization in the Vancouver metropolitan region and includes recommendations for land use control and planning development for the area. LEGLIB; UBC

Presents proposals for establishment of a regional planning board and creation of a master plan for the Lower Mainland. UBC

Presents recommendations for a regional plan for the Lower Mainland taking into consideration the geography, population, natural resources, present services and economic development. VPL

Discusses measures to control decentralization, then describes the need for regional planning body in the Greater Vancouver area, possible members, functions, organization and financing. GVRD; LEGLIB

Reviews major elements of the 1925 Town Planning Act and the Vancouver Town Planning by-law and discusses achievements 1926 to 1944. UBC; VPL

Spence-Sales, Harold and John Bland. 1951. Report upon the Establishment of a Planning Department in the City of Vancouver. Vancouver.
Outlines suggested administrative organization and responsibilities of city council, the proposed planning department, and the Town Planning Commission after the change from planning by commission to planning by municipal government, and sets out statutory powers needed to implement recommendations. UBC

Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. 1951. Planning for the Lower Mainland Region. New Westminster.
A progress report and handbook of regional planning information. GVRD; UBC

Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. 1952. The Lower Mainland Looks Ahead. New Westminster.
A survey of the people, resources, and development problems of the Lower Mainland that concludes that existing forms of municipal government are unable to meet certain issues of a metropolitan and regional nature. GVRD; UBC

Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. 1954. The Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Community. New Westminster.
A preliminary study of the growth and development outlook, administrative structure, and existing and potential inter-municipal problems facing the Greater Vancouver area. GVRD; UBC

Recommends function, scope, membership, finance, board representation and legislation for a metropolitan park board, as well as areas suitable for metropolitan park development. GVRD; UBC

Reviews history leading to creation of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board and discusses analysis of physical, economic and social structure of the region necessary to diagnose its problems and potentialities. UBC; SFU

Reviews problems in metropolitan communities similar to Vancouver and evaluates attempted solutions. GVRD; UBC

Reviews in historical context the circumstances of local government in B.C. and Greater Vancouver. Includes administrative inventories by municipality and by function. GVRD; VPL

Summary of activities, reports, and recommendations of the committee with members from eleven participating municipalities. Reviews findings concerning six services analysed, including land use planning for the metropolitan area. GVRD; VPL

Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. 1960. A Brief to the Metropolitan Joint Committee Representing the Personal Views of J.W. Wilson, Executive Director of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. New Westminster.
Proposals for organization, functions, and representation of a regional council to provide services to the Lower Mainland area. GVRD

Discussion of proposed principles and policies leading to the draft regional plan introduced in this report. GVRD; UBC

Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. 1964. Intermunicipal Meeting. New Westminster.
A report of open discussion by all municipalities on Regional Plan proposals presented in Chance and challenge. GVRD; UBC

Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. 1964. The People and the Plan. New Westminster.
Summarizes reactions of a number of organizations to the regional plan proposals presented in Chance and challenge. GVRD; UBC

Sets out objectives and policies to guide the overall pattern of urban, rural, industrial, and recreational land development. GVRD; UBC

Summarizes proposals for more effective regional planning presented by the Lower Mainland Municipal Association, Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board, and municipal planning directors of the GVRD. UBC; UVIC

A preliminary statement in response to a City of Vancouver request for a proportionate share of voting power on the LMRPB. GVRD; SFU

Draft outline for a study to determine the type of city-region desired by citizens, probable economic role of the area, and development pattern and transportation system to best serve these requirements. GVRD; SFU

A list of applications to amend and a summary of approved textual and map amendments to March 31, 1969. GVRD

Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. 1969. Information Memo #3. The Operation of the LMRPB Compared with the Planning Function under the Regional Districts. New Westminster.
Describes LMRPB administration and operations expected to change with the reassignment of regional planning to regional districts in the Lower Mainland. GVRD; SFU

An extensive reference report on activities, administration and staffing of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. GVRD

Analyses major internal and external factors influencing the behaviour of the LMRPB, discusses its political and bureaucratic environment and reasons for its demise. UBC

Comments on conditions and qualities necessary to create a desirable urban form with particular reference to the Greater Vancouver area. GVRD

A “first run” at devising an operational plan and strategy for guiding Greater Vancouver’s future development. Focuses on positive actions, key issues, choices and constraints and provides guidelines for subsequent work. GVRD; SFU

A six-page brochure designed to introduce the public to the GVRD’s Livable Region Program and its public involvement component. GVRD

Presents a possible set of livability indicators to be used in assessing positive and negative factors impacting on quality of life in the Greater Vancouver area. GVRD; SFU


Describes progress on the Livable Region Program up to November. Summarizes responses of forty community groups and sets forth proposals of the GVRD’s Planning Committee to deal with issues of livability. GVRD; UBC

A series of five papers discussing urban growth issues. GVRD

Reviews history of regional authorities in Greater Vancouver prior to 1967, and describes and comments on provincial strategy for regional government in the 1960s, the formation of the GVRD, its political structure, committees and acquisition of Functions. GVRD; UBC

Papers prepared on various growth strategies. GVRD

Summarizes proceedings and includes background papers presented at the colloquia. GVRD: UBC

Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1973. *The Housing Issue in the Greater Vancouver Regional District*. Vancouver. Discusses housing as an aspect of the regional environment and as an access point to community life. GVRD; UBC


Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1973. *Policy Committee Reports*. Vancouver. Final reports of six citizen policy committees set up under the Livable Region Program. GVRD


Oliver, Anita Louise. 1973. *An Investigation of the Relationship Between Cultural Values and Citizen Opinions on Growth of Greater Vancouver*. Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C., M.A. thesis. Survey administered to 159 Vancouver residents examines the significance of the GVRD's conclusion that citizens are against further growth of the region. UBC


Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1974. *Managing the Quality of Growth – An Overview*. Vancouver. Summarizes measures proposed by the GVRD to manage growth. GVRD
Reviews current perception of the GVRD's Public Program and includes recommendations for action over the next six months. GVRD; UBC

Excerpts from Board minutes relating to decisions approved regarding regional town centres, open space, and compact residential communities. GVRD

Summary papers reviewing importance of regional town centres, prospects for the future, and implications for the GVRD's regional town centres program. GVRD

Surveys a representative group of public and private corporations to identify locational requirements, and reports on commitments necessary for such relocation. GVRD; VPL

Includes policy papers prepared for the seminar on growth, housing and transportation, and reviews policy areas to be explored in coming months. GVRD

Includes background policy papers as well as summary of policies adopted at March 1974 board meeting and draft policy statement on the transportation function. GVRD

Tests participant satisfaction with the citizen policy committee portion of the GVRD's Livable Region Program and suggests means of improving. Includes summary of the evolution of the GVRD planning function. UBC

Describes political and administrative structures of the GVRD and the City of Vancouver as well as other agencies involved in urban development and land use planning in the region. GVRD; WVML

Summary statements of program options and recommendations to be considered. GVRD

Summarizes what the TPC believe are essential prerequisites for effective implementation of the regional plan. GVRD

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Includes Planning Committee Recommendations and Board decisions on further actions to implement the Livable Region proposals as well as two background papers on growth management. GVRD; UBC

Proposes a five part strategy to manage future population growth in the Greater Vancouver region. Discusses the effect of these growth management policies on each part of the region and comments on methods of implementation. GVRD; UBC

Records activities of the Livable Region Program Advisory Committee and analyses public response to Livable Region Proposals. GVRD; UBC

Defines characteristics of and necessity for regional town centres and sets forth an action program for their development in the Greater Vancouver region. GVRD; UBC

Beasley, Larry B. 1976. *A Design Probe Comparison of Regional and Municipal Attitudes Toward Regional Town Centres: Case Study in Burnaby, B.C.* Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C., M.A. thesis.
Evaluates the regional town centre concept from local points-of-view and recommends four policy revisions. Includes analysis of the proposed Metrotown centre. UBC

Reviews progress made in implementation of the LRP during its first year and reaffirms the relevance of LRP resolutions and strategies. GVRD; UBC

Personal reflections on the regional planning process in the Greater Vancouver area. GVRD; UBC

Explores the thesis that landscapes of cities reflect ideology of social groups dominant during periods of significant urban growth. Includes review of history of town planning in Vancouver to 1940. UBC

Discusses need for an ongoing review of the Livable Region Program and identifies major components. GVRD

Background papers addressing the issue of regional government, perceptions of the Livable Region Program, indicators of growth and change, review of the official regional plan. GVRD


Greater Vancouver Regional District. Planning Department. 1977. *Review of the Official Regional Plan, Lower Mainland, B.C.* v.1: Technical Report; v.2: Appendices. Vancouver. Reviews main events affecting the ORP since 1966; presents current conceptions of future needs; comments on these conceptions and makes recommendations. Includes lists of those interviewed, written submissions and minutes of meetings. GVRD


Sutton, Alan. 1979. *Strategic Monitoring for Long Range Planning*. Vancouver: Greater Vancouver Regional District, City of Calgary and Federation of Canadian Municipalities. Reviews need for monitoring of long range development planning, describes experience of strategic monitoring at the GVRD and the City of Calgary, and presents a framework for structuring a plan and its implementation in a way conducive to effective monitoring. GVRD; UBC

Greater Vancouver Regional District. Planning Department. 1979. *The Way Ahead: A Report on the State of the Lower Mainland*. (Lower Mainland official regional plan update) Vancouver. Summarizes results of work completed on the update of the official regional plan and outlines the approach being taken to work that remains to be done. GVRD; UBC

Update of the Official Regional Plan for the Lower Mainland first enacted in 1966. Sets out updated development objectives and strategy for the region, and suggested implementation methods. Includes proposals for a revised process for consultation and coordination in regional planning. GVRD; UBC


Presents public meeting minutes and submissions, briefs and comments from municipal, provincial and federal agencies as well as Technical Planning Committee recommendations relating to the draft updated Lower Mainland plan. GVRD


Papers evaluating the proposed Planning Act and its implication for regional planning in the Lower Mainland. Vancouver, B.C., 1980. GVRD


Provides a provincial perspective then discusses needs specific to regional planning in the Lower Mainland. GVRD

Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1980. The Livable Region from the 70s to the 80s. Vancouver.

Discusses Greater Vancouver's efforts to enhance livability, the contribution of the Livable Region Program to that effort, and thelivability challenges the region is likely to face in the 1980s. GVRD; UBC


Includes a synopsis of the context and questions raised by the discussion paper as well as a summary of present and proposed planning structures. GVRD


Examines results of a survey of respondents within the Greater Vancouver region as an aid in evaluating objectives of the Livable Region Program. GVRD


Selected comments on the seminar. GVRD


Presents highlights of presentations, summary of conclusions, and comments on general discussion. GVRD

Formally adopted amendments to the update to the Official Regional Plan for the Lower Mainland. GVRD; UBC

A review of the recommendations of the GVRD’s Technical Planning Committee for a new model for regional planning. UBC; CVAN

Describes metropolitan planning record to date and describes four major directions for the future of metropolitan planning in Greater Vancouver. GVRD

Papers addressing concerns of the Lower Mainland Planning Review Panel and Technical Planning Committee on Bill 9 (Land Use Act). GVRD

Reviews population trends and industrial land use in relation to official regional plan strategy. GVRD; UBC

Recommendations for improvement of the current legislative framework for regional planning in B.C.’s metropolitan areas. GVRD

Discusses inadequacies of proposed legislation for the Greater Vancouver region, reviews strengths and weaknesses of existing regional planning mechanisms, and makes recommendations for more appropriate legislative changes. GVRD


Discusses the purpose of a monitoring system and appropriate activities and sets forth a proposed official regional plan monitoring framework. UBC; UVIC

Summarizes legal and management instruments set up to govern operations of GVRD Development Services. UBC; VPL

A review of the achievements of GVRD's Development Services a year after the demise of the regional planning mandate and initiation of a contractual agreement with GVRD's municipalities to provide regional advice and information. UBC; VPL

Reviews regional planning in the Vancouver region a year after elimination of regional planning authority and comments on the contractual agreements for "regional development services" being worked out between the GVRD and its members. UBC; CVAN

A working paper reviewing the adequacy of existing strategies to meet current and emerging regional development trends and needs. Identifies preliminary directions for a contemporary statement of the Livable Regional strategy. GVRD

Provides a long-term analysis of strategic regional planning for the Lower Mainland during the 1969 to 1981 period but concludes that further research requires a more detailed and integrated classification scheme or model. UBC

Presents some parameters of growth in Greater Vancouver over the next decade and sets out livability goals. Outlines broad strategies for aspects of regional development and makes recommendations for implementation. GVRD; UBC


Reviews and assesses original regional town centres policies in the context of the 1990s. Sets forth a revised RTC policy framework and emphasizes the need for an even more proactive and visionary strategy to take the GVRD into the next century. GVRD; UBC

A compilation of notes and briefs of meetings held in various communities in the region. GVRD

A compilation of papers relating to regional town centres, land supply, agriculture and the social quality of community life as well as Regional Challenge Seminar reports. GVRD

Presents consolidated information from seven regional challenge seminars designed to identify issues which must be addressed to maintain Greater Vancouver's livability in the coming decades. GVRD; UBC

An action plan providing a regional framework for maintaining and enhancing the livability of Greater Vancouver. Includes brief history of growth management strategies contained in previous regional plans as a basis for discussion of the current program and sets forth 54 action steps. GVRD; UBC

Summary report of the 1990 urban futures survey dealing with urban issues and attitudes, mobility, housing and demographic characteristics of a stratified sample of households in the Greater Vancouver region. GVRD; UBC

Provides an overview of public responses to 54 community and regional issues in the 1990 urban futures survey and compares with results from the 1973 survey. Describes survey design, process and reporting methodology. GVRD; UBC

Municipal responses to the 59 recommended actions proposed in Creating our future: steps to a more livable region, 1990. GVRD

A review of the 1990 Urban Futures survey which revisits the 1973 Vancouver Urban Futures survey carried out as part of the Livable Region Plan. UBC; VPL

A review of issues and choices facing the Lower Mainland region and the Sunshine Coast and Whistler areas in the next two decades. GVRD; UBC

Sets out suggested strategies for accommodating growth on a regional basis through co-ordinated planning from the local level to the regional level. GVRD; UBC

Calls for reallocation of functions and authority at provincial, regional and municipal levels of government and for the development of procedural legislation, where necessary, to allow for monitoring and management of regional growth. GVRD; VPL
Comares the Regional Town Centres policy approach in Greater Vancouver to the District Centres approach in Melbourne. Finds that neither policy is particularly effective and that regional policy does not preclude the rapid development of competing business parks which draw away office development. UBC; UVIC

Describes public participation efforts of the original Livable Regional Program, 1971-1975, and reviews achievement of the LRP seventeen years later. UBC; UVIC

Comments on the action-oriented planning model adopted by the GVRD Planning Department 1971-1975 as contrasted with the traditional reactive type of urban planning typically practised in Canada at the time. UBC; UVIC

Considers implications for urban form, land use and transportation in the region that derive from 16 livable region strategy evaluation criteria endorsed by the Strategic Planning Committee on November 18, 1992. GVRD

Summarizes proceedings of the conference that enabled Citizens, private sector stakeholders, and decision-makers to examine implications of current development trends and key choices for shaping Greater Vancouver's future. GVRD

Examines suburban centres policies in Greater Vancouver, metropolitan Melbourne and Bellevue, Washington and concludes that patterns of private sector development have been little affected. Advises that assumptions re linkages between transit and land use in suburban centres be reassessed before being used as a basis for future policy development. UBC

Reviews 1971-1975 Livable Region Program goals and experience in the context of early 1990's conditions for directing regional growth through Creating Our Future efforts. UBC; UVIC

Revision of the document originally published in 1990. Consolidates previous 54 Steps to a More Livable Region into 36 policies adopted by the GVRD Board on February 26, 1993, GVRD
Summary of Critical Choices public consultation, conducted by questionnaire and through six public forums, asking participants to identify issue priorities and willingness to pay for programs. GVRD; UBC

Examines the history of regional planning in Greater Vancouver as well as of the GVRD's Creating Our Future program. A case study of regional town centres and rapid transit is presented as an example of regional planning strategy in action. GVRD Greater Vancouver Regional District. Strategic Planning Department.

Presents a compact metropolitan Vancouver growth management option, the product of extensive public consultation, research, and technical evaluation of alternative future land use and transportation patterns. GVRD; UBC

Describes regional growth that communities will share over the 1991 to 2021 period and discusses consequences of locating this growth in the region following current trends and development policies. GVRD; UBC

A proposed strategic plan that advocates focusing of growth and change within the central area of Lower Mainland and in areas adjacent to existing regional town centres. GVRD; UBC

Contains summary of the conference considering implications of alternative ways to share growth among communities and discussing preferred directions. GVRD

Argues that the term "suburban" no longer appropriately applies to areas of Greater Vancouver outside the central city and that these areas are incompletely-conceived urban regions with urban characteristics but without urban character. UBC; UVIC


Investigates feasibility of an integrated approach to growth issues affecting Greater Vancouver's livability, parameters for such a strategy as well as institutional conditions necessary for effective implementation and operation. UBC

Greater Vancouver Regional District. Strategic Planning Department. 1994. *Air Quality, Land Use and Transportation: Public Attitudes Survey*. Burnaby. Summarizes public perception of issues regarding population growth and support or opposition for choices regarding land use, transportation, air quality, and regional government options. GVRD


Aberley, D. 1995. "The Ecological City, Complete Communities: Achieving a New Way of Living," *New City Magazine* 16, 1: 38-40. Comments on necessary standards to be rigorously applied in the Lower Mainland if the true idea of "complete communities" is to be properly implemented. UBC; UVIC

Greater Vancouver Regional District. Strategic Planning Department. 1995. *Livable Region Strategic Plan*. Burnaby. Reviews green zone, complete communities, compact metropolitan region, transportation choice and implementation policies of the strategic plan. GVRD; UBC

Greater Vancouver Regional District. Strategic Planning Department. 1995. *Towards More Complete Communities for a Livable Region*. Burnaby. Advocates a three-point strategy for making communities more complete and makes recommendations for action for each of these strategies. GVRD


Alexander, Don. 1996. "Visionary Regional Planning Tradition and the Greater Vancouver Region," *New City Magazine* 17: 8-13. Summarizes the tradition of visionary regional planning that anticipated many of the ideas of sustainable development applicable to the Greater Vancouver region. UBC; UVIC
Lists current achievement toward meeting strategic and operational policies for the region, and next steps to maintain progress toward the Creating Our Future vision. GVRD; UBC

Outlines public and political processes for establishing a regional strategic plan and draws on conferences, surveys, and meeting notes from GVRD Board and political and technical committees to indicate how the Creating Our Future strategy has been achieved. GVRD; VPL

Outlines strategic planning policies and presents data tables and maps on growth management targets and capacities. GVRD; VPL

Provides a summary of the GVRD's corporate interests in treaty negotiations as identified by various departments within the organization. GVRD


Reviews progress to date on the Livable Region Strategic Plan. Presents recent development trends in relation to the strategic plan's objectives and the status of implementation actions and key conclusions. GVRD; VPL

Describes a design for an indicator-based monitoring program to track progress in the implementation of the Livable Region Strategic Plan. GVRD

Staff recommendations re proposed organization and finance of the transportation function. GVRD; VPL

Interviews with major participants involved in the Livable Region Program between 1970 and 1975. GVRD; UBC

Compilation of departmental and board minutes, policy papers, program development, workshop proceedings held in the editor's personal collection. Includes author's comments and summary of major happenings during the period. GVRD

Describes development of regional institutions and initiatives in the Vancouver region, with particular focus on regional and municipal planning, and reviews growth related issues in the area. GVRD; UBC

Summary of the 1997 CIP Conference session which included a general overview of monitoring and case studies of how Calgary and Greater Vancouver are approaching the challenges of plan monitoring. GVRD; UBC

Summarizes 11 case studies of metropolitan areas in Canada and the U.S. of "best practices" used for public participation in monitoring growth management plans as well as objectives, benefits, and challenges of such programs. GVRD

A compilation of regional context statements accepted by the GVRD Board of Directors as of August 1998. Includes a brief overview of the GVRD, the Livable Region Strategic Plan and an assessment of what adoption of these context statements has accomplished. GVRD

Briefly reviews evolution of regional planning in Canada and suggests changes in approaches to metropolitan regional planning. Includes several references to regional planning experiences in the GVRD and B.C. UBC; UVIC

Reviews processes being followed to monitor the GVRD's Livable Region Strategic Plan, and notes commitment to building an appropriate monitoring program in phases. UBC; UVIC

Considers regional planning experience in Canada's three largest metropolitan areas and suggests that they should be regarded as incipient city-states in their future planning role. UBC; UVIC
Reviews policy and organization initiatives in 1999 and monitors recent achievements in implementing Livable Region Strategic Plan goals. GVRD

Identifies 18 statements of principle relating to the GVRD’s corporate functions. GVRD

A series of 35 guiding principles designed to establish the basis on which municipal and regional interests can be identified and expressed at Lower Mainland area treaty tables. GVRD

3. REGIONAL PLANNING: OTHER PARTS OF BC

Victoria.
Provides an overview of population and resources of the Victoria Metropolitan area.
LEGLIB; UVIC

Nanaimo Regional Planning Board. 1957. *Design for Nanaimo Regional Planning Area; A Factual Report to the Nanaimo Regional Planning Board.* Nanaimo.
Review current and recommended land use and zoning and presents major road, parking and traffic plan. LEGLIB

Capital Region Planning Board of British Columbia. 1959. *The Capital Region Plan, as Approved by the Capital Region Planning Board of British Columbia at a Special Meeting Held on January 4, 1959.* Victoria.
A comprehensive plan for the orderly development and improvement of the region.
LEGLIB; UBC

SFU

Overview of current planning problems in the Okanagan Region. LEGLIB

SELKC

Regional District of Central Kootenay. 1968. *A Regional Plan; Regional District of Central Kootenay.* Nelson.
Outlines regional policies and recommendations for long range and current stage regional plans.

Sets forth general objectives and policies of the Regional Board for continuing development in the region and identifies significant issues to be addressed. LEGLIB

Prepared for the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District. Analyses characteristics, potentials and constraints on development of the region as well as existing land use and settlement patterns and makes recommendations for future development. UBC; VPL

Capital Regional District. Planning Department. 1970. *Gulf Islands Study*. Victoria. Identifies need for planning in the southern Gulf Islands and outlines type of planning program required. GVRD; UBC

Cariboo Regional District. 1971. *Cariboo Regional Plan*. Williams Lake. Reviews steps leading to preparation of the policy plan. Sets forth guidelines for the future well-being of the region, focusing on conservation of its best features and protecting it against undesirable development and conflicts. LEGLIB; CLN


Cariboo Regional District. 1971. *Issues and Choices: Appendix of Questions and Comments Held at Planning Meetings during February through May 1971*. Williams Lake. Includes briefs and letters written to the Cariboo Regional District. LEGLIB; CLN


School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia. 1973. *The Sunshine Coast Region: Planning for the Future*. (Student project no. 10). Vancouver. Examines resources of the region, discusses trends and issues, and comments on three options for implementation. LEGLIB

School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia. 1974. *Approaches to Planning in the Powell River Regional District*. (Student project no. 11). Vancouver. Recommends development of a comprehensive set of planning goals, a land use plan and regional policies to deal with growth and service delivery in the region. UBC

Capital Regional District. Planning Board. 1974. *Victoria Metropolitan Area Official Regional Plan, Schedule A*. Victoria. Outlines goals and purpose of the regional plan, discusses land use and development policies and plan implementation. LEGLIB
Glover, Julia Mary. 1974. *The Island Trust Concept: A Proposed Institutional Arrangement to Implement a Policy of Controlled Development for the Gulf Islands of British Columbia*. Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C., M.A. thesis. Documents developments leading to formation of a provincial policy for the Gulf Islands and suggests structure and legislation for an Islands Trust authority to oversee development and preservation of environmental quality. UBC


Capital Regional District. 1975. *Official Regional Plan: Victoria Metropolitan Area*. Victoria. Provides a broad guide to general policies, land use development policies and implementation. LEGLIB; UVIC

Peace River-Liard Regional District. 1975. *Official Regional Plan '75*. Dawson Creek. Recommends planning land use and development policies and discusses implementation. LEGLIB; UBC


Regional District of Comox-Strathcona. Planning Department. 1976 *Official Regional Plan, Regional District of Comox-Strathcona*. Courtenay. Outlines purpose and goals of the regional plan and reviews plan implementation. UBC


NORINST Dewdney-Alouette Regional District. 1978. *Official Regional Plan: Consolidation*. Mission, B.C. Amendments to date. FVRL

Regional District of Cowichan Valley. 1978. *First Phase Regional Plan: Regional District of Cowichan Valley*. Duncan. Makes recommendations for regional and area studies and policy considerations and includes eight resource inventories. LEGLIB

Sets forth development and land use policies and outlines strategies for transportation and delivery of utility services. LEGLIB

Outlines general provisions of the regional plan, sets forth objectives and policies relating to specific sectors and reviews land use designations. UBC

UCCAR

Consolidation of the official regional plan including all by-law amendments to date. UVIC; VPL

Discusses alternate strategies for development within the concept of an adopted regional plan. LEGLIB; SELKC

Regional District of Fraser-Fort George. 1980. Prince George and Region. Prince George.
NORINST; CNC

Sets forth general and area development goals and policies and provides a framework to guide decision-making by all agencies dealing with land use in the regional district. UBC

Describes goal and purpose of the regional plan and sets forth land use and development policies to be followed. UVIC; MALA

Report on a conference convened to provide a community forum for discussion of views on growth alternatives and planning strategies for the mid-Vancouver Island region. UVIC; MALA

Identifies basic regional planning goals and establishes a framework for the preparation of more detailed community and settlement plans. LEGLIB

Provides general policies for the management of the Islands Trust area and elaborates on its preservation and protection Mandate. UBC
Designed to provide a general foundation for the accommodation of settlement and resource development while recognizing constraints and potentials. LEGLIB

Examines annual effects of economic and social factors on the Prince Rupert area. LEGLIB

Designates significant land uses and associated transportation and service systems to ensure a satisfying quality of life as well as protection of the natural environment. LEGLIB; UVIC

Provides directions and implementation measures to guide land use and resource management policies at the provincial and regional level, as a result of an intensive public program. SFU; VPL

Reviews growth and development of the planning function: process, procedures, changes and errors at the regional district level, as well as changes in regulations, concepts and goals at the provincial level. RDBC

Reviews and reports on the goals of the Trust through discussions with staff of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and other agencies having relevant responsibilities. BPL; UBC: MISSING

Sets forth concepts to guide development in the area and includes recommendations for long range and current stage plans as well as land use guidelines. LEGLIB

Presents projections of population, households and dwelling units for the Victoria area and compares development potential to projected requirements for dwelling units by municipality. UBC; UVIC

Describes the Sunshine Coast 2020 planning initiative, employed to identify problems and concerns of the public, and to create a vision to set the direction for the future. GVRD; UBC

Summary of the public participation process set up to identify regional values and goals to guide the future form and direction of the Capital region. UVIC; VRL

Addresses common problems of growth and change in the three regional district of Okanagan-Similkameen, Central Okanagan and North Okanagan. RDOK

Studies the history of the Capital Regional District and seeks to understand the combination of factors that prevented the CRD from fulfilling its promise. UBC; UVIC

Discusses the nature of growth, growth issues and urban form options and presents techniques for managing growth in the Nanaimo region. VRL; RDN

Discusses growth management elements and presents and compares three major growth management scenarios. RDN; VRL

Summarizes public survey results and survey comments. Includes questionnaire and outline of survey methodology. VRL; RDN

Analyzes current policy directions in the Capital Region through a scan of 55 key documents: including official community plans, strategic plans, vision statements, capital and facilities plans. UVIC; VRL

Sets forth consultation principles and schedule for public events. LEGLIB; UVIC

Reviews population, demographic, social, economic, and environmental change in the capital Regional District. UVIC; UVIC

Provides an overview of the process of Growth Strategies Act legislation, issues relating to the need for growth management, demonstrates the Act's appropriateness for the Fraser Valley region and outlines a work plan to implement a growth strategy. FVRD

A discussion of demographic trends, urban land value, land use challenges, sustainable growth and other challenges affecting the Kootenay region. RDKB

Regional District of Nanaimo. 1996. *Regional Growth Management Round Table Report.* Lantzville. Presents resolutions of the Round Table established to examine and report on major regional growth management issues needing priority attention in the Nanaimo region. Includes terms of reference, membership list and meeting minutes. RDN


Brueton, Lea Anne. 1997. *Complete Communities; Moving from Academic Rhetoric to Action.* Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C., M.A. thesis. Discusses complete community practices that may be applied to alleviate problems of a conventional suburb and describes present barrier faced by such projects in southern B.C. UBC


Discuss multiple factors affecting growth management within the Fraser Valley. FVRD

guide for development of the region over the next 25 years adopted by the Regional Board, January 14, 1997. Lantzville.
Articulates vision and strategy for a desirable future region. VIRL; RDN

Documentation of public submissions to a public forum held to consider future development of the Victoria region. UVIC; VIRL

Reviews "Foundations for Our Future Process," sets forth agreed on "Framework for Our Future," and discusses necessary next steps. UVIC; VIRL

Provides overview of the Foundations for the Future process and summarizes basic issues to be addressed. UVIC; LEGLIB

Fraser Valley Regional District. 1998. *Concept overviews.* Mission, B.C.
A synthesis of technical and public advisory consultation into four conceptual areas:
housing, infrastructure and services; transportation and land use; environment, parks and recreation; economy and employment. FVRD

Outlines FVRD growth management issues and includes indicators and rational goals for implementing resource conservation. FVRD

A discussion of the background issues surrounding the Regional Growth Strategy as they affect land use, transportation, environment, economy, employment, housing, infrastructure, quality of life issues such as health, parks and recreation. FVRD

Provides an overview of the 1997 Growth Management Plan and focuses on the various follow-up activities undertaken in 1997. RDN; MALA

Monitors progress to date on achievement of goals and policies outlined in the 1997 Growth management plan. RDN; MALA

Identifies present and future urban growth areas in the Fraser Valley. Illustrates the need for infill and redevelopment in town and city centres, and for identification of boundaries that focus growth on existing communities and protect rural and agricultural lands from urban encroachment. FVRD

Provides indicators tailored to the context of the Fraser Valley for monitoring the success of the Regional Growth Strategy. FVRD

Records, compiles and summarizes resident comments from the five public forums held. FVRD

4. REGIONAL DISTRICTS: BRITISH COLUMBIA

Address by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and discussion of regional districts legislation Bill 83 with municipal representatives. GVRD; UVIC

Summarizes provisions of 1965 legislation allowing for incorporation of regional districts, and reviews powers allocated. UBC

Reviews procedures for setting up administration and operation of regional districts and comments on the potential of this inter-municipal organization. UBC

Statements of the Honourable Dan Campbell, Minister of Municipal Affairs, in reply to questions on the structure and functions of regional districts in B.C. GVRD; SFU

Dates of incorporation and maps of B.C. regional districts as of 1968. LEGLiB

Summarizes initiatives of the provincial government to establish regional districts in B.C. and comments on their structure and possible effectiveness. UBC; UVIC

Proceedings of the conference. UBC; SFU

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GVRD: missing

Brief outline of the background, status and structure of regional districts in B.C., with a series of questions and answers on their functions and responsibilities. GVRD; LEGLIB

A review of the development of the regional district concept in B.C. UBC; UVIC

Reviews purposes and authority of regional hospital districts established in 1967 to more efficiently and effectively provide health care in the province. UBC; UVIC

Reviews municipal and rural problems in B.C. before institution of legislation to create regional districts and discusses options used in other areas to address such issues. Includes history of regional district legislation in B.C. well as case studies of five regional districts. UBC

Summaries of views expressed at public hearings and recommendations of the committee on jurisdictional roles, functions and responsibilities, political and administrative structures, finances and boundaries of regional districts in B.C. GVRD; UBC

Offers a ministry perspective of the major issues involved in reform of regional government in B.C. and of the principles which should guide the choice of reform measures. GVRD; LEGLIB

Outlines responsibilities of regional boards and their committees and commissions; sets forth composition and organizational control of the day-to-day administration of the boards' policies and bylaws. GVRD; LEGLIB

Sets out procedures for the review of certain bylaws requiring the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Transit. GVRD; BPL

Describes procedures for developing and adopting an official community plan; presents criteria for designation of community plan areas; discusses content and provincial approval considerations. LEGLIB; UVIC

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Provides information on major amendments proposed. LEGLIB; UVIC

Outlines major changes to existing regional district legislation relative to regional district powers, finance and corporate structure. LEGLIB

Supplements previous material in order to offer a fuller explanation of proposals. LEGLIB

Describes existing responsibilities of regional districts in B.C., notes major legislative deficiencies, and makes recommendations for proposed changes. GVRD; UBC

Prepared for Premier's Conference on Decentralization.
Sets forth proposals for the transfer of certain functions from the province to regional and municipal government. LEGLIB: UBC

Summarizes history of and recent changes in regional land use and transit planning in B.C. Examines two regional governing forms to illustrate the nature of these changes, the rationales for recent policy shifts and the implications for regional governance in B.C. UBC; UVIC

Prepared by Dan Campbell.
Reviews role of regional districts in health care delivery, discusses communications between regional districts, advisory groups and union boards of health, comments on current administrative and funding arrangements. VPL

Sets out need for new regional district legislation, reviews the consultation process and summarizes proposed draft legislation. GVRD; LEGLIB

Summarizes provisions of Bill 19, Municipal Amendment Act, 1989, relating to regional districts in B.C. LEGLIB

Documents history of Bill 19, Municipal Amendment Act, 1989 and the principles on which it is based. Includes copy of the legislation with explanatory notes, information bulletins and resource material. LEGLIB; UBC
A video prepared with the assistance of the B.C. Ministry of Municipal Affairs. GVRD; LEGLIB

Outlines the responsibilities of the boards, committees, commissions and administration of regional districts. GVRD

Provides a summary of the political climate in B.C. in the 20th century and its impact on approaches to regionalisation in the province. UBC; UVIC

Examines potential and pitfalls of voluntary co-operation of municipalities within regional districts in resolving growth and environmental management problems, with particular reference to the Vancouver region. GVRD, UBC

A review of components of municipal administration in B.C.: services, finance, regulation and land use control. Includes a chapter on the organization and functions of regional districts. VARIOUS EDITIONS HELD IN SEVERAL LIBRARIES

Reviews operation of other local government systems in North America as well as the purpose and philosophy of regional districts in B.C. Recommends increased flexibility in certain of their powers for inclusion in proposed revision to the *Municipal Act.* LEGLIB

Defines Municipal Act Reform Program of research and consultation relating to possible changes in regional district legislation and identifies regional issues. LEGLIB

Describes process of review of regional districts and major results of public consultations and research and outlines the Committee's recommended directions. LEGLIB

5. Regional Districts: Lower Mainland / Greater Vancouver

Suggests principles to be observed in creating regional districts and assigning functions. Reviews current problems in the LMRPB’s duties and discusses probable weaknesses and strengths of regional planning under jurisdiction of four separate regional districts. GVRD; UBC

Reviews history of inter-municipal relations in the Lower Mainland. Recommends establishment of a regional council to assume responsibility for all inter-municipal and regional services. UBC; VPL

Discusses focus of the regional housing function that should include a wide range of programs, not just subsidised public housing projects. GVRD; UBC

Discusses the evolution of the Greater Vancouver Regional District, its structure and functions. GVRD; UBC

A further discussion of the policy adopted by the B.C. Ministry of Municipal Affairs to create a local federation variety of metropolitan Government in the Greater Vancouver region. GVRD; UBC

Statements of the GVRD Board and Committee Chairman at the Regional District Review Committee hearings, May 24, 1978, Vancouver, B.C., on the role of the GVRD and the activities of its committees. GVRD

Proceedings of the seminars held January 6, 1978 and February 16 and 17, 1978. Includes papers, speeches and summaries of workshop discussions on regional government with examples from Canadian and U.S. experiences. GVRD: UBC

Documents evolution of regional government in Greater Vancouver and relevant legislation, as well as descriptions of government structures in other major Canadian urban areas. GVRD

Reiterates the position of the GVRD Board on fundamental issues raised by the Review Committee report as it affects the Greater Vancouver region. GVRD

Reviews main findings of the Regional District Review Committee and summarizes comments of the GVRD Board and of the brief prepared by the Union of B.C. Municipalities on the committee's report. GVRD

Describes the single-purpose regional authorities that preceded establishment of the GVRD. Discusses the acquisition of functions by the GVRD, its political and administrative structure, its resolution of internal conflict, and responses to external changes. GVRD

Includes highlights of presentations, commentary on general discussion and summary of conclusions. GVRD

Provides a framework for examining the effectiveness of our metropolitan institutions. UBC; VPL

Evaluates current management structure and processes of the GVRD as a whole, then examines operations within each of its functional areas. Makes recommendations for future policies. GVRD; SFU

Assesses the objectives of GVRD functions in relation to corporate purpose and examines service delivery, organizational alternatives and corporate planning issues for each function. GVRD

Summarizes structure and responsibilities of the GVRD and identifies major factors contributing to its ability to avoid potential political turmoil in the metropolitan community. GVRD

Reviews existing situation, discusses options and requirements for inter-regional services; recommends expansion of the Dewdney-Alouette Regional District; and comments on other inter-regional functions. GVRD; UBC

Reviews impact of the “development services” mandate given to the GVRD in 1983. Concludes that it has produced a consensus-based model of governance with considerable influence and significant achievement in developing a strong commitment to managing growth and livability. UBC; VPL

Advocates substantial reform of regional districts in the Lower Mainland by creation of one regional authority with mandated responsibilities for managing growth and providing services. GVRD; UBC

Presents views on strategy for co-ordinated regional governance for the Lower Mainland and for a re-established regional planning system. GVRD

Reviews and evaluates the development of regional initiatives and governance in the Vancouver metropolitan area. SFU

Briefly reviews history of regional governance and planning in British Columbia and discusses current issues and approaches to thinking regionally in Greater Vancouver and the Lower Mainland. GVRD

Presents background and issues papers delivered at the workshop and includes detailed workshop notes. GVRD; UBC

The first comprehensive public review of regional government issues in Greater Vancouver in more than 10 years. Includes summary of proceedings and written submissions. GVRD

Reviews principles of sustainability and challenges in the Georgia Basin in the context of rapidly growing concerns about governance. Sets out suggested criteria and models to assist in discussion of various approaches to governance. GVRD; UBC

Summarizes major initiatives undertaken since 1990 towards implementation of regional goals and comments on need for review of accountability and democratisation in regional governance. UBC; UVIC

Assesses interplay of local, regional, and senior authorities in dealing with urban development in the Greater Vancouver and the Lower Mainland through three case studies. GVRD; UBC

A comparison of the “flexible” form of government within the GVRD with the more distinct and directly accountable structure of two regional municipalities in Ontario. GVRD; UBC


Includes references to problems of regional governance in Vancouver’s metropolitan area. UBC; UVIC

Discusses the state of regional planning and regional government in major urban areas of Canada as well as in Portland and Seattle. UBC; UVIC


Explores the recent experience of British Columbia and metropolitan Vancouver supporting the notion that metropolitan governance is a clear alternative to metropolitan government. GVRD; UBC

6. REGIONAL DISTRICTS: OTHER PARTS OF BC

Recommends metropolitan-wide unification of existing local governments into a new municipality as the most effective and efficient way of financing and improving service delivery. VPL

An evaluation of undertakings of the Capital Regional District with recommendations for improved accountability and changes in management direction and control. GVRD; UVIC
7. TRANSPORTATION STUDIES: BRITISH COLUMBIA

Summary of organization and general service, operating and cost-sharing agreements between the Authority and B.C. Municipalities. UVIC; UBC

Lists reports on transportation history, policy and modes. UBC; UVIC

Outlines transportation issues facing B.C. regions and the provincial government. Makes recommendations for further study and for resolution of identified problems. UVIC; UBC

Summary of issues and recommendations to improve short and long-term transportation services in eight major regions of British Columbia. UVIC; VPL

An illustrated history of transit in the province of B.C. that includes many historic photos. UBC; UVIC

Describes what transit-oriented land development means in terms of urban structure, design and road networks, and provides specific examples of design features favourable to public transit. UBC; UVIC

Summarizes goals of B.C. Transit's ten-year development plan for improving transit services and access, increasing ridership, and reducing urban sprawl. UBC; UVIC

Summarizes transportation challenges facing the province and its regions. Outlines an action plan for managing demand, providing new facilities, initiating new financing strategies, and improving consultation and accountability. UBC; UVIC

Recommends creation of a province-wide public transportation system with integrated services, and comments on effectiveness and accountability of present service strategy. UBC
8. TRANSPORTATION STUDIES: LOWER MAINLAND / GREATER VANCOUVER


British Columbia Electric Railway Company. 1946. "Put Burnaby into the Picture." Vancouver. Urges Burnaby voters to vote in favour of a unified transportation system for the Lower Mainland to link Vancouver, Burnaby, New Westminster, Richmond, and the north shore. VAC


B.C. Research Council. 1962. *Rail-rapid Transit for Metropolitan Vancouver.* Victoria: B.C. Department of Highways. Reviews the transportation problem in metropolitan Vancouver; discusses rail-rapid transit possibilities and financial feasibility; and evaluates in comparison with a freeway-bus solution. GVRD; UBC

Evaluates techniques and conclusions of the 1959 transportation plan; studies alternative proposals presented by government and private agencies; discusses demand for transportation services and the role of transit. GVRD; UBC

A review of transportation facilities in the Vancouver metropolitan area and a summary of current activities. GVRD

Explores potential and benefits of rapid transit and makes recommendations for rapid transit priorities. Discusses financing, organization and program for action. GVRD; UBC

A preliminary study of the relationship between automobile and transit use in Greater Vancouver commissioned to determine the effect of increasing transit usage on highway system demands. GVRD

A first step in providing a “broad brush” transportation plan for the Vancouver region. Considers possibilities, costs and limitations of providing transportation services and facilities in the region. GVRD; SFU

A policy statement by the Regional Board with recommendations for further action. Sets forth general principles, powers to be requested, sources of finance, plan for expanded bus system, organization and finance for the function. GVRD; UBC

Defines trip types in the GVRD, estimates the level at which trips to the central business district would become stable, and suggests phasing of public transportation facilities to accommodate CBD-oriented trips over the next 30 years. GVRD

Assesses relevancy and value of transportation oriented studies prepared for the Vancouver metropolitan area during the past ten years. GVRD; SFU

Reviews character of the transportation function; presents alternative administrative and organization forms for urban transportation in a regional setting; and discusses their implementation. GVRD; UBC

Reviews public transportation in the Vancouver region and discusses factors influencing choice of public transit. Supplement refines and revises information in the preliminary proposals. GVRD; UBC


Explores concept of providing a minimum cost system without grade separation in the Vancouver region. Reviews alternate downtown access and possible future changes to upgrade the system to full rapid transit. GVRD; UBC


Provides a broad overview of rapid transit planning for downtown Vancouver; develops alternative transit concepts and evaluates their implications; and sets forth suggestions for more detailed planning. GVRD; UBC


Recommendations of the whole committee re general policies as well as reports of the sub-committees. GVRD; UBC


A broad evaluation of the policy of maximizing living close-to-work in the Vancouver region that describes living-work relationships within the context of regional growth and transportation patterns. GVRD; UBC


Interpretation of survey results of the 1972 origin-destination survey conducted in the Vancouver metropolitan area. GVRD; UBC


Summarizes results from a roadside interview survey of motorists travelling into Downtown Vancouver for the summer and peak periods. CVanEng


Outlines the broad regional strategy, regional development guide options, next stage transit improvements, transportation governance and funding. GVRD


Sets forth a proposed program of work designed to produce alternative concepts for LRT alignments and station locations, as well as preliminary design and evaluation on one or more alternatives selected. GVRD; VPL
Defines and describes Light Rapid Transit (LRT), the main structural element proposed by GVRD staff for the Vancouver region, in a number of North American and European applications. GVRD; UBC

Broadly examines estimated annual costs of transportation in the next ten years, according to possible levels of service provided and method of financing. GVRD; UBC

Summarizes regional transportation issues for the Vancouver metropolitan area and sets forth suggested purpose and proposed roles of participants. Includes financing formula and outline of possible legislation establishing such a commission. GVRD; UBC

Greater Vancouver Regional District. Transportation Committee. 1977. *A Revised Proposal to Finance Regional Transportation.* Vancouver.
Sets forth principles for financing regional transportation, presents a proposed financing formula, and discusses the financial implications. GVRD; UBC


Greater Vancouver Regional District. Planning Department. 1978. *1978 Rapid Transit Investigation: Objectives, Tasks and Organization.* Vancouver. Brief summary of objectives, work to date, work to be done, and scope of investigation. GVRD; UBC


Presents summary of preliminary design for three light rapid transit routes, cost estimates, and suggested set of actions to secure rights-of-way for these routes. GVRD; SFU

Describes how bus transit could be improved during the next few years until rapid transit is in service. GVRD; SFU

Reviews existing transit services in the Barnet Corridor of the Lower Mainland and the viability of a commuter train service on the C.P.R rail tracks, concentrating on service between Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody and Vancouver. GVRD; UBC

Reviews events leading to establishment of LRT in the Greater Vancouver region. Includes timeline and annotations for major transportation studies influencing LRT's initiation. GVRD; UBC

Proposes that a commuter rail link be introduced between downtown Vancouver and Port Coquitlam, then examines two possible alternatives for a service extension to Dewdney-Alouette. GVRD; UBC

Reviews the current transit and transportation situation in the Vancouver urban region and presents a transit strategy for the next five years. GVRD; UBC

Reviews accessibility, travel growth, origins and destinations, distances, travel time and mode, transit improvements, regional roads, commuting costs and prospects for the 1980s. GVRD; UBC

Reviews alternative transit organization structures and proposes a single organization to plan, operate, and develop transit in the Lower Mainland. Makes recommendations re political and financial accountability of the new authority. GVRD; UBC

A review of urban goods movement in the Greater Vancouver area. GVRD

Updates work of the GVRD Rapid Transit Project that looks at the level of future commuter travel in relation to available road and transit system capacity in the Vancouver region and evaluates alternate transit system improvements. GVRD; UBC

Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1987. 1985 Metropolitan Vancouver Region Origin-destination Survey. Inter-municipal Travel Patterns. Burnaby. Presents compilations of inter-municipal travel volumes by time periods, trip purposes and travel modes. GVRD; UBC


B.C. Task Force on the Vancouver Area Transportation of Dangerous Goods. (Government of Canada, Province of British Columbia, and Greater Vancouver Regional District). 1988. Executive summary. v.1: Report and recommendations; v.2: Current status report; v.3: Communications program; v.4: Geographic information; v.5: Description of risk analysis model. Victoria. A review of concerns and issues related to transportation of dangerous goods in the Vancouver area carried out with the cooperation of government staff, producers and transporters of dangerous goods, public advocacy groups and concerned citizens. GVRD; VPL

Innes, Robert George. 1988. An Evaluative Framework for Citizen Participation in Urban Transportation Planning. Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C., M.A. thesis. Explores the role of citizen participation in urban transportation planning and proposes an evaluation framework tested through its application to two transportation projects in the Vancouver region. UBC


Presents results of Phase I of the Task Force focusing on preparation of a transportation strategy for the Greater Vancouver area, establishment of a year 2001 transportation plan, and setting of short-term priorities. GVRD; UBC

Describes the 1988 truck study methodology and results and examines daily truck travel characteristics for local and external trips. GVRD

Concludes that no coordination is apparent between planning and implementation of regional transportation facilities and regional planning goals, that decisions have typically been imposed by the provincial government, and that there is little coordination of planning goals among other involved agencies. UBC

Reviews the GVRD strategy of "Living Close to Work" to determine whether it continues to be appropriate for the region. GVRD; UBC

Desrochers, Michel and Tom Rye. 1991. *Steps towards Implementing a Regional Bicycle Policy for the Greater Vancouver Regional District and Its Member Municipalities*. Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C.
Proposes a regional bike route network using existing streets and trails and presents policies for cycling that the GVRD can implement in cooperation with the provincial government and other agencies. UBC

Summarizes organizational arrangements in other major Canadian urban regions; reviews current issues, roles, options, processes, and financing in Greater Vancouver. GVRD

Discusses whether a consensus-based approach to regional policy-making is sufficient to address goals set out in Creating our Future, the Livable Region Strategy and Transport 2021 plans. GVRD; UBC

Reviews present provision of transit services in Greater Vancouver, assess major proposals for improvements, and describes transit experience in other jurisdictions. GVRD

Aims to determine which suburban markets have potential for transit and factors that could increase this potential. Case study results were used to develop a conceptual framework for suburb-to-suburb transit planning. UBC


Objectives of the study were to gain an understanding of why the urban transportation problem exists, of the planning process involved in finding solutions, and of the effect of fragmentation of authority on possible solutions. UBC


Analyzes revenue projections and costs and includes principles for an improved transit structure and for transit funding. GVRD


Outlines implications for regional transportation policy of three neighbourhood-level planning initiatives. GVRD; UBC


Policy recommendations of the Task Force. GVRD

Greater Vancouver Regional District. Transport 2021. 1993. *Reports.* v.1-21 Burnaby. v.1 Goals, objectives and criteria for developing a long-range transportation plan for Greater Vancouver; v.2: Transportation demand management measures and their potential for application in Greater Vancouver; v.3: Transport demand management: a forecast modelling approach; v.4: A qualitative research study on transportation demand management measures; v.5: Public opinion surveys on transportation demand management; v.6: Parking, mobility and accessibility in Greater Vancouver; v.7: Trucking in Greater Vancouver: demand forecast and policy implications; v.8: Urban access to gateways- seaports, airports, and major routes into and out of the British Columbia Lower Mainland; v.9: Evaluation of three transportation supply scenarios for Greater Vancouver; v.10: Derivation of a long-range transportation supply strategy for Greater Vancouver; v.11: The cost of transporting people in the British Columbia Lower Mainland; v.12: Historical public transportation expenditures in the B.C. Lower Mainland; v.13: Transportation implications of regional growth options in Greater Vancouver; v.14: Transportation implications of a compact metropolitan growth option; v.15: Regional transportation implications of neighbourhood-level planning initiatives; v.16: Economic development perspectives on transportation planning; v.17: New transportation technologies and their implications for Greater Vancouver; v.18: A medium-range transportation plan for Greater Vancouver; v.19: Medium-range transportation plan for Greater Vancouver - technical appendix; v.20: A long-range transportation plan for Greater Vancouver; v.21: Interim highway improvements.

A major transportation study exploring costs and implications of various transportation strategies that could be used to deal with forecast demand and regional growth options in the Greater Vancouver area. GVRD; UBC

Develops principles, guidelines and strategies for reconfiguration of land use and transportation in the Toronto and Vancouver regions to sustain comfort, convenience and efficiency while reducing dependency on personal autos. UBC; UVIC


Building upon data and material available from previous and ongoing studies, such as Creating Our Future, Livable Region Strategy and Transport 2021, envisages land use and transportation concepts in the GVRD that would function without cars. GVRD; UBC


Provides a summary matrix of comments received from municipalities, other governments, organizations and the public. GVRD


Provides a summary matrix of comments received from municipalities, other governments, organizations and the public. GVRD


Recommends creation of a new commission for integrated transportation planning in Greater Vancouver, responsible for creating goals and ensuring conformity of municipalities, ministries and Crown corporations. UBC

Greater Vancouver Regional District, Ministry of Transportation and Highways and B.C. Transit. 1994. Reports. v.1-7 Burnaby. v.1: Design and conduct of the survey; v.2: User's guide to the survey databases; v.3: Travel and demographic characteristics; v.4: Inter-municipal travel patterns; v.5: Vehicle and transit volumes; v.6: Comparison of 1985 and 1992 travel characteristics; v.7: Choices of residential location.

Describes the 1992 household telephone survey that documents personal travel for the AM peak period (6:00-9:00 a.m.) during the fall of 1992. The study also includes a screenline survey at more than 100 roadside locations throughout the Lower Mainland. GVRD


Describes the 1994 household mail back survey that documented daily personal travel for a small sample of residents during the fall of 1994. GVRD

Compares a wide range of rapid transit options for major corridors in Greater Vancouver and considers two categories of rapid transit technologies for each corridor: Rapid Bus and ICTS. VPL; UVIC

Curry, John Allan. 1995. *Institutional Barriers to Sustainability: A Case Study of Transportation Planning in Vancouver, British Columbia*. Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C., Ph.D. thesis. A qualitative case study approach to transportation planning in Vancouver and attempts to move towards sustainability. Analyzes institutional barriers and concludes that they can probably be overcome through education, structural change and planning practice. UBC


Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1995. *A Comprehensive Overview of Transportation Demand Management Public Opinion Research*. Burnaby. Presents a comprehensive overview of TDM-related research completed since 1990 as part of the background for development of a TDM program for the GVRD. GVRD


Mah, Byron. 1995. *Review and Evaluation of Strategy Behind Bicycle Transportation Policy in Greater Vancouver*. Vancouver: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of B.C., M.A. thesis. Reviews and evaluates objectives of existing and proposed policies affecting bicycle transportation in Greater Vancouver. Concludes that without a fundamental shift in patterns of land use and transportation behaviour, effects of bicycle policies will be minimal. UBC


Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1996. *Transportation Demand Management Project: Final Report*. Burnaby. Identifies proposals and concepts that could be developed into effective transportation demand management programs in Greater Vancouver. GVRD

Outlines key elements of regional and provincial plans and policies. GVRD


Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1997. *Future Research Priorities Model Enhancement Program*. Burnaby. Documents request for improvements to the model by its users and outlines a priority list of enhancements and research topics. GVRD


Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1997. *Recommended Agreement on Transportation Governance and Funding for Greater Vancouver*. Burnaby. Explains background and rationale for the provisions in the negotiators' agreement and their recommendation for ratification. GVRD; VPL


Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1997. *Transportation Model Enhancement Reports*, v.1-4 Burnaby. v.1: *Demographic, road and transit network update*; v.2: *Travel demand management strategies and model macros*; v.3: *PM peak hour transportation model*; v.4: *Future research priorities model enhancement program*. Reports provide a user manual for the regional transportation model, document the calibration of the model to the 1992 travel survey, and describe other model research. GVRD

Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1997. *Trip Reduction Service Implementation Plan*. Burnaby. Describes organizational structure for the TRS program, targets in terms of single occupant vehicle reductions (SOV), resource and budget requirements, and implementation. GVRD

Greater Vancouver Regional District, B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways and B.C. Transit. 1997. *1996 Greater Vancouver Screenline Survey - Vehicle Volumes, Classifications and Occupancies*. Burnaby. Documents screenline volume and classification counts taken during the fall of 1996 at more than 100 count locations throughout the Lower Mainland. GVRD

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Reviews literature, identifies politics that might hinder or facilitate innovative transportation planning efforts, and suggests interim steps for implementation of a fully-evolved road pricing strategy. UBC


Summarizes the organization, context and objectives of the Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority: an integrated approach to roads, transit, transportation, and transportation demand management operating in the context of local government.


Provides a snapshot of present conditions of the roads being transferred by the B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways to the municipalities. GVRD


User manual describing the regional transportation model after a significant model enhancement program during 1998. GVRD


Presents findings of the working group established by the GVRD's Regional Finance Advisory Committee. Provides an overview of benefits and risks associated with the proposed agreement from a regional perspective. GVRD


Describes the regional model calibration study conducted during 1998. GVRD

Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1998. *Transportation: Are We on Board? A Report on Public Comments on the Recommended Agreement on Transportation Governance and Financing.* Burnaby. v.1: Summary report; v.2: Appendix A. Submissions received from the general public; v.3: Appendix B. Submissions received from interest groups.

Volume 1 summarizes submissions received from interest groups and the public on recommendations for transportation governance and funding in the region. Volumes 2 and 3 are full texts of submissions received. GVRD; VPL


A two-part educational video on the future of transportation in the Lower Mainland. Highlights the transportation, land use and air quality challenges and solutions facing the region. GVRD; VPL

Prepared by N.D. Lea Consultants Ltd. in association with Transportation Resource Associates Ltd. Objective was to determine the organizational structure for bus operations that best supports the objectives of the Greater Vancouver Transit Authority. Main report summarizes methodology and existing operations, describes and evaluates options, and reviews experience elsewhere. GVRD; UBC

9. TRANSPORTATION STUDIES: OTHER PARTS OF BC


Cowichan Valley Regional District. 1975. *Cowichan Valley Regional District transportation Study: Background Report*. Duncan. Reviews transportation planning policies and regional goals and objectives. LEGLIB

Capital Regional District. Regional Bikeway Committee. 1976. *Bikeways for the Victoria Metropolitan Area*. Victoria. Designed to provide background on bikeways as well as practical recommendations for their implementation from citizens and public and private sector organizations. UBC; UVIC


Discusses objectives, planning process, transportation issues, proposed projects and initiatives. UBC; WVML

Discusses objectives, planning process, transportation issues, proposed projects and initiatives. UBC

Discusses objectives, planning process, transportation issues, proposed projects and initiatives. WVML

Discusses objectives, planning process, transportation issues, proposed projects and initiatives. UVIC; UBC

Summary of the role of transit in the Victoria region, including the regional transportation and transit market, the regional network, as well as necessary concepts to meet future travel demand. UVIC

Reviews role of cycling as a transportation option in the Victoria region; describes current cycling facilities and awareness programs; and makes recommendations for enhancement of bicycle facilities and networks. UVIC; CAM

Summarizes results from Origin-Destination Travel Survey conducted in 1992 as well as from open houses held in the spring of 1993 concerning regional development and transportation strategies in the Greater Victoria area. UVIC

Overview of the public consultation program and of public responses related to development of an integrated long-term ferry and highway transportation strategy for movement of people and goods between the Lower Mainland and mid-Vancouver Island. UBC

Presents four optional strategies for integrated long-term ferry and highway services between the Lower Mainland and the mid-island region of Vancouver Island and evaluates costs and effectiveness of each. UBC

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Presents comments from public submissions, describes existing transportation system and use, and estimates future travel volumes and conditions resulting from different strategy options. VIRL

Provides route and service concepts, preliminary costing and related information on light rail transit technology and its potential application in the Victoria region. VIC; CAM

Summary of public views of possible strategy options. UBC

Approximates current and future demand for commuter service on the Esquimalt-Nanaimo Railway between Ladysmith and Victoria and estimates economic viability of the service. UBC; UVIC

Documents existing condition of transportation in the region, describes growth management initiatives being developed in other areas, and suggest opportunities for and elements of mobility strategies for the RDN. RDN


Summarizes transportation impacts of the "OCP Option" to the year 2018 and identifies key issues to be addressed in developing and evaluating alternative growth management strategies. UVIC

Discusses municipal, regional, provincial and community initiatives to encourage cycling in the region, and describes existing and proposed bikeway networks, education and awareness programs and special cycling services. UVIC; VIRL

Fraser Valley Regional District. 1998. *Transportation Analysis of Two Land Use Scenarios*. Mission, B.C.
Outlines implications for transportation planning for two growth scenarios (a lower and a higher estimated forecast) within the FVRD. FVRD

Provides a baseline report of the current transportation environment. Reviews the existing transportation system, comments on current transportation policies and practices, and identifies transportation issues facing the region. FVRD
A comprehensive review of existing transit service undertaken to determine the best approach for providing transit in the region. Includes detailed service proposals and enhancement options for the near future and forecasts service and capital requirements for the longer term. RDN

Fraser Valley Regional District. 1999. *A Long Range Transportation Strategy for the Fraser Valley Region*, Mission, B.C.
Evaluates objectives of the Fraser Valley Regional Growth Strategy to ensure its transportation system avoids urban sprawl, protects agricultural land, attracts local jobs and provides transportation alternatives to reduce automobile emissions.

Outlines implications for transportation planning for four growth scenarios (based on forecast ranges) within the FVRD. FVRD
1860: Incorporation of the City of New Westminster

1862: Incorporation of the City of Victoria.

1865: Ordinance passed by the Colony of British Columbia setting out guidelines for municipal organization.

1873: A new act for municipalities passed enabling municipalities to tax and collect fees, in addition to other powers.

1874: Incorporation of the City of Nanaimo.

1886: Issuance of Vancouver Charter by the Provincial Government, providing for separate governance of the City of Vancouver.

1890-1891: Vancouver Street Railway started operation of electric transit cars in the downtown Vancouver area; Westminster Street Railway Co. began running streetcars in New Westminster and Westminster, and Vancouver Tramway Co. initiated electric interurban service between Vancouver and New Westminster, the second such service in Canada.

1894: The Consolidated Railway and Light Co. acquired street railway systems in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, including interurban service.

1896: Municipal Incorporation Act and Municipal Clauses Act providing cities and towns and districts superseded earlier municipal legislation and remained essentially the same until the Municipal Act was adopted in 1955.

1897: British Columbia Electric Railway Co. absorbs operations of the Consolidated Railway and Light Co.

1909: The Canadian Federal Government established the Commission of Conservation of Natural Resources (C.C.N.R.) to promote "town planning" in Canada. Under the guidance of Thomas Adams, the C.C.N.R. worked for the adoption of Provincial town planning statutes.

1911: Burrard Peninsula Joint Sewerage Committee, with members from the municipalities of Vancouver, Point Grey, South Vancouver and Burnaby, established to manage pollution and sewage disposal in the area.

1912: Thomas Mawson's Report on Coal Harbour and Stanley Park prepared for the Corporation of Point Grey was unveiled.

1913: R.S. Lea's final report to the Burrard Peninsula Joint Sewerage Committee describing drainage areas, methods for disposal and collection of sewage, and proposed works, as well as powers of joint boards in other areas.

1914: An Act providing for the Joint Sewerage and Drainage system for the City of Vancouver and adjoining districts was assented to by March 4, 1914, S.B.C. 1924, c.79, by the B.C.
Legislature. The Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board was established to provide services to Vancouver, Point Grey, South Vancouver and Burnaby.

1914: Union of British Columbia Municipalities endorsed the passing of a Town Planning Act for the Province, the first of five successive years that they endorsed such action.

1914: The Vancouver City Planning and Beautifying Association was formed by the Vancouver Board of Trade.

1917: The Civic Bureau was established as a committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade and began to regularly lobby the Province on planning powers.

1918: The Union of British Columbia Municipalities, at its annual meeting, instructed its solicitor to draft a "town planning act" with the aid of Thomas Adams.

1919: The Town Planning Institute of Canada was established, with Thomas Adams as its first president.

1920-1922: The British Columbia Technical Association and Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia requested that the Provincial Government establish Provincial planning legislation.

1921: Vancouver City Council passed a motion favouring adoption of planning legislation.

1921: The Town Planning Committee of the Vancouver City Council was formed.

1921: The Vancouver Board of Trade requested that the Provincial Government enact a Town Planning Act during the 1921 session of the Legislature.

1922: F.E. Buck and J. Alexander Walker founded the Vancouver Branch of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

1922: The Vancouver Board of Trade drafted a "town planning bill" introduced into the 1922 session of the B.C. Legislature, but which was not passed.

1922: Amendments to section 54 of chapter 52 of the Municipal Act of British Columbia gave powers to municipal councils to fix building lines, fix future street rights-of-way, fix housing densities, regulate noxious industries and to "zone" their municipalities into residential, commercial and industrial areas.

1922: The District of Point Grey passed a zoning by-law, the first municipality in Canada to so.

1922: Report by E.A. Cleveland to T.D. Patullo, Minister of Lands, on the desirability of some form of joint control of water supply to municipalities in the Greater Vancouver region.

1924: An Act to incorporate the Greater Vancouver Water District was assented to December 19, 1924 by the B.C. Legislature, S.B.C. 1924, c. 22.

1924: Vancouver City Council formally endorsed the principle of town planning legislation after pressure from the Town Planning Institute, Vancouver Branch, Vancouver Board of Trade, Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia, Vancouver Real Estate Exchange and the Vancouver Fire Insurance Agents' Association.
1924-1925: A joint committee of civic officials and representatives from the Vancouver Branch of the Town Planning Institute of Canada met to draft a City Planning Bill, most of which was written by a member of the Vancouver Branch, Arthur G. Smith. In 1925, this draft bill was considered by the Provincial Legislature and passed into law in a modified form.

1925: The Town Planning Act (S.B.C. 1925, c.55) was adopted, which gave municipalities the authority to prepare and adopt an “official town plan,” to enact a zoning bylaw and to establish a “town planning commission.” These powers were optional, not obligatory.

1925: The Vancouver Branch of the Town Planning Institute of Canada requested Vancouver City Council to set up an unofficial town planning commission in anticipation of the Act’s passage. This commission lobbied on behalf of the Town Planning Bill.

1926: The Vancouver Town Planning Commission was established and authorized to assist City Council in an advisory capacity relating to modifications of the city plan and zoning ordinance.

1926: The Greater Vancouver Water District (G.V.W.D.) was created.

1928-1929: Harland Bartholomew and Associates prepared the first comprehensive town plan in B.C. for the Vancouver Town Planning Commission. This plan, entitled A Plan for the City of Vancouver including Point Grey and South Vancouver and a General Plan of the Region, was revised in 1929 to include the newly-added municipalities of South Vancouver and Point Grey.

1929: The City of Vancouver amalgamated with the municipalities of Point Grey and South Vancouver on January 1, 1929.

1929: Vancouver Hospital Survey Commission report published recommending that hospital facilities be decentralized and that a Metropolitan Hospital Board be established.

1930: A new Town Planning Commission was established on January 27, 1930 and, with the assistance of Harland Bartholomew, took over drafting of a comprehensive zoning by-law which was passed by Vancouver City Council on June 6, 1930.

1936: A citizens’ group, calling itself the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Association, was founded, and chaired by Mr. H.V. Jackson, “on the premise that the Lower Mainland is a single social and economic unit and should be planned as a whole.” (Reference Book, Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board, New Westminster, B.C., 1969.)

1936-1948 Establishment of four-area health/hospital boards. (Bish, Local government in British Columbia, 1990)

1937: J. Alexander Walker, Engineer-Secretary of the Vancouver Town Planning Commission prepared a brief, entitled “The Need and Scope for a Provincial Planning Board,” which was used as a basis for a speech on Provincial planning in the B.C. Legislature by J.A. Paton, M.L.A. Vancouver-Point Grey.

1938-1939: The Lower Mainland Regional Planning Association was established, with planning representatives from Vancouver, Coquitlam, Port Moody, West Vancouver, along with commissioners of North Vancouver and Burnaby. Its purpose was to discuss land use and other matters, which were recognized as metropolitan and regional in nature. The association ceased to meet with the onset of war.
1938: The Lower Mainland Municipal Association (formerly called the Fraser Valley Municipal Association) was created.

1939: The draft Act re Provincial planning, was prepared by J. Alexander Walker, Engineer-Secretary of the Vancouver Town Planning Commission and presented to the B.C. Legislature by J.A. Paton, M.L.A. Vancouver-Point-Grey.

1942: The Post-War Rehabilitation Act, S.B.C. 1942 was passed February 12: "An Act to make provision for advance planning of rehabilitation measures, industrial reorganization and employment projects designed to meet Post-War conditions."


1943: The Post-War Rehabilitation Council (Perry Committee) was established. Its recommendations led to the creation of a Regional Planning Division, that in turn prepared A proposed Lower Mainland Regional Plan (Graham Report), 1945.

1945: The B.C. Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Regional Planning Division, undertook a basic study of the resources of the Lower Mainland Region.

1946: The Provincial planning office: Planning Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs was established.

1946: Beginning of program to convert public transit in Vancouver from street cars to electric trolleys.

1947: The "regulated areas" (later renamed the "Community Planning Areas") in unorganized areas were introduced.

1947: The Community Planning Association, B.C. Division, focussed on the establishment of a Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board as one of its main objectives. It held a series of meetings with municipalities in the area and with the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

1947-1955 Transition from streetcars to buses in the Vancouver area.

1948: Emphasis towards local government planning was the response to trends of growth in population and rapid urbanization as well as the impact of one significant event: the flood of 1948 when the Fraser River overflowed its banks from Hope to Richmond. The 1948 flood inundated some 22,000 hectares, nearly one-third of the entire Lower Fraser Valley floodplain area, with damages exceeding $20 million (1948 $). All domestic surface transportation and communication facilities between the Lower Mainland region and the rest of the Province were severed, virtually isolating one-half of the Province's total population from the rest of Canada (except for air transport).

1948: An Act Respecting Town Planning, (R.S.B.C. 1948, c. 339) was passed by the Legislature, incorporating provisions for "regional areas" and "regional planning boards": the first legislation of its kind in Canada.

1949-1964: Six regional planning areas, under the direction of Regional Planning Boards, were established to serve more heavily populated areas of the Province.
1949: The Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board was established as a planning area and gazetted by proclamation of the Minister of Municipal Affairs on June 21, 1949. The L.M.R.P.B. was the largest of the six regional planning areas and included all of metropolitan Vancouver as well as the whole Lower Mainland, an area extending 100 miles inland (L.M.R.P.B. Reference Book, section I, 1969). The Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board was appointed to “prepare a plan for the future physical development and improvement in a systematic and orderly manner of the area.”

1949: The inaugural meeting of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board was held in New Westminster on September 15, 1949. Each of the then 26 municipalities in the region was invited to send a representative (elected official or staff member); 15 municipalities responded, with the Province appointing a representative for the Unorganized Territory in the region. Initially, members were appointed for a three-year term.

1950-1952: On the recommendation of Harland Bartholomew and Associates, Vancouver City Council decided that planning for the city required a dedicated planning department, which was in place by 1952. The new department took over the technical aspects of planning from the Vancouver Town Planning Commission and the Commission was then primarily recognized as a lay advisory body to Council. In 1971, it was renamed the “Vancouver City Planning Commission”.

1951: The Capital Regional Planning Board was formed to serve the Greater Victoria area.

1951: Harold Spence-Sales and John Bland recommended the establishment of a planning department within the City of Vancouver.

1952: Report prepared on operation of the B.C. Hospital Insurance Service, “the core of which was establishment of regional districts throughout the province, not only for the purpose of constructing hospital facilities, but to share in their direction and support as well. The report was not adopted and regionalization continued on a voluntary basis.”

1953: Rawn report proposed a new master plan for the Greater Vancouver region to meet area sewage treatment and disposal needs to the year 2000.

1953: The Technical Committee for Metropolitan Highway Planning, consisting of engineers of the City of Vancouver, City of New Westminster, District of Burnaby and the B.C. Department of Highways, was formed. Committee membership was later enlarged to include engineers of adjacent municipalities as well as traffic and planning officials of the municipalities and the Provincial government. Terms of reference were to study and report on questions of future arterial highway requirements.

1953: The City of Vancouver became – and is to this day – the only municipality in British Columbia to be governed by its own Act: Vancouver Charter, S.B.C. 1953, c. 55.

1954: An ad hoc committee of mayors, called the Reeves and Mayors Committee, began meeting to discuss problems of mutual interest in the metropolitan area.

1954: Minister of Municipal Affairs proposed introduction of a two-tiered form of metropolitan government, which was presented to the annual convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, supposedly because an Advisory Planning Commission such as the L.M.R.P.B. could not adequately deal with escalating growth problems and frequent conflicts with member municipalities in the Region.
1955: Final year of streetcar operations in the Greater Vancouver area, replaced by bus and trolley coach routes.

1955: Adoption of the Municipal Act.

1956: An Act to incorporate the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District was assented to March 2, 1956, S.B.C. 1956, c. 59.

1956: Formation of the Greater Nanaimo Regional Planning Board.

1957: Chapter 42, Municipal Act, S.B.C. 1957 brought provisions for community and regional planning under the Municipal Act and made provision for Councils of two or more adjacent municipalities to set up a Joint Committee "to study and report on such matters of an intermunicipal nature as shall be set out by the Minister in his directive" with members appointed annually by the municipality they represented.

1957: The Minister of Municipal Affairs directed the Councils of 11 municipalities in the Lower Mainland area to set up a joint committee to study water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, public health and public hospitals, land use planning and regional parks. These municipalities were: Cities of Vancouver, Port Moody, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Coquitlam; Districts of North Vancouver, Fraser Mills, West Vancouver, Burnaby, Coquitlam, and the Township of Richmond. The committee established was called the Metropolitan Joint Committee (or the Hugo Ray Committee, after its Chair).

1959: The short-lived Metropolitan Hospital Planning Council was established with municipal representatives and representatives from various medical and hospital bodies to review present facilities and services as well as long-range plans in metropolitan area hospitals "with a view to possible integration and co-ordination in the future."

1960: The Metropolitan Joint Committee, chaired by Hugo Ray, issued its report recommending formation of a metropolitan government in the Vancouver region but no action on its recommendations was taken.


1960's: Creation of Thompson-Okanagan Planning Body.


1965: Regional District legislation (S.B.C. 1965, c.28) allowing for incorporation of regional districts was adopted by the Province, "which made it possible to provide a federated approach to local control over problems transcending municipal boundaries in either a metropolitan area or in a non-metropolitan trading area."

1965: Criteria announced by the Province for establishing Regional District boundaries: a population of at least 30,000; an assessment base (taxable for school purposes) of at least $40 million; a well-integrated transportation infrastructure, and presence of at least one trade centre and borders based on two or more of the 70 school districts into which the province was divided. Two statutory functions were assigned to the new entities:
regional land use planning and regional hospital planning but in practice the only mandatory function was regional planning. Additional functions were to be assigned by Cabinet if they were supported by participating municipalities or electoral areas.

1965: Incorporation of the first Regional District, Comox-Strathcona on August 9, 1965, and shortly thereafter the Regional Districts of Central Kootenay, Columbia-Shuswap, East-Kootenay, and North Okanagan.

1965: Enactment of Regional Parks Act (S.B.C 1965, c. 43), providing for incorporation of regional park districts.

1966: The Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board's Official Regional Plan for the Lower Mainland Planning Area, establishing regional land use planning in the Lower Mainland area, was adopted.

1966: The Regional Districts of Alberni-Clayoquot, Bulkley-Nechako, Capital, Mount Waddington, and Okanagan-Similkameen were incorporated.

1967: The Regional District of Fraser-Burrard (later renamed Greater Vancouver Regional District), with 14 member municipalities and two electoral areas, was created by Letters Patent issued June 29, 1967. The first meeting was held on July 12, 1967.

1967: The Regional Hospital District Act, R.S.B.C, c.43, was enacted enabling Regional Hospital Districts (companion corporations to Regional Districts) to assume local responsibility for establishing, planning, financing and constructing hospital facilities in B.C.

1967: The Greater Vancouver Regional Hospital District was created.

1967: The Vancouver-Fraser Parks District, with 11 participating municipalities, was incorporated by Letters Patent issued under Order in Council 2506, approved August 3, 1967.

1967: The Regional Districts of Central Fraser Valley, Central Okanagan, Cowichan Valley, Dewdney Alouette, Fraser-Cheam, Fraser-Fort George, Kitimat-Stikine, Kootenay-Boundary, Nanaimo, Peace River, Powell River, Skeena A, Skeena B, Sunshine Coast and Thompson-Nicola were established.

1968: The Regional Districts of Cariboo, Ocean Falls, and Squamish-Lillooet were incorporated. By August 1968, 28 of the designated 29 Regional Districts in B.C. were in operation.

1968: A committee was "set-up to investigate British Columbia's proliferating Regional Districts," chaired by Alderman R.A. McMath, Township of Richmond. The Committee reported to the Lower Mainland Municipal Association and recommended that all "inter-municipal and regional agencies in the Lower Mainland be made departments of one regional organization responsible to the municipalities."

1968: The Regional District of Fraser-Burrard was renamed the "Greater Vancouver Regional District" by Supplementary Letters Patent issued on June 13, 1968.

1968: On December 30, 1968, the G.V.R.D. acquired the regional planning function previously enjoyed by the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board by Supplementary Letters
Patent. Evolving from the initial period of its existence, when the G.V.R.D. had no specific powers, regional planning became an important function in 1968.

1969: The Lower Mainland Planning Board was dissolved as of March 31, 1969, by Order-in-Council No. 4116, December 31, 1968 and its responsibilities were allocated among four Regional Districts: Greater Vancouver Regional District, Central Fraser Valley Regional District, Dewdney-Allouette Regional District and Fraser-Cheam Regional District.

1969: The G.V.R.D. Planning Department was established under its first Director of Planning, Harry Lash.


1970-1975: Livable Region Proposals (L.R.P.) were developed through an extensive public participation process with major issues explored through a number of technical reports, including among others: public transit, public housing, flood dangers, and information systems. Project Alpha in 1972 was the first major public consultation in this process. Thirty (30) district policy statements were outlined in the Livable Region Program in 1972. The entire organization of the G.V.R.D. Planning Department was program-oriented towards the realization of a Draft Livable Region Strategic Plan.

1971: The G.V.R.D. Management Committee (Board Chairman and staff) was formed.

1971: The Transportation Committee of the G.V.R.D. Board recommended in a report, entitled Regional Transportation as a G.V.R.D. Function, that the G.V.R.D. should seek responsibility for operating the public transit system. The G.V.R.D. consequently applied to the Province for Letters Patent, to assume the responsibility, but was denied due to the inability to resolve the respective roles of the Province and the G.V.R.D. in setting transportation policies and priorities and carrying out programs. The G.V.R.D. then focussed its attention on the Region's future role in transportation planning rather than operation.

1971: The Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District (G.V.S. & D.D.) and the Greater Vancouver Water District (G.V.W.D.) were amalgamated with the G.V.R.D. in 1971 (S.B.C. 1971, c. 22).

1971: The "Housing" function was granted to the G.V.R.D. by Supplementary Letters Patent, issued in January 1971, which empowered the Regional District to provide public housing pursuant to the provisions of the B.C. Housing Act, and to provide houses for elderly citizens under, and subject to, the provisions of the Elderly Citizens' Housing Aid Act.

1971: Passage of the Municipal Finance Authority Act, which created the Municipal Finance Authority enabled local governments, through their Regional Districts, "to pool their assets and borrowing requests and collectively approach the marketplace, producing benefits in lower borrowing costs."

1972: The air pollution control function was acquired by the G.V.R.D. not through Letters Patent under the Municipal Act, but through a provision added to the Pollution Control Act.
1972: The Vancouver-Fraser Parks District was dissolved and replaced by adding the Parks function to the Greater Vancouver Regional District by Letters Patent, issued January 13, 1972, and extension of members by Supplementary Letters Patent, issued March 21, 1972.

1973: The G.V.R.D. requested and received the collective labour relations function.

1973: The Greater Vancouver Tri-Level Committee was established by the Government of Canada, the Government of British Columbia, and the G.V.R.D. One major sub-committee of the Tri-Level Committee was the Vancouver Airport Planning Committee, which consisted of representatives from four levels of government, the private sector and citizens of the Region. Its purpose was to advise on studies needed to ensure that the proposed development of Vancouver International Airport was compatible with the planning of various levels of government and the concerns of the public in the communities involved and to consider and make recommendations on the studies undertaken.

1973: The Agricultural Land Commission was established under provisions of the Land Commission Act (R.S.B.C. 1973, c. 46). The Commission, composed of five members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, had nine objectives, among them: preserve agricultural land for farm use, preserve green belt land in and around urban areas, preserve park land for recreational use, and advise and assist municipalities and Regional Districts in the preparation and production of the land reserve plans required for the purpose of this Act. The G.V.R.D. was assigned a role in the “Agricultural Land Reserve” program.

1974: Provincial Government created the Islands Trust, a unique single-purpose government designed to give island residents authority for land-use control held elsewhere by regional districts and municipalities. Its provisions encompassed islands in Howe Sound, Haro Strait and the Gulf of Georgia as far north as Lasqueti, Denman and Hornby Islands.


1976: The G.V.R.D. published The Livable Region 1976/1986: Proposals to Manage the Growth of Greater Vancouver, the basic document setting forth the Livable Region Strategy program, which proposed a five-part strategy to manage future population growth in the region and to preserve the region’s quality of life.

1976: The Federal Department of Urban Affairs published Planning in a Human Way: Personal Reflections on the Regional Planning Experience in Vancouver, by Harry Lash, the G.V.R.D.’s first Planning Director. The Livable Region Strategy program was acclaimed as a model of participation in planning.

1977: SeaBus link between the North Shore and Vancouver began.

1978: The B.C. Ministry of Municipal Affairs appointed the Regional District Review Committee to make recommendations on jurisdictional roles, functions and responsibilities, political and administrative structures, finances and boundaries of Regional Districts in B.C. (Farmer Commission). This was the first comprehensive review of Regional Districts since their inception.
1978: The British Columbia Urban Transit Authority Act was introduced, setting forth the purpose, organization and funding formula of the B.C. Urban Transit Authority, a crown corporation created to oversee development of a province-wide transit policy.

1979: Establishment of the Metro Transit Operating Company (M.T.O.C.) to run the transit systems in Greater Vancouver and Victoria.

1979: Provincial government announces decision to construct ALRT rather than less costly (on-grade) alternatives.

1980: The Province created a G.V.R.D. / Urban Transit Authority of B.C. / MetroTransit Operating Commission in response to complaints of lack of local input from the G.V.R.D.


1980: Provincial Government announced plans to build a rapid transit system for Greater Vancouver.

1980: The 1966 Official Regional Plan for the Lower Mainland Planning Area was updated by the four Regional Districts in the area: 1980 Plan for the Lower Mainland of British Columbia.

1980: Supplementary Letters Patent were issued January 3, 1980, granting the function of urban transit to the G.V.R.D.

1981: Bill 9, Land Use Act, tabled in the Legislature.


1982: The B.C. Urban Transit Authority was replaced by B.C. Transit, "because the Province funds public transit systems that operate in rural areas as well as urban areas," which shortly recommended that transit service but not financial responsibility be removed from regional districts.

1983: The function of urban transit, granted to the G.V.R.D., was rescinded effective March 31, 1983. The province established provincially appointed Regional Transit commissions in Greater Vancouver and Victoria.

1983: Bill 9, the Municipal Amendment Act, eliminated the regional planning authority of Regional Districts and adopted the legal status of Official Regional Plans. The provincial government's argument was that regional plans were a duplication of settlement and community plans and that their elimination would reduce the costs of planning and land use regulations.


1983-1988: The Greater Vancouver Regional District, virtually alone among Regional Districts in B.C., continued to provide regional development services through the establishment of the Development Services role and through individual contracts with its member
municipalities, including the provision of data and forecasts on regional demographics; provision of transportation data and modeling services; coordination of inter-municipal policy initiative; and promotion of regional economic development.

1985: Bill 62, Municipal Amendment Act, S.B.C., c.79, was passed limiting use of development permits, increasing powers of the Minister in electoral area planning, and restricting content of official community plans to land use and servicing requirements.

1985: Enactment of the B.C. Transit Amendment Act that absorbed Metro Transit Operating Commission (M.T.O.C.) which had operated Greater Victoria and Lower Mainland transit services) "under an umbrella, B.C. Transit Boards, which gave the Transit Boards unlimited management rights in dealing with unions."

1985: G.V.R.D. undertook a $500,000 transportation study, entitled 1985 Metropolitan Vancouver Origin-Destination Travel Survey.

1986: The first 21.4 kilometre rapid transit line (SkyTrain) between downtown Vancouver and New Westminster was completed.


1988: Douglas Mackay was appointed to review Regional District boundaries in the Lower Mainland.

1988: The City of Langley and the Township of Langley were transferred from the Central Fraser Valley Regional District to the G.V.R.D. through Supplementary Letters Patent, dated November 10, 1988.

1989: Bill 19, the Municipal Amendment Act, was adopted enabling Regional Districts to provide regional development services (not regional planning services) for the Regional District: provisions and maintenance of information of the Regional District's growth and development; participation in Provincial and Federal government programs related to development of the region; coordinating or preparing inter-municipal or combined electoral area/municipal development strategies; other research studies and investigations of interest to the Regional District or areas within it.

1989: The Greater Vancouver Regional District Board adopted its seven livability goals for Greater Vancouver as a starting point for the Choosing our Future process: a region in nature; an economy of growth and change; accessibility for people and goods; a healthy and safe region; a region of diversity and vitality; an equitable region; an efficient region.

1989: Jointly-funded provincial-G.V.R.D. transportation reports, released by the Greater Vancouver Transportation Task Force, included the preparation of a transportation strategy, the establishment of a 2001 transportation plan, and the setting of short-term priorities.

1990: The Greater Vancouver Regional District Board endorsed the Creating our Future: Steps to a More Livable Region, an action plan providing a regional framework for maintaining and enhancing the "livability" of Greater Vancouver and identified its 54 action steps. (The Livable Region Strategy revisited).
1993: The G.V.R.D. Board endorsed the Livable Region Strategy: Proposals, recommending accommodation of more growth within the central area of the Lower Mainland adjacent to the regional town centres of Surrey, New Westminster and Burnaby.

1993: Transport 2021, a joint, two-year project funded equally by the Province of B.C. and the G.V.R.D., released a series of reports, including the Transport 2021 Long-Range Plan for Greater Vancouver.

1993-1997 Creation of regional health boards, community health councils and community health service societies to take over the public health function, previously the responsibility of municipalities and regional districts.

1994: The New Westminster/Scott Road (Surrey) 4.3 kilometre extension of SkyTrain was completed.

1995: The Growth Strategies Statutes Amendment Act (subsequently referred to as the Growth Strategies Act), was enacted in June 1995, to provide a framework for coordinated planning among local governments, the Province and other agencies. (These growth strategies provisions are now incorporated into in the Municipal Act, part 25).


1995: The Fraser Valley Regional District was formed by amalgamating the former municipalities and areas of the three Fraser Valley Regional Districts: Central Fraser Valley, Dewdney-Alouette and Fraser-Cheam with the objective of creating a stronger governance framework for effective regional growth management. Letters Patent were presented on December 12, 1995.

1996: The Livable Region Strategic Plan was adopted by the G.V.R.D. Board of Directors on January 26, 1996. The Livable Region Strategic Plan was subsequently deemed a “regional growth strategy” by the Minister of Municipal Affairs on February 10, 1996.

1997: The Peace River-Liard Regional District was split to create the Fort Nelson-Liard and Peace River Regional Districts. The Regional District of Fort Nelson-Liard, was incorporated and renamed as Regional District of the Northern Rockies, in 1999.

1998-1999: Major changes to the Municipal Act passed, enhancing municipal government powers.

1998: The Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority Act, which gave the GVRD new powers in transit, major roads, air care and transportation demand management (T.D.M.) as well as revenue sources, was adopted.

1998: The Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority Act removed hospital financing as a Regional District responsibility.

1998: The provincial government announced plans for a SkyTrain extension between Columbia Street in New Westminster to Lougheed Mall in Burnaby. This extension was to be followed by extensions from Lougheed Mall to Broadway SkyTrain Station then to Glen Drive in Vancouver; and from Lougheed Mall to Coquitlam Centre and west to Granville or Arbutus Street in Vancouver.
1999: The Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority, which took over transit services for the region from BC Transit on April 1, 1999, was renamed "TransLink," with its overall purposes to: improve the quality and availability of public transit services and transportation demand management to increase transportation choices and reduce the reliance on single occupant vehicles; support a major road network to improve the movement of people and goods throughout the region; and provide transportation infrastructure and services which support the region's growth strategy, economic development and air quality objectives.