

# Natural Environment



Port Moody's diverse natural environment and unique ecosystems are part of the community's identity and are highly valued by residents. Forests, streams, wetlands, intertidal mudflats and modified urban features like riparian corridors and green spaces are natural assets that provide important habitat for biodiversity, ecosystem services and contribute to quality of life.

Degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems as well as loss of biodiversity can have cascading effects on natural and human systems and exacerbate the impacts of climate change. Climate change impacts to the natural environment include shifts in species' habitat range, loss of habitat from alterations in weather patterns, and direct impacts from drought, storms, and pests. Simultaneously, natural assets can help mitigate the severity of climate change impacts by providing services and co-benefits such as shade and cooling during hot summers, infiltration of rainfall, protection against erosion and flooding, carbon storage and sequestration, and other physical and mental health benefits. While species and systems have internal processes of adaptation, human activity can support or amplify the normal capacity of these systems to adapt by restoring, connecting, and strengthening the health of Port Moody's ecosystems.

## The following climate action goals relate to the natural environment:

- Restore/strengthen the natural environment so that ecosystems and species are more likely to adapt to the effects of a warming climate and help buffer the impacts.
- Restore/strengthen our urban forests, which provide benefits such as: reducing greenhouse gases by storing carbon; providing shade and cooling, moderating the air temperature, deflecting strong winds; and improving air quality.

The protection and management of the natural environment is a complex responsibility shared by the federal and provincial governments, Metro Vancouver, and local municipalities through a variety of strategies, collaboration, and regulations.

OCP policies in the Natural Environment chapter build off the City's Environmentally Sensitive Area Management Strategy (2003), the Climate Action Plan (2020) and the Urban Forest Management Strategy (2023), while ensuring consistency with provincial and federal acts and regulations.

Photo by Scott Jaques



## Objective 1: Protect the City's natural areas.

The designation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and related environmental policies ensure that the City is compliant and consistent with senior legislation and achieving best management practices to help protect and enhance the City's natural areas. The City's ESA Management Strategy (2003) established broad landscape-level management recommendations to conserve biodiversity and watershed health, and identified guidelines, based on existing natural features and legislation of the time, to preserve, protect, and connect forests, riparian, aquatic, and marine habitat. To balance population growth with the protection of the natural environment, the resulting ESAs identified in this strategy include management prescriptions to protect specific areas, ensure that proposed development projects avoid or mitigate impacts, and provide information to landowners on sites requiring specific care. Many ESAs in Port Moody are designated as parks and open space and have a higher degree of protection as they are secured by public ownership. A detailed set of Development Permit Area Guidelines for ESAs is included in Appendix 2 and forms part of the OCP.

### ► Natural Areas Policies

1. Protect, acquire and connect sensitive ecosystems, striving to increase the total areas of land protected for nature in Port Moody from 38.5% to 48.7% by 2050, in alignment with *Metro 2050*.
2. Restore and enhance habitat on public land based on legislative requirements, community priorities and available resources, particularly in areas of the city where natural areas have been modified or ecological functions have been impaired.
3. Continue to identify and protect ESAs by requiring environmental assessments and development permits for proposed development activity, where required, and encourage the design of new development that preserves and enhances areas with unique environmental character.
4. Require restoration plans prepared by a qualified environmental professional during redevelopment of designated ESAs, as well as adjacent areas where disturbance or unauthorized activities have occurred. Removal of invasive plants and barriers to fish movement, replanting with native species, daylighting watercourses, and other habitat enhancements to support ecosystem function and wildlife coexistence should be considered.
5. Continue to protect and preserve environmentally sensitive land using all available tools such as acquiring ownership of sensitive areas, dedicating and/or rezoning areas as park land, establishing covenant agreements, exploring tax incentives, and considering density bonusing or other development incentives where feasible/permitted.
6. Continue to update ecological information and mapping of ESAs, and implement a data collection system.
7. Continue to integrate the ESA Management Strategy with other City strategies including the Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2015), the Parkland Strategy (2025), the Trail Network Plan (2025), and the future acquisition of parks to realize benefits such as linkages to the trail system and habitat connectivity.



## Objective 2: Protect biodiversity and species at risk.

Biodiversity forms the basis for healthy, functioning ecosystems. With increasing threats to biodiversity from climate change and habitat loss, the identification, protection, and enhancement of environmentally sensitive habitat ensures the long-term resilience of biodiversity and meets regulatory requirements (i.e., Species at Risk Act, Water Sustainability Act and Wildlife Act). Biodiversity and species at risk protection are a shared responsibility among senior governments and the City remains committed to leading, supporting, and encouraging actions that reduce threats to local habitat and ecosystems.

### ► Biodiversity Policies

1. Support the development of a Biodiversity Strategy to identify targets and actions to protect and enhance biodiversity in Port Moody.
2. Identify biodiverse ecosystems that may be vulnerable to the impacts of development and climate change, and monitor/implement supportive actions to ensure long-term resiliency.
3. Incorporate biodiversity, species at risk and critical habitat protection as part of the development review process and city projects/work, where applicable.
4. Continue to incorporate Naturescape Principles on City lands, in all civic projects, as a component of redevelopment, on private property in and bordering ESAs, and support implementation by all residents.
5. Continue to enhance parks and natural areas to better support biodiversity through invasive species removal, restoration planting and through the installation of habitat enhancement features such as bat boxes, bird nest boxes and pollinator and climate resilient demonstration sites.
6. Develop and implement an integrated invasive species management strategy to prevent, reduce, control, and mitigate the effects of invasive species on biodiversity and the natural environment.
7. Implement targeted efforts to maintain or enhance habitat that supports species at risk as identified by provincial and federal legislation, in partnership with stewardship groups, and government and non-government organization partners.
8. Continue to regulate and restrict the use of pesticides through the City's Pesticide Use Control Bylaw and provide public education on pesticide-free gardening.
9. Continue to restrict the use of rodenticide on City owned land and encourage private property owners to consider rodenticide-free and humane alternatives to pest control.



## Objective 3: Create a healthy and diverse urban forest.

Healthy and diverse urban forests, which include trees on public and private property, are an important community resource. The urban forest is integral to the health and well-being of residents, plants, and animals and supports climate change resiliency. The urban forest has several co-benefits which include reduced air pollution, cooling, and biodiversity support, all of which contribute to quality of life. Port Moody's unique urban forest includes large, forested areas adjacent to residential development (where wildfire risk needs to be considered) as well as areas with very few trees and poor canopy cover (where urban heat island effects need to be considered).

The City's Urban Forest Management Strategy (UFMS) (2023) and future updates to the City's Tree Protection Bylaw are intended to maintain the City's green character, maximize the climate adaptation benefits of urban forests, address risks, and ensure the long-term resiliency of Port Moody's urban forest. The UFMS establishes a canopy cover target of 59% city-wide by 2050, and aims to sustain adequate ecosystem services for all residents by achieving a 31% canopy cover in each neighbourhood. The UFMS also contains priority actions for implementation. Trees provide protection to ecosystems from the damaging consequences of climate change, such as excessive heat, and flooding.

### ► Urban Forest Policies

1. Implement the Urban Forest Management Strategy.
2. Enhance areas where contiguous canopy coverage is absent and encourage redevelopment to meet or exceed land use canopy coverage targets in the Urban Forest Management Strategy, in support of achieving the overall canopy cover target of 59% city-wide by 2050, as well as increasing canopy cover from 28% to 31% in areas excluding parks and industrial lands. Prioritize tree equity in areas with low canopy coverage.
3. Regulate retention and replacement of trees through applicable City bylaws and policies on both public and private lands.
4. Ensure that opportunities for the protection and enhancement of trees are fully considered through the planning process and capital projects, and that all applicable development applications and City projects:
  - a. complete an inventory of existing trees, prior to establishing the location and size of a proposed development's building envelope;
  - b. plant replacement trees where trees are removed and consider off-site compensation if replacement trees cannot be accommodated on site;
  - c. plant additional trees where appropriate, and in low tree canopy areas; and
  - d. consider site designs that maximize both the retention of trees and the replanting of new trees.
5. Retain and protect trees along boulevards, City owned properties, in parks, and on private lands wherever feasible.
6. Use development permits, zoning, subdivision and servicing regulations and other mechanisms to ensure proposed development enhances, protects, and expands the urban forest on City lands, public open spaces, and private lands.

## ► Urban Forest Policies (continued)

7. Consider the integration of green infrastructure (i.e., trees and stormwater infrastructure) into surface parking lots and other large impervious areas.
8. Encourage appropriate tree planting during design of streetscapes and consider diverse species and adherence to standards for structural soil, soil cells and permeable surface materials to maintain tree health and maximize tree life expectancy.
9. Integrate urban forest management with broader planning and management objectives related to infrastructure, climate change, parks, recreation facilities, placemaking, transportation, and community well-being.
10. Enhance the adaptive capacity of urban forests to withstand climate change impacts by increasing the use and diversity of native and climate change adapted species on public and private lands.
11. Maintain the forested character of the city by preserving ravines and escarpments and wildlife habitat and corridors, retaining established trees, and replanting in newly developed areas.
12. Maintain and enhance the ecological viability of the urban forest by ensuring protected areas conserve forests representative of different habitat types, and by restoring areas degraded by invasive species or declining forest health.
13. Retain, develop, and expand a network of urban trees (i.e., street trees, urban forest nodes), supported by green infrastructure and natural areas, to enhance ecological connectivity across the urban forest.
14. Manage forest interface areas to improve species diversity and reduce risks from disease, wildfire, and windthrow by:
  - a. managing in accordance with the City's Community Wildfire Protection Plan;
  - b. encouraging windthrow assessments for newly exposed and vulnerable forest edges;
  - c. utilizing tree species along forest interface areas are resistant to disease and windthrow; and
  - d. considering ESA and habitat protection when mitigating windthrow and wildfire risk.
15. Continue to protect private lands that possess significant environmental, urban forest or recreational value.



## Objective 4: Facilitate and support wildlife management.

Port Moody is surrounded by nature and the City's network of parks and greenways plays a vital role in maintaining connectivity and ecological integrity. These areas provide important habitat for a variety of wildlife species and act as corridors and connections between Burrard Inlet Important Bird Area, marine shoreline, natural areas within the city, and undeveloped tracts of forest and habitat that extend to the mountains in the north. Prominent wildlife includes birds, bears, beavers, cougars, fish, coyotes, deer, and bats. As climate change and pressure on parks and green space continues to grow, strategies to reduce conflict and threats and to support co-existence will help effectively manage wildlife.



In June 2024, the City of Port Moody celebrated becoming a **Bear Smart Community**. This program is a voluntary, preventative conservation measure that encourages communities, businesses, and individuals to work together to reduce conflict with bears.



The City of Port Moody is a certified **Bat-Friendly Community**. This designation is earned by meeting bat conservation criteria such as protecting, creating, or enhancing habitat, and committing to ongoing bat habitat conservation and education. Port Moody is the fifth B.C. community to be certified as bat-friendly, after Dawson Creek, Peachland, Richmond, and Delta.

### ► Wildlife Management Policies

1. Facilitate wildlife movement by protecting, connecting, and enhancing wildlife corridors, and siting development and capital projects to minimize disruption to known or suspected corridors.
2. Incorporate design measures that mitigate effects on wildlife movement in development projects, capital projects, and other activities such as underpasses, overpasses, fences, and trail placement when designing and siting new developments and roads.
3. Continue to implement the Human-Bear Conflict Management Plan and support initiatives that reflect the Bear Smart Community Program and its principles.
4. Continue to require bear-resistant garbage storage areas in residential, mixed use, and commercial developments.
5. Support the efforts of the Conservation Officer Service (COS) in addressing wildlife conflict in urban areas through attractant management and collaboration with neighbouring municipalities.
6. Encourage mitigative design strategies to reduce bird strikes in proposed developments depending on the location and scale.
7. Incorporate measures to reduce light pollution and mitigate impacts from artificial lighting on wildlife. This will include incorporating light fixtures that meet Dark Sky International (DSI) criteria and follow DSI lighting principles which state that outdoor lighting is useful, targeted, low level, controlled, and warm coloured. Where a development is in proximity to natural habitat, additional measures will be incorporated to mitigate impacts to wildlife.
8. Support nesting birds by restricting tree cutting and vegetation removal during nesting season.
9. Protect, create or enhance bat habitat, and undertake bat habitat conservation and education, in support of the City's certification as a Bat-Friendly Community.



## Objective 5: Protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems.

Port Moody's unique aquatic habitat includes many watercourses, riparian areas, and coastal and inland wetlands. These habitats provide important ecosystem services which include stormwater filtration and reduced flooding and erosion. These areas are also a source of biodiversity and provide breeding grounds and habitats for a variety of wildlife species.

Wetlands, watercourses, and riparian areas play an important ecological role by providing food and habitat for plants, birds, bats and other wildlife. Several fish-bearing watercourses flow into Burrard Inlet from Port Moody (except for the headwaters of Stoney Creek which flow into the Brunette Basin in the Fraser River system). These watercourses provide critical spawning and rearing habitat for a variety of species including coho, chum, chinook, and pink salmon, as well as rainbow and coastal cutthroat trout. Fish populations are sensitive to land-use changes in their watersheds, and numerous species are in decline. Many at-risk populations are supported by volunteer-run hatcheries. As the City must ensure compliance with the Riparian Areas Protection Act, the City has established minimum riparian management setbacks for all watercourses in Port Moody. Regulations within the Port Moody Zoning Bylaw designate riparian protection and enhancement areas and riparian transition areas in residential, commercial, and industrial zones. Other streamside protection measures are included in Development Permit Area Guidelines in Appendix 2.

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### **i** WATERCOURSE CLASSIFICATION

**Class A and A(O):** Watercourses inhabited by salmonids and/or rare or endangered fish species either year-round or during the overwintering period or potentially inhabited by such fish with access improvements (e.g., removal of culverts).

**Class B:** Watercourses that are a significant source or a potentially significant source of food and nutrients to downstream fish populations. These watercourses are characterized by no fish presence and no reasonable potential for fish presence through flow or access enhancement.

**Class C:** Watercourses that provide an insignificant contribution of food or nutrients to downstream Class A, A(O), or B watercourses. No documented fish presence and no reasonable potential for fish. They are not fed by headwaters or springs, rather they are typically human-made watercourses created to convey stormwater runoff.

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## ► Aquatic Ecosystem Policies

1. Maintain and enhance the ecological, recreational, aesthetic, and economic values of Port Moody's watercourses.
2. Develop and implement regulations and policies that maintain or improve fish habitat and water quality.
3. Collaborate with the federal and provincial government and require no net loss of fish and aquatic habitat in accordance with senior government legislation.
4. Implement the Mitigation Hierarchy (avoid, mitigate, restore, offset) whenever development near aquatic ecosystems is proposed. Avoid impacts to streamside areas by avoiding soil disturbance, creation of impervious surfaces, placement of harmful substances, and establishment of invasive species. Aim to mitigate unavoidable impacts through invasive species removal, native riparian replanting, and other habitat enhancements. Where feasible, all remaining impacts will be restored or offset.
5. Ensure applicable proposed developments and associated activities submit plans outlining impact avoidance to groundwater flows and water quality, as well as provisions that ensure maintenance of stream base flow.
6. Continue to identify, protect, and enhance wetlands as part of the development review process where applicable.
7. Maintain a stream classification system to assist in implementing watercourse and streamside protection policies.
8. Strive to manage all Class A and B watercourses as open streams (no culverting) and require approval from all applicable authorities and Council endorsement for any proposed culverting or realignment of Class A or B streams.
9. Strive to ensure that all road crossings over Class A and B streams to be in a form such as open space bridges that allow for the natural movement of the channel within the floodplain and do not interfere with fish passage or other important ecological functions.
10. Provide, where applicable, a daylighting feasibility study for developments that contain culverted sections of a watercourse that are fish-bearing or potentially fish-bearing with the removal of barriers.
11. Consider aquatic and riparian habitat in future trail development and where feasible avoid new trail development in areas that are designated as riparian protection and enhancement areas.
12. Encourage stewardship of Port Moody's streams by volunteer associations and consider variances to setback areas for fisheries enhancements led by these associations which meet senior government legislation and support the City's environmental objectives.
13. Implement the recommendations of Integrated Stormwater Management Plans and update the plans as needed to manage stormwater impacts to aquatic systems.

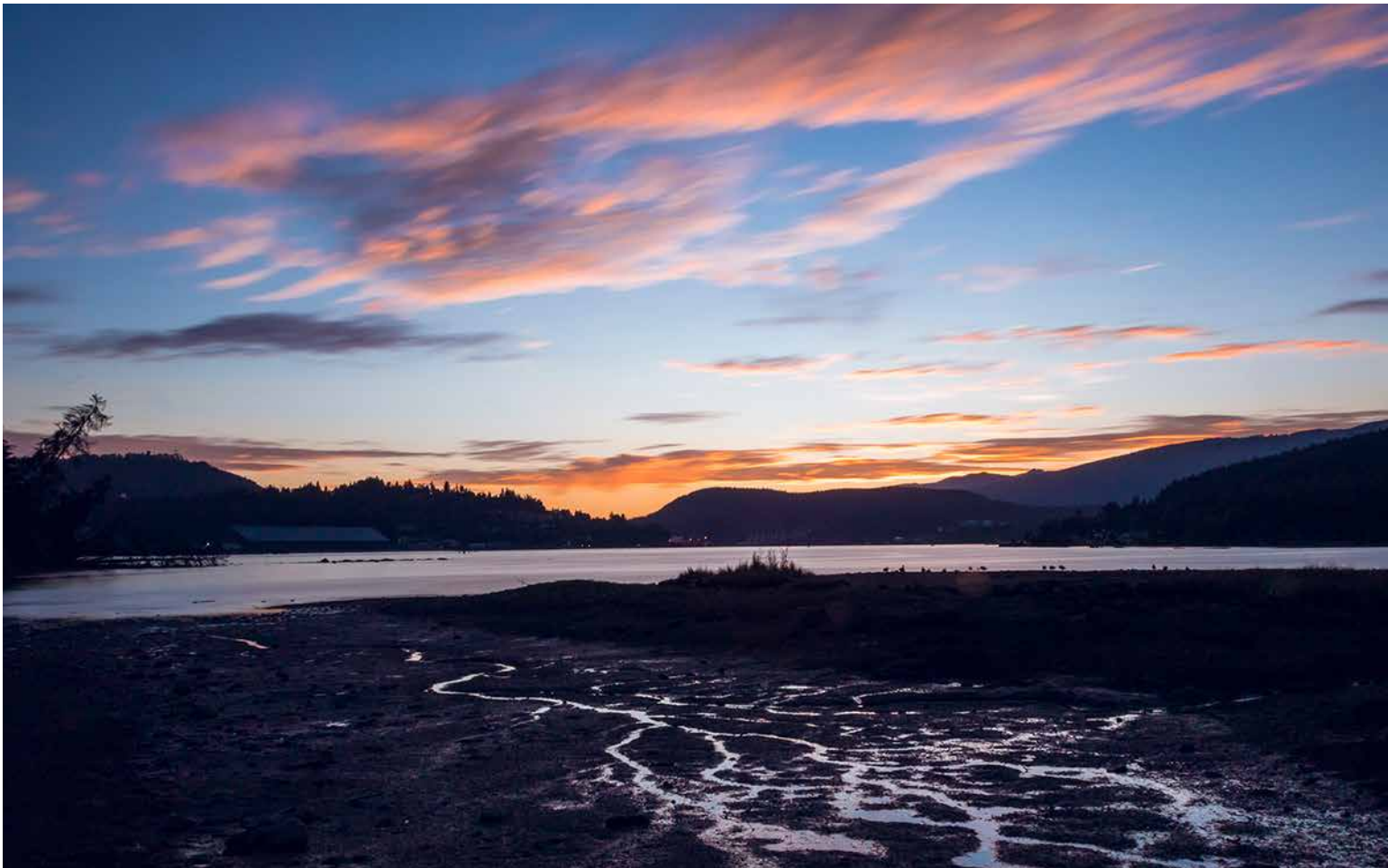


## Objective 6: Support marine habitat management.

The City actively collaborates with interest holders to support the stewardship of marine areas. Within its regulatory authority over upland land use, the City plays a key role in influencing downstream impacts on the marine environment. For example, development in the watersheds can affect water quality in streams that discharge into Burrard Inlet. To protect sensitive mud flats at the head of Port Moody Arm, the City has entered into a lease agreement with the Port of Vancouver to include these areas within Tidal Park.

### ► Marine Habitat Policies

1. Continue to ensure upland development avoids impacts and protects and enhances the intertidal foreshore and marine environment of Burrard Inlet.
2. Protect and manage shoreline areas to adapt to climate change impacts.
3. Continue to manage Tidal Park through increasing public awareness of the inlet's environmental value, and promoting its sustainable use for conservation, recreation, and research.
4. Expand restoration and research opportunities within Tidal Park through partnerships with senior agencies, local First Nations, and community stakeholders.





## Objective 7: Develop the City's green infrastructure to maintain and enhance ecological integrity.

The City's network of parks, greenways, forests and riparian areas plays a vital role in maintaining ecological integrity and contributes to the health and well-being of the community. In addition to providing habitat for plants, fish and wildlife, these natural assets also provide important ecosystem services including stormwater management, shading/cooling (reducing the urban heat island effect), improved air quality, and providing space for recreation. Incorporating green infrastructure like green roofs, rain gardens, and bioswales into the built environment can further provide nature-based solutions that create habitat and support biodiversity, improve connectivity, and mitigate climate change impacts.

### ► Green Infrastructure Policies

1. Develop a green infrastructure program that identifies strategic locations for green infrastructure installations and enhancements that consider connectivity and biodiversity.
2. Incorporate green infrastructure into all infrastructure upgrade or retrofit projects, where feasible.
3. Continue to incorporate and maintain green infrastructure features in boulevards and streetscapes through the redevelopment process.
4. Continue to explore and implement climate resilient landscaping strategies on public and private land.
5. Manage the urban forest as green infrastructure to enhance ecological services such as rainwater treatment, carbon sequestration, air purification and maintenance of biodiversity.
6. Acquire, restore, and protect lands that support ecosystem connectivity in a regional network of natural assets and green infrastructure, in collaboration with neighboring municipalities and other partners.



## Objective 8: Effectively and safely manage contaminated sites and hazardous waste.

Some industrial and commercial sites may contain hazardous materials due to past or present spills, or deposits of chemicals or hydrocarbons. The provincial Contaminated Sites Regulation (CSR) addresses historic contamination and is intended to protect human health and the environment from toxic chemicals at potentially contaminated sites. The CSR is implemented on a site-specific basis where toxic chemicals in soil, water or air may exist. Upon redevelopment of potentially contaminated properties, site disclosure statements are required. While it is most ideal to avoid site contamination, the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated sites can generate significant economic, social, and environmental benefits, leading to a more sustainable community.

### **i** HANDLING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous waste must be handled or disposed of properly to prevent harm to human health and to preserve the environment. Special and household hazardous wastes are a Provincial responsibility (refer to the Hazardous Waste Regulations under the BC Environmental Management Act) and may include:

- corrosive, ignitable, infectious, reactive, and toxic wastes;
- substances that have the potential to harm human health or the environment; and
- paints, oils and solvents to acids, heavy metal-containing sludges and pesticides.

Household hazardous waste is provincially managed through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs and the Hazardous Waste Regulation. The Environmental Management Act requires that all regional districts prepare and submit a solid waste management plan to the provincial government. The City of Port Moody is included within the Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan for the Greater Vancouver Regional District and member municipalities. As part of this process, many local governments have developed management strategies that reduce their disposed amount of municipal solid waste. The sequential 5-R pollution prevention hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Residuals Management) is a useful framework to improve solid waste management systems.

### ► Contaminated Sites and Hazardous Waste Policies

1. Require site disclosure statements in accordance with the provincial Contaminated Sites Regulation as part of the development approval process.
2. Promote the restoration and redevelopment of contaminated sites and collaborate with stakeholders, and consult with Indigenous Nations, to maximize economic, social, and environmental benefits.
3. Continue to participate in multi-jurisdictional solid waste management processes and encourage the Province to provide effective management and disposal of hazardous wastes.



## Objective 9: Protect human safety and the environment and avoid events caused by hazardous lands.

When combined with extreme weather activity or other conditions, Port Moody's long shoreline, numerous watercourses, and treed slopes can make some areas susceptible to hazardous conditions. Land that is likely to - or will experience - flooding, mud flows, debris flows, debris torrents, erosion, land slip, rockfalls, earthquake, subsidence or avalanche is considered hazardous. Maps 14 (p. 181) and 16 (p. 183) identify known hazardous lands in Port Moody and Development Permit Area 5 guidelines (Chapter 15 and Appendix 2) outline requirements for proposed development in these areas.

Development activity can result in hazards such as land slip, erosion, stream sedimentation, property damage and personal injury, particularly where excavation taps groundwater zones. While many of the City's steeper slope areas have limited development potential given their designation as "Parks and Open Space" (e.g., ravine areas, Chines hillside, North Shore Escarpment), there are some steep slopes that may have greater development potential. These are mainly in the North Shore Development Area, but also in scattered locations in other parts of the City. On some of these lands, it is important that geotechnical investigations take place, and resulting recommendations be incorporated into development plans before any site clearing or earth moving occurs.

Greater Vancouver is at risk for earthquakes from seismic events. In Port Moody, a rim of lands around the head of Burrard Inlet composed of unconsolidated sediments may be susceptible to liquefaction in the event of an earthquake of sufficient severity. Liquefaction refers to a loss of strength that may occur in loose soils lying below the water table, when exposed to prolonged shaking from a major earthquake. Areas where liquefaction may possibly occur are identified on Map 14 (p. 181). The geology of these areas is complex and the specific risk on any site can only be determined by sub-surface investigation.

Natural potential for flooding, erosion, landslides and debris flows exists where watercourses traverse steep slopes. Several areas along the Chines hillside and Harbour Heights escarpment have experienced significant landslide activity in the past. These locations are shown by the symbol "RS" on Map 14 (p. 181). More recently, ravine erosion and debris flows along the Chines hillside have caused property damage (e.g., Ottley Creek, 1979).

Localized flooding may also occur during a storm event due to blockage of drainage works by debris or limited conveyance capacity of the downstream system. Streamside protection and enhancement area regulations and the City's Tree Protection Bylaw work collectively to reduce disturbance to natural vegetation and drainage patterns in these areas. Another potentially hazardous area is the east flank of Burnaby Mountain, which takes the form of an escarpment wrapping around the Harbour Heights neighbourhood. Because of the composition of soils and groundwater conditions, this slope may be susceptible to gully erosion and landslides where seepage flows occur or are opened by excavation. This area is labelled "Steepland Sediments" on Map 14 (p. 181).

## ► Hazardous Lands Policies

1. Apply a risk management framework to assess the suitability of proposed development on hazardous lands.
2. Where an application is made for subdivision or the construction of a new principal building within areas identified on Map 14 (p. 181) as having moderate to high risk of earthquake soil liquefaction, require submission of a geotechnical report that includes subsurface investigation. Any such report will be prepared by a professional engineer or professional geoscientist with demonstrated expertise and experience in geotechnical study that assesses risk specific to the site, and certifies that the land may be used safely for the use intended. This report will be reviewed in the context of the City's accepted risk management framework.
3. Where an application is made for a subdivision or a new principal building is proposed on lands shown on Map 14 (p. 181) as being at some hazard from debris flow or flooding, or within the Harbour Heights escarpment, require submission of a geotechnical report prepared by a professional engineer or professional geoscientist with demonstrated expertise and experience in geotechnical study that assesses risk specific to the site, and certifies that the land may be safely used for the use intended. This report will be reviewed in the context of the City's accepted risk management framework.
4. When an application is made to subdivide or develop on any site, a substantial portion of which exceeds 20% (11°) grade, require a geotechnical investigation.



## Objective 10: Facilitate and support community partnerships, outreach, and public education.

The protection of the environment is a shared responsibility between all levels of government and Port Moody residents. Preventing pollution, reducing human-wildlife conflict, and supporting biodiversity depends on local level participation. Community involvement in the protection of the natural environment is highly valued and promoted in the City. It can take many forms, including active stewardship groups that conduct public education programs, as well as other activities aimed at protecting and enhancing the natural environment and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

### ► Partnership and Outreach Policies

1. Support participation in community stewardship under the City's Volunteers in Parks policy.
2. Consult and collaborate with local stewardship groups, community organizations and educational institutions on conservation and enhancement programs and projects, such as daylighting of streams.
3. Raise public awareness and educate residents on the importance of the natural environment, wildlife, and biodiversity.
4. Collaborate with neighbouring municipalities on environmental issues, including the protection and conservation of natural areas that border Anmore, Belcarra, Burnaby and Coquitlam.
5. Encourage resident participation in community science projects and explore opportunities to incorporate data from community science projects into parks and natural areas planning, monitoring and management.
6. Continue to provide public educational opportunities to prevent and reduce conflicts between people, black bears, and other wildlife.
7. Promote and support public awareness of ecological and human health risks related to the discharge and management of toxic substances into water, air, and soil.
8. Provide information to residents to assist in the avoidance, and/or safe storage and disposal of household hazardous wastes.
9. The City will communicate, liaise, and collaborate with First Nations in the context of the City's reconciliation policies.