PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

REPORT

for the

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

1971

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1972

To Colonel the Honourable JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1971.

D. R. J. CAMPBELL
Minister of Municipal Affairs

Victoria, British Columbia, January 24, 1972.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, January 21, 1972.

The Honourable D. R. J. Campbell,
Minister of Municipal Affairs.

SIR: I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1971.

The format of the Annual Report of the Department remains the same as last year at which time substantial changes were made following a reorganization of the Departmental structure.

This Report contains the review of Departmental activities and observations of the programmes and financial position of the municipalities and regional districts within the Province. Greater detail with respect to these areas is contained in the publication *Municipal Statistics* which is published annually by the Department from information contained in audited financial and other statements of the municipalities and regional districts.

J. D. BAIRD, F.C.I.S.
Deputy Minister

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DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE HONOURABLE D. R. J. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Municipal Affairs.

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J. P. TAYLOR, *Financial Analyst.*
W. J. LARTER, *Administrative Officer.*

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A. R. CLARKE, *Administrative Officer.*

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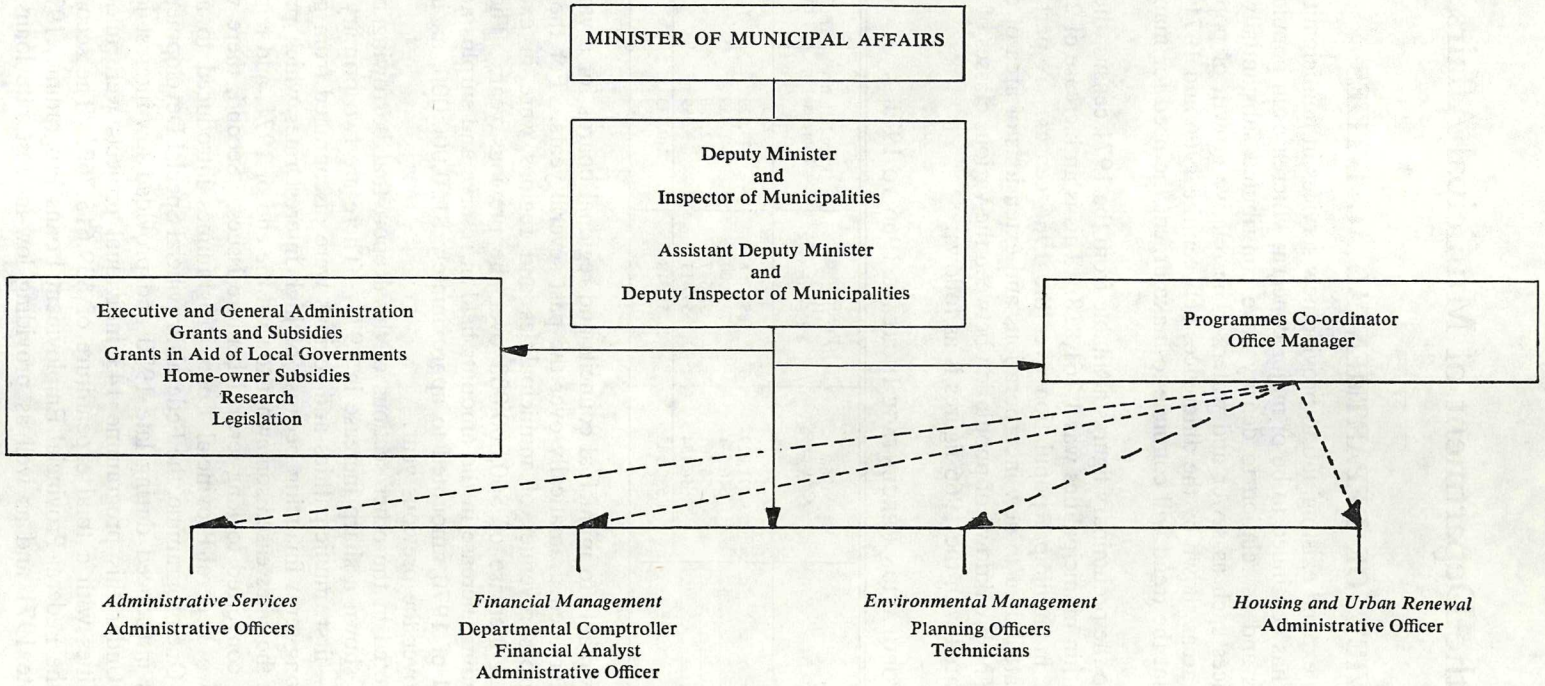
B. S. JAWANDA, M.T.P.I.C., *Senior Planning Officer.*

Housing and Urban Renewal

J. T. WILLIAMS, *Administrative Officer.*

ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
JANUARY 1972



Clerical and secretarial staff assigned as required.

Line of Authority ————

Line of Communication — — —

Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs, 1971

REVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The need to expand existing and to provide new services in municipalities and regional districts has continued to be of major concern. Increases in population in the municipalities and its relation to density have contributed substantially to the demand for services such as sewer and water. The relative growth of population within organized areas shown by the differences between the 1966 and 1971 census would indicate that the trend will continue to make urgent the need for many local services.

According to the preliminary figures available from the 1971 census, the population resident within municipalities was 1,761,818. This is an increase of 230,833 or 15.1 per cent in municipal population over the 1966 census. A part of the increase may be attributed to new incorporations and extensions of area of existing municipalities. The breakdown of population between the various classes of municipalities as compared with the 1966 figures is as follows:

POPULATION PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1966 TO 1971

	1966 Census	Preliminary 1971 Census	Population Increase	Percentage Increase
Cities	771,729	850,758	79,029	10.2
Districts	646,541	793,000	146,459	22.6
Towns	56,561	58,647	2,086	3.7
Villages	56,154	59,413	3,259	5.8
Totals	1,530,985	1,761,818	230,833	15.1

Revenues available to municipal councils and regional boards for a variety of purposes have increased dramatically over the past several years. For the period under review, gross revenues of municipalities and regions were in excess of $520,000,000, an increase of $60,000,000 over the previous year. There has been a corresponding increase in the amounts held in reserve and surplus accounts which at the end of 1970 amounted to approximately $150,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the previous year.

It will be noted in the other sections of this Report that borrowing by local governments has shown a sharp increase in 1971. There are two primary causes for this increase—first, municipalities and regions were discouraged from going to the market for long-term financing because of high interest rates which prevailed during 1970, but the rates eased somewhat toward the end of 1971, and temporary bank loans were converted to long-term debenture issues. Second, there was the impact of the two Federal-Provincial Loan Programmes introduced to alleviate unemployment. One programme, the Federal-Provincial Special Development Loan Programme, was introduced during late 1970 and provided low-interest loans to municipalities. Under this programme 143 individual projects were undertaken by 64 municipalities with a total expenditure of $39,613,762. The second programme, called the Federal-Provincial Employment Loans Programme, 1971, was introduced in late 1971 and as well as providing low-interest rate loans to the

municipalities, also provides as an incentive, a forgiveness of 75 per cent of wages paid for on-site labour incurred to May 31, 1972. Under this programme, 69 individual projects have been undertaken by 43 municipalities for a total expenditure of $20,962,575. Coupled with this is the Local Initiative Programme which provides for a grant to local governments of $100 per man-week, up to May 31, 1972, on projects approved by the Provincial and Federal Governments. To date 132 project applications have been approved with a total expenditure of $6,789,546.

As conditions for term financing improved, the Municipal Finance Authority, which was established under the *Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia Act,* enacted in 1970 to finance local sewer, water, and pollution-control projects, entered the bond market and sold a debenture issue of $20,000,000 (Canadian equivalent $20,204,664) in the United States and a debenture issue of $1,258,701 in Canada; the funds were distributed to the participating regional districts and member municipalities. To complete documentation, 47 municipal and 26 regional district by-laws were approved and adopted, and 94 municipal agreements and 52 regional district agreements were executed and certified. A further issue involving $7,500,000 is now under consideration. To assist the Authority in the provision of material to support the debenture issues on the market, financial and other statistical information has been prepared by the Department. Assistance has also been given in the preparation of draft by-laws.

On September 7, 1971, Premier W. A. C. Bennett announced the British Columbia Job Opportunities Programme with the Honourable Dan Campbell as Chairman of the responsible committee. Under this programme, the Government of British Columbia pays 50 per cent of the gross wages or salary for each new job created for a person who has been a resident of British Columbia for 12 months and who has been on Provincial social assistance for the past three months or more. Each social assistance recipient who registers for the programme is issued a Certificate of Opportunity which qualifies the holder for employment under the programme. The period of employment must be for eight weeks. Claims for reimbursement of wages or salary and fringe benefits are paid by the Government on a monthly basis. This programme will be in effect from November 1, 1971, to April 30, 1972, and is administered by this Department.

Response to the announcement and the initial publicity through the news media was immediate and encouraging. Approximately 2,205 applications were received prior to the designated commencement date and the corresponding number of certificates were issued. By the end of the year, 7,215 applications had been received, registered, and certificates were issued. District offices of the Department of Rehabilitation and Social Improvement co-operated fully in the programme by approving and forwarding applications, providing information to applicants, and referring applicants to prospective employers. It is estimated that over 450 welfare recipients were able to locate gainful employment during the period up to December 31, 1971, through this programme.

The Department conducts the administration of this programme under the general supervision of the committee. Statistical and factual records are maintained from information indicated on the application forms. A heavy flow of correspondence has developed with both applicants and interested employers. This includes providing general information concerning the programme and providing specific answers to personal inquiries. From the information available, certificate holders are referred to possible employers with appropriate job opportunities. Claim forms for reimbursement under the programme are distributed to participating employers. When completed and returned, these claims are audited, recorded, approved, and submitted for payment.

Following the proclamation of the Provincial Subdivision Regulations in 1970, the Department has prepared, with the advice and assistance of the interdepartmental subdivision committee a brochure to explain subdivision processing and the complications which may arise in subdividing. This brochure is intended for the use of the general public in nonmunicipal territory. At the same time a check list has been prepared to be sent to each subdivider seeking approval from Approving Officers of the Department of Highways. This check list explains what further steps the subdivider will have to undertake or what conditions he will have to meet before his proposal is considered for approval under the *Land Registry Act.*

Under the sponsorship of the Department, a working committee was formed to examine the implications of an amendment to the *Municipal Act* to recommend a building code suitable for use throughout the Province and to prepare appropriate regulations. The committee is composed of representatives of organizations, associations, and departments of government directly concerned with the design, approval, development, and inspection of buildings and services.

The principle of standardization of building codes has been accepted readily by the majority of municipalities, which have been using the National Building Code, in whole or in part.

The fundamental purpose of a building code is to protect persons and their health and property by ensuring proper standards and specifications in building.

Uniformity in building codes could improve the productivity of the construction industry by facilitating introduction of new materials and systems and by making the erection of new buildings more efficient and less costly.

Attendance at Committee, Council, and Regional Board meetings and the completion of inspections in 152 municipalities and improvement districts, and 28 regional districts required Departmental representatives to travel extensively throughout the Province. Of the total of 411 visits, 197 were made for general financial and administrative purposes and 214 were made by our planning staff to attend Technical Planning Committee meetings and to carry out various planning duties such as contract-planning services to either municipalities or regional districts. At the time of inspection, administrative and budgetary practices are reviewed, and when necessary, specific recommendations are made. As a result, the over-all administrative practices followed are more consistent when by-laws and other data are submitted to the Department with requests for approval or registration.

The publication *A Financial Information System for Municipalities,* which provides a standard classification of accounts as well as a uniform system of reporting local government financial activity on a national basis, has now been distributed to all municipalities and regional districts; and the system was implemented effective January 1, 1971. This system has been well received by all municipalities and regional districts, and a complete evaluation of the financial data now submitted will be available when the financial returns based on the system are examined in the preparation of the 1971 edition of the publication *Municipal Statistics.*

As a result of the systems analysis and electronic data-processing feasibility study completed in 1970, several committees have been established by various groups of municipalities to study and implement the recommendations of the report. Department representatives have attended meetings of these committees and have visited individual municipalities to assist and encourage participation in this programme. These recommendations included the adoption of common forms, the development of standard systems and procedures, and joint use of

present local government data centres. Municipalities have shown interest in these recommendations and progress has been made in developing an integrated data-processing system. The continual growth of municipalities has caused smaller local governments to consider use of computer facilities and many have now placed one or more applications with other local government data centres which has further emphasized the necessity of standard systems and procedures. This will not only improve administrative operations and provide a number of economies, but is also a necessary step in establishing regional data centres and facilitating the conversion to EDP applications with the least cost and disruption of operations. In this regard, the Department has been involved in the development of a standard-procedures manual in conjunction with the Municipal Officers' Association of British Columbia. An initial set of draft procedures for smaller communities has now been completed. Further studies are in progress concerning the establishment of local government data centres on a regional or multiregional basis. Proposals and recommendations have been made regarding the initial stages of organization and development of such centres.

By-laws of village and town municipalities are submitted to the Department for registration in the office of the Inspector of Municipalities; other by-laws such as those that establish consumer or user charges for water and sewer for all classes of municipalities are also forwarded for review by the Department and are advanced to the approving authority. Such by-laws or other related documents may be received in draft form, after three readings or at adoption, and all are reviewed before any suggestions or recommendations are made. While many of the initial submissions are found to be satisfactory others require exchange of considerable correspondence. A total of 907 by-laws were examined and subsequently registered—37 were district by-laws, 292 town by-laws, 537 village by-laws, 31 regional district by-laws, and 10 improvement district by-laws.

For a variety of purposes, 489 Minutes of Council were prepared and subsequently approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council—89 authorized the abandonment and vesting of portions of highway; 63 approved municipal rates by-laws for water, sewer, and electric power; 43 authorized appointment of members of municipal Boards of Variance and Boards of Commissioners of Police; 129 were for regional district purposes of which 64 approved subdivision and zoning by-laws and 10 authorized appointments of members to Regional Boards of Variance; and the balance of 165 met other legislative requirements.

Debenture issues of municipalities and regional districts may be certified by the Inspector of Municipalities, and before such certification can be completed, certificates of approval are issued to the by-law or resolution authorizing the issuance of debentures. In 1971, a total of 310 certificates of approval were issued compared to 120 in 1970. Excluding those debentures or agreements that were issued by municipalities and regional districts to secure undertakings of the Municipal Finance Authority, 18 debenture issues were examined and certified, which consisted of 4,772 debentures with a total par value of $6,188,866.

As the annual edition of *Municipal Statistics* is an important source of information to investment houses, financial institutions, and others, distribution of the publication is made as early in the year as possible; *Municipal Statistics* includes some 35 different schedules. Prior to publication the financial and statistical returns of the municipalities and regions are closely edited to ensure conformity and adherence to statutory and other requirements.

Redefinition of the boundaries of The Corporation of the Village of Abbotsford, The Corporation of the Township of Chilliwhack, The Corporation of the

District of Kent, and The Corporation of the District of Sumas was completed under the provisions of the *Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act* when supplementary Letters Patent were issued after boundary redefinitions were recommended by Mr. T. F. Moore of this Department, who was appointed Commissioner by Order in Council 2001, on June 17, 1970, as amended by Order in Council 3771, on October 19, 1971.

The convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities was held in Victoria and senior members of the staff were available to those who wished to discuss local problems. Departmental staff participated in the programme of the annual conference of the Municipal Officers' Association of British Columbia, held in Prince George. Senior members of staff also participated as resource personnel in seminars sponsored by the University of British Columbia and the Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

For the year 1970, the annual shield award presented by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, which is open to all municipalities in three categories as an incentive to increase voter turn-out at municipal elections was received by the following:

	Per Cent
Cities and towns—Williams Lake	67.18
District municipalities—Mackenzie	77.58
Village municipalities—Port McNeill	83.89

Second-place municipalities were Revelstoke (cities and towns) with 67.16 per cent, Port Hardy (district municipalities) with 75.63 per cent, and 100 Mile House (village municipalities) with 69.97 per cent.

The four-year Municipal Administration Course sponsored by the Department and provided by the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration of the University of British Columbia has now been phased out from the standpoint of student application. The 1971/72 academic year saw applications accepted for the last time for the fourth and final year of the course.

Twenty-six students enrolled for fourth-year subjects in 1971/72 with 10 of the students undertaking the Administration/Law option and 16 undertaking the Finance/Accounting option. The special one-year course for Assessors, which is also being phased out, has an enrolment of six.

During 1971 the Board of Examiners, on which the Department is represented, granted 31 certificates of proficiency, and the following table shows the classifications of these certificates together with the total number which have been issued:

Certificates	1971	To Date
Junior	6	81
Senior Administration	8	101
Senior Finance	9	102
Property Appraisal	8	61
Totals	31	345

In conjunction with the phasing-out of the Municipal Administration Course, arrangements were made with the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and the Certified General Accountants' Association to offer courses under their sponsorship oriented to the fields of administration and finance in local government.

Fifteen persons employed in the municipal field enrolled in courses offered by the Chartered Institute of Secretaries for the 1971/72 academic year. In addition to the professional degree "A.C.I.S." (Associate of the Chartered Institute

of Secretaries) which may be granted to a graduate of the course, application may be made for a certificate of proficiency in municipal administration or finance, depending upon experience and office held.

Applications for enrolment in the special undergraduate course offered by the Certified General Accountants' Association were received in the 1971/72 academic year from 20 persons employed in the municipal field. As the student completes various phases of this course he will receive recognition toward a certificate of proficiency in municipal finance while, at the same time, in completing the mandatory subjects which form part of the course, he will have the opportunity of continuing his studies to meet the full qualification requirements leading to the professional designation "C.G.A." (Certified General Accountant).

Investigations are continuing into the possibility of offering a one- or two-year course in selected subjects for those persons employed in smaller municipalities or who, for some other reason, do not wish to seek senior certificates in the municipal administration or municipal finance fields. It is anticipated that the successful completion of this proposed course would be sufficient academic qualification for a junior certificate in municipal administration.

With the object of providing those presently certified and working in the field of public administration with a means of upgrading their specific skills, the Continuing Education Committee of the Municipal Officers' Association presented a five-day course in management techniques entitled "The Effective Municipal Executive" which immediately preceded the 1971 conference of the association. It was found in extending the course from its initial two-day duration of 1970 to the five-day format used in 1971 that a much more meaningful presentation could be made available to participants. The success of these ventures has prompted the committee to propose that, over the next five years, they offer five-day courses which, each year, will cover some special phase of the management process.

Interest in the Municipal Commercial Vehicle Licensing Programme administered by the Department on behalf of the municipalities, has not diminished in that 124 municipalities participated in the programme during the 1970/71 licence-year, an increase of six over the previous year. The revenue derived from licence sales during the 1970/71 licence-year was $748,397 which, after payment of incidental expenses, was distributed to the participating municipalities on a *per capita* basis. In all 64,873 municipal commercial vehicle plates and 62,620 exempt plates were issued.

LEGISLATION CHANGES

At the 1971 session of the Legislature amendments to the *Municipal Act* were passed to keep the Act in pace with the ever-changing requirements of local government. One of the more significant amendments was the introduction of the land-use contract concept. The land-use contract is a technique whereby if a desirable development cannot take place under the existing land-use by-laws the municipality or regional district and the developer may enter into a contract setting out the specific details of how the property is to be developed. It provides a method of dealing with complicated urban schemes and more extensive types of development. It is a precise tool for ensuring the development is compatible with the broader public interest.

Provision was made in the Act for the application of the Municipal Building Code on a uniform basis throughout the Province, and as indicated elsewhere in this report a committee has been working throughout the year on this matter.

Other amendments designed to improve local government included the setting out of criteria for the incorporation of a municipality; a provision for more publicity to be given to municipal tax sales; a provision whereby if 60 per cent of the voters vote on a question the majority required to approve a by-law or question is reduced to 50 per cent, and a number of other amendments.

A number of amendments of a technical and procedural nature were made to the provisions of the *Municipal Act* governing regional districts.

The *Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act* enabled particular municipalities to deal with problems peculiar to those municipalities.

The *Mobile Home Park Fee Act* exempted mobile homes in mobile home parks from the real property tax and imposed a fee on the operator of mobile home parks in relation to the number of spaces occupied in his park.

NEW INCORPORATIONS AND CHANGES IN STRUCTURE

INCORPORATIONS AND CHANGES IN STATUS

Two new district municipalities were incorporated following successful votes—the District of Dufferin on April 23, 1971, and the District of Brocklehurst on June 22, 1971.

Three new villages were incorporated as instant municipalities in conjunction with the development of a natural resource—the Village of Fort Nelson on April 8, 1971 (petroleum resources), the Village of Granisle on June 29, 1971 (mineral and other resources), and the Village of Elkford on June 16, 1971 (mineral and other resources).

A representative of the Department attended all the inaugural meetings of Council and participated in the proceedings while the aldermen were sworn into office and the mayor was elected.

Under the direction of the Minister a plebiscite was held on the question of incorporation of the Westsyde area as a town municipality. Another plebiscite was held on incorporation of the Village of Invermere and the improvement districts of Athalmer and Westsyde together with a nonmunicipal area as a district municipality to be known as Kootenae House. Both proposals failed to receive the assent of the owner-electors.

Enabling legislation was passed during the 1971 Session of the Legislature to provide for the surrender of the Letters Patent of the Corporation of the District of Coquitlam and the Corporation of the District of Fraser Mills and reincorporation of the area comprising the municipalities as the District of Coquitlam. Letters Patent providing for the amalgamation of these two municipalities were prepared and issued effective November 1, 1971.

Letters Patent were issued changing the status of the District of Port Alice to a village municipality, effective January 1, 1971, and the District of Gold River to a village municipality, effective January 1, 1972.

MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY EXTENSIONS

Twenty municipal boundary extensions were authorized by the issue of supplementary Letters Patent; Table 1 shows the municipalities affected together with the resulting adjustment in areas and changes in population. Population is determined by local census in the extension areas and the original population is established by using the 1966 census figure as a base.

All of these extensions were completed without the necessity of a vote, with the exception of the Village of Alert Bay where certain owner-electors of the village objected to the proposed extension. At the direction of Council a vote was held in the village on July 31, 1971, and the proposal received the required majority.

Following the incorporation of the Villages of Lions Bay and Fort Nelson, the Lions Bay and Fort Nelson Improvement Districts were dissolved and the assets and liabilities and services supplied were assumed by the new villages.

The Cumberland Street Lighting Improvement District was dissolved, as the boundaries of the Village of Cumberland were extended to include the area, and the Council of the Village of Cumberland agreed to accept the assets and liabilities of the improvement district and supply the service.

At the request of the trustees of the Langdale Water District the improvement district was dissolved and the assets and liabilities transferred to the Sunshine Coast Regional District and the service supplied on a specified area basis.

The Cranbrook Local Service Area was dissolved when a greater part of the area was taken into the City of Cranbrook by an extension in boundaries. The Red Bluff Local Area adjacent to the Town of Quesnel was also dissolved as the area is now part of a specified area of the Cariboo Regional District.

Under enabling legislation supplementary Letters Patent were issued to the Town of Quesnel to implement the petition of Council to increase Council membership from four to six, exclusive of the Mayor. The Council of the District of Surrey requested a decrease in Council membership from 10 to eight, exclusive of the Mayor, and Letters Patent were issued effective January 1, 1972. An amendment to the Letters Patent of the District of Houston was made so that the interim Council is replaced by a fully elected Council at the first meeting in January 1972 rather than 1974.

In co-operation with the British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service, 33 of the 35 hospital improvement districts, transferred from the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources to the Department, have been dissolved under the provisions of the *Regional Hospital Districts Act,* and their assets and liabilities transferred to the regional districts. One of these dissolutions was completed this year.

An agreement was reached between the Province and the Cape Mudge Indian Band with the approval of the Federal Government for the incorporation of Cape Mudge as a municipality under the *Municipal Act.* The agreement incorporates special provisions to recognize the particular trust status of the Indian reserve lands while at the same time offering to the Indian community the benefits of municipal incorporation. Under it the Indian community will be entitled to take advantage of the *per capita* grants and home-acquisition grants on the same basis as all other citizens in ordinary municipalities. These benefits will be in addition to all Federal programmes available to Indian communities.

Under the *Municipal Act* agreement is subject to a vote of the members of the Indian band and incorporation can only proceed if 75 per cent of the band members, who exercise their franchise, vote in favour. The vote in Cape Mudge was held on January 17, 1972 with 71.4 per cent of the band members voting in favour, just 3.6 per cent below the required 75-per-cent majority and therefore incorporation cannot proceed at present.

ASSESSMENT AND TAX COLLECTION

As in the past years, the major single source of revenue of municipalities in British Columbia continues to be the real property tax. The growth in assessed values of real property and revenue from taxation of these properties over the past 10 years is illustrated in the following table. It will be noted that revenue from this source of taxation in 1970 totalled $323,924,895. Of this total, $172,161,067 represented taxation for general municipal purposes and $151,763,828 represented taxation for school purposes.

Growth in Combined Assessed Values and Taxes in Municipalities of British Columbia

Year	Gross Assessed Values		Assessed Values Actually Taxed		Tax Revenue
	All Properties	Taxable Properties	School	Municipal	
	(Millions) $	(Millions) $	(Millions) $	(Millions) $	(Thousands) $
1962	4,032	3,408	2,770	2,182	128,866
1967	5,292	4,507	3,653	2,780	224,840
1968	5,797[1]	4,885[1]	3,950	4,372	251,693
	7,477[2]	4,958[2]			
1969	6,352[1]	5,400[1]	4,402	5,404	286,239
	8,329[2]	5,618[2]			
1970	6,972[1]	5,905[1]	4,835	6,072	323,925
	9,192[2]	6,226[2]			
1971	7,620[1]	6,456[1]	5,279	6,632	360,000[3]
	10,076[2]	6,817[2]			

[1] School values. [2] Municipal values. [3] Estimated.

The following table provides a further analysis of the assessed value of real property and indicates the distribution of 1971 assessed values by class of municipality, with the percentage increase over 1970 shown in parentheses.

	General Municipal Gross Assessed Values		Assessed Values Actually Taxed	
	All Properties	Taxable Properties	School	Municipal
	(Millions) $ (%)	(Millions) $ (%)	(Millions) $ (%)	(Millions) $ (%)
Cities	1,826 (16.0)	1,179 (15.0)	1,243 (9.9)	1,072 (14.8)
Districts	3,819 (8.8)	2,552 (8.6)	2,355 (9.9)	2,516 (8.4)
Towns	197 (20.1)	124 (21.6)	146 (23.7)	119 (21.4)
Villages	168 (4.3)	105 (2.9)	124 (11.7)	99 (3.1)
Subtotals	6,010 (11.1)	3,960 (10.6)	3,868 (10.4)	3,806 (10.4)
Vancouver	4,066 (7.4)	2,857 (7.8)	1,411 (5.8)	2,826 (7.5)
Totals	10,076 (9.6)	6,817 (9.4)	5,279 (9.4)	6,632 (9.2)

The increase in assessed values actually taxed for general municipal purposes from $2,780,000,000 in 1967 to $6,072,000,000 in 1970, and to $6,632,000,000 in 1971, was primarily due to a change in policy by the Cities of Vancouver, Penticton, and Kamloops and the Districts of Burnaby, Peachland, Summerland, West Vancouver, and Port Hardy. These municipalities have elected to utilize a separate assessment roll for general municipal purposes, in which land and improvements

are assesed at their actual value as permitted by the provisions of the *Municipal Act,* rather than to adopt the assessed values of land and improvements, as determined pursuant to the *Assessment Equalization Act.* Under the *Assessment Equalization Act,* assessed values for taxation purposes under the *Public Schools Act* are 50 per cent of actual value.

As a result of the continuing rapid growth in the urban communities, it is anticipated that proceeds from real property taxation for school and general municipal purposes in 1971 will reach $360,000,000, which would represent an increase of approximately 60 per cent over the revenue of five years ago. The total assessed values actually taxed for school purposes in the Province in 1971 amounted to $6,860,075,092, an increase of approximately $500,000,000 over 1970. Of this amount, $5,279,434,485, or approximately 77 per cent, represented assessed values in the city, district, town, and village municipalities.

The tax collection picture in municipalities is considered to be the primary indicator, not only of the efficiency of the administration, but also of the ability of the taxpayer to meet the municipal tax levy promptly. In the year under review, tax collections have shown a fractional decline over the collections of 1969, but continue to maintain a very high level. During this period collections in cities and districts exceeded 96 per cent of the levy, villages collected nearly 95 per cent, and towns in excess of 93.5 per cent. We have established a practice of communicating with any municipality where the arrears of taxes are in excess of 10 per cent of the current levy, in an effort to determine the cause and what steps may be taken to improve the position. The collection of current taxes in British Columbia continues to be the highest among the provinces in Canada publishing statistics of a comparable nature, while the percentage of arrears is the lowest. Economic factors may have contributed substantially to the favourable position indicated in the property-taxation field, however, municipal treasurers and collectors are to be congratulated for their continued efforts in maintaining this high rate of tax collection.

Chart 1 shows the percentage of tax collection for the period 1960 to 1970, inclusive, and Table 2 reveals further information relative to tax collection by class of municipality for the years shown.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Table 3 and Chart 2 indicate the trends in various financial aspects of municipal government as compared to population and income. It is apparent from a review of the audited financial statements and other statistical information that British Columbia municipalities, generally, continue to enjoy a favourable financial position.

During the year 1970, the last year for which audited statements are available, revenues, including those of all utilities, were in excess of $520,000,000, an increase of $60,000,000 over the previous year. The major revenue sources were general municipal taxation of $172,000,000 and school taxation of $152,000,000. These have increased $23,000,000 and $15,000,000 respectively over the amounts received in 1969. Transfers from other governments accounted for $110,000,000 of which $91,000,000 was from Provincial Government grants, excluding capital and special purpose grants, an increase of $5,000,000 over the amount received in the previous year. Revenue from own sources amounted to $86,000,000. The school taxation levy was offset by the application of home-owner grant payments of $52,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 over 1969, leaving a net of approximately $100,000,000 in school taxes payable by the property owner.

Chart 3 indicates *per capita* and percentage of revenues of the various classes of municipalities by major source for the 1970 fiscal year. Chart 4 reflects the expenditure by major function of these funds on a *per capita* basis, and as a percentage of total expenditure.

RESERVES AND SURPLUSES

Statutory reserve funds of various municipalities have again shown an increase over the previous year. At the end of 1970 these funds, held for a variety of purposes, amounted to $42,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the previous year, after giving effect to the fact that approximately $8,000,000 was expended on capital works from reserve funds during the year 1970. The amount held in these reserve funds has shown an increase of 40 per cent, from $30,000,000 in 1966 to the current figure of $42,000,000.

The total of statutory reserves and operating reserves and surpluses held in all accounts of the municipalities was $104,954,301. This represents an increase of $10,148,592 over the previous year. These reserves and surpluses amount to 27 per cent of the total revenue, excluding school taxes, of the municipalities and in the case of districts and villages they are in excess of 30 per cent of the total revenue. It is significant that of this total, $75,393,327 is held in liquid form or in investments authorized by Statute, while the remainder of the surplus is represented in arrears of taxes and other receivables.

The following table provides an analysis of these reserves and surpluses by class of local government:

	Reserves	Surpluses	Total	Total Revenue[1]
	$	$	$	(Per Cent)
Cities	18,198,293	9,873,974	28,072,267	25.85
Districts	27,224,344	17,823,609	45,047,953	30.95
Towns	731,818	952,127	1,683,945	17.22
Villages	443,030	2,153,668	2,596,698	31.57
Regional districts	266,327	651,866	918,193	11.27
Subtotals	46,863,812	31,455,244	78,319,056	27.94
Vancouver	23,771,320	2,863,925	26,635,245	23.23
Totals	70,635,132	34,319,169	104,954,301	26.58

[1] Excluding school taxation.

CAPITAL PROGRAMMES

The value of capital projects undertaken during 1970 by municipalities was the same as 1969, with projects initiated to the value of $118,000,000. Of this total programme, $96,000,000 was completed during the fiscal year, leaving a balance of works in progress of $22,000,000 at year-end. In the total capital programme, municipalities were able to provide $33,000,000 out of current general revenue and utility revenue funds, $8,000,000 from reserve funds, and approximately $3,000,000 was obtained from grants-in-aid from the Provincial and Federal Governments. The balance of the amount expended was financed by debenture loans, temporary bank loans, and other methods of financing. Figures reflecting the activity in this area over the past five years are as follows:

Year	Projects Undertaken	Works Completed	Works in Progress	Source of Funds		
				Revenue	Reserve Funds	Grants
	(Thousands) $	(Thousands) $	(Thousands) $	(Thousands) $	(Thousands) $	(Thousands) $
1966	118,000	99,000	19,000	21,000	5,000	8,000
1967	117,000	102,000	15,000	29,000	6,000	6,000
1968	101,000	87,000	14,000	34,000	5,000	3,000
1969	118,000	102,000	16,000	36,000	7,000	5,000
1970	118,000	96,000	22,000	33,000	8,000	3,000

The trend in authorized term borrowing over the past five years is indicated below.

Year	Regional Districts	Cities	Districts	Towns	Villages	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1967	$2,345,500	4,440,914	21,315,016	1,136,381	1,518,895	30,756,706
1968	567,750	5,754,270	41,051,821	1,200,000	2,392,945	50,967,479
1969	4,084,500	6,288,970	11,552,108	75,360	1,342,616	23,343,554
1970	13,531,000	15,909,500	13,903,894	3,545,751	558,050	47,448,195
1971	3,950,200	20,104,529	47,581,626	5,120,820	4,039,630	80,796,805

The substantial increase in authorized borrowing between 1967 and 1968 is attributable to the increased borrowing for sewer programmes. The decline shown in 1969 is a reflection of the restraint practised by municipalities in avoiding long-term debt during the period when exceptionally high interest rates for this type of borrowing were in effect. As in 1968, the increase in authorized borrowing during 1970 is attributed to a substantial increase in borrowing for sewer programmes due, no doubt, to the rapid development in urban communities. The very sharp increase in debenture borrowings in 1971 is partly a reflection of the impact of the Federal-Provincial Special Development Loans Programmes, which made available low-interest Federal funds for municipal projects and the Federal-Provincial Employment Loans Programmes, 1971, which also provides low-interest Federal funds as well as providing a forgiveness feature of 75 per cent of direct on-site labour incurred to May 31, 1972. It is also partly attributable to the favourable rate the Municipal Finance Authority was able to obtain in marketing a back-log of municipal debentures which had been held from the market due to the high interest rates which had previously prevailed.

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMMES SUMMARY

The difficulties experienced in the presentation of the five-year Capital Expenditure Programme have, in most part, been overcome and the presentations for 1971 continue to provide meaningful information and guidance to municipalities, to the Department, and to financial institutions. In order to achieve maximum consistency in programme format and content the Department reviews each submission and offers constructive criticism where necessary. This action has been well received and works to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

A summary of the Capital Expenditure Programmes by year is listed below. Included in the "General" heading under "Classification of Expenditures" are all capital expenditures on roads, sidewalks, public buildings, recreation facilities, land purchases, and other capital projects not related to either water or sewage systems.

Municipal Councils are continuing in their efforts to finance a large portion of their capital works out of current revenue and reserves. An analysis of this summary indicates that expenditures from current revenue and reserves represents approximately 39 per cent of the total programmes.

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMMES SUMMARY BY YEAR FOR ALL MUNICIPALITIES (INCLUDING VANCOUVER)

Classification of Expenditures

Year	Water	Sewer	General	Total
	$	$	$	$
1971	14,352,272	40,929,227	125,229,188	180,510,687
1972	10,237,473	34,769,100	92,781,578	137,788,151
1973	8,816,100	16,248,450	72,967,607	98,032,157
1974	8,218,690	15,228,300	63,948,167	87,395,157
1975	6,904,810	13,701,750	72,987,571	93,594,131
Totals	48,529,345	120,876,827	427,914,111	597,320,283

Proposed Source of Funds

Year	General Revenue	Grants	Reserve Funds	Prior Years' Surplus	Debenture Sales	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1971	34,394,324	9,268,397	21,885,339	8,831,483	106,131,144	180,510,687
1972	33,507,812	6,234,534	15,391,255	413,400	82,241,150	137,788,151
1973	32,814,592	1,689,137	12,416,530	215,600	50,896,298	98,032,157
1974	31,772,516	1,702,750	9,542,140	304,090	44,073,661	87,395,157
1975	32,767,031	1,037,650	10,231,950	110,000	49,447,500	93,594,131
Totals	165,256,320	19,932,468	69,467,214	9,874,573	332,789,753	597,320,283

Financing of sewer projects continued to take the major share of municipal borrowing, although funds were borrowed for the construction of many other functions and activities. Altogether, 294 term borrowing by-laws of both municipalities and regional districts were approved by the Inspector of Municipalities and subsequently adopted by Councils and Regional Boards. Special legislation passed in 1971 provided for the adoption of those by-laws that authorized the borrowing of funds through the Federal-Provincial Programmes without the assent of the owner-electors and much of the borrowing was authorized in this manner; other by-laws were advertised pursuant to statutory provisions or, where necessary, were submitted to the owner-electors for assent.

Borrowing in the total amount of $80,796,805 was authorized to finance the various projects summarized in the table following, which is $33,348,610 more than that authorized in 1970. Distribution of the funds received from actual debt commitment for many of these schemes will be spread over a number of years under progressive construction programmes. Included in the total authorized borrowing is $985,624 for short-term loans which under the provisions of the *Municipal Act* has a *per capita* limitation.

BORROWING AUTHORIZATION, 1971

Purpose	Regional Districts	Cities	Districts	Towns	Villages	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Waterworks	.....	778,400	4,070,306	311,100	459,000	5,618,806
Sewers and drains	1,670,000	7,117,000	16,965,335	2,147,000	1,983,250	29,882,585
Parks and recreation	1,428,200	1,929,000	9,434,300	970,000	600,000	14,361,500
Civic buildings	787,000	5,380,583	8,320,000	428,000	189,000	15,104,583
Consolidated local improvements	.....	742,000	2,942,585	.....	.....	3,684,585
Road improvements and sidewalks	.....	4,013,300	5,610,100	1,119,500	773,000	11,515,900
Equipment (including fire protection)	65,000	144,246	239,000	145,220	35,380	628,846
Totals	3,950,200	20,104,529	47,581,626	5,120,820	4,039,630	80,796,805

Borrowing by the City of Vancouver and by the Metropolitan Water and Sewer Boards is not subject to the approval of the Inspector of Municipalities and is not included in the above table.

Local improvement works at an estimated cost of $7,983,700 were given preliminary borrowing approval—an increase in excess of $4.3 million over that authorized in 1970. Through special improvement funds many local improvements are financed internally and in addition over $3.5 million were financed by the issue of debentures and are included by issuing authority in the previous table.

Security-issuing by-laws specify the details of debenture issues or other securities that have been approved in principle at the time of the adoption of loan-authorization by-laws, and approval was given to 118 of these by-laws which authorize the issue of debentures or other forms of indebtedness in a total amount of $39,824,369. Of this total, $18,361,004 was financed directly by the municipalities and regional districts on the open market or through bank facilities.

No municipal debenture issues were guaranteed by the Province under the *Municipalities Assistance Act*. As at December 31, 1971, the total amount of debentures outstanding guaranteed by the Province under the *Municipalities Assistance Act* was $60,796,787; details are shown in the following schedule:

OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES GUARANTEED, 1971

	Village Municipalities Assistance Act	Municipalities Assistance Act	Total
	$	$	$
Cities (excluding Vancouver)	440,000	11,488,266	11,928,266
Districts	478,000	11,348,800	11,826,800
Towns	784,500	1,941,000	2,725,500
Villages	369,550	3,186,671	3,556,221
Totals	2,072,050	27,964,737	30,036,787
Vancouver	.....	10,811.000	10,811,000
Greater Victoria Water District	.....	595,000	595,000
Greater Nanaimo Sewer and Drainage District	.....	1,546,000	1,546,000
Greater Nanaimo Water District	.....	65,000	65,000
Greater Vancouver Water District	.....	17,743,000	17,743,000
Grand totals	2,072,050	58,724,737	60,796,787

In addition, debenture debt guaranteed by the Province under the *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage Act* at the end of the year amounted to $22,755,000.

Total debenture debt as at December 31, 1970, of all municipalities, including City of Vancouver, is shown below. The debenture debt of the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District and the Greater Vancouver Water District is not included.

	Sold	Unissued and Unsold	Total
	$	$	$
Cities	62,647,052	25,209,030	87,856,082
Districts	94,517,947	47,106,853	141,624,800
Towns	7,712,222	3,674,081	11,386,303
Villages	6,401,393	3,413,617	9,815,010
Regional districts	2,159,084	14,719,438	16,878,522
Subtotals	173,437,698	94,123,019	267,560,717
Vancouver	169,958,768	.....	169,958,768
Totals	343,396,466	94,123,019	437,519,485

Debenture sales for all municipalities amount to $27,261,669 for the year 1970. This resulted in an increase of $4,888,364 to the total outstanding debenture debt of all municipalities for 1970, after giving effect to the retirement of debentures maturing during the year.

The percentage of current revenue expended to service debenture debt, excluding utilities, in cities and villages declined in 1970, and increased slightly in districts and the City of Vancouver. Figures for 1970 are shown below, along with the 1969 figures in parantheses:

	Per Cent
Cities	6.4 (7.0)
Vancouver	9.1 (8.9)
Districts	6.4 (6.3)
Towns	7.4 (7.4)
Villages	5.6 (6.0)

Debenture debt of utilities is serviced almost entirely by revenues derived by charges paid by consumer and by frontage taxes.

REGIONAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

In past years the Annual Report has dealt in some detail with the introduction and establishment of regional government and a review of the legislation under which regional districts have been developed. To avoid repetition it is sufficient to say that regional local government was introduced as a first in Canada by British Columbia in 1965 and now is gaining impetus in other provinces although none have attempted the Province-wide approach adopted in British Columbia.

In the early formative years of the regional districts in British Columbia little attention was paid in some quarters to their rapidly expanding powers and broadening areas of activity. The role of the regional district may not have been fully appreciated nor always given proper recognition by some Provincial agencies or for that matter by many Municipal Councils. This has now been largely overcome.

In an effort to clearly define the role of regional districts much of the Department's time and effort this past year has been devoted toward improving co-operation and liaison between the departments of government and the regional districts on the one hand and the regions and their member municipalities on the other. This is considered essential to the continuing success of a regional approach to local government.

Regional districts now are recognized as a viable force in the local government structure. Each fulfils a vital role as the local presence in matters of liaison and co-operation between regional needs and aspirations and the responsibilities of the various departments of the Provincial Government and in turn the municipalities. In keeping with this expanding role the governing legislation has been constantly reinforced and broadened, but always with care to ensure that there has been no loss of flexibility nor lessening of the ability of each Regional Board to develop its own priorities and service responsibilities within broad statutory guidelines.

The past year marked a further expansion of local government services undertaken by regional districts. It marked a coming to grips with the issues and problems of land use and environmental management as related to the responsibility of regional districts in the field of regional and community planning and the statutory responsibilities in this field of various Provincial agencies. Close scrutiny and examination of the role to be played in the future by regional districts in land-use and environmental management was a key issue in 1971, and will be under further review in 1972.

A large number of new functions were assumed by the 28 regional districts in 1971. Table 4 summarizes the 30 new functions assigned and Table 5 summarizes all functions undertaken to date. A number of regional districts assumed the function of refuse disposal which in most communities ideally lends itself to regional control. Twelve regions now provide this service and it is anticipated that other regional districts will be undertaking refuse-disposal programmes within the near future. Of special significance is the assumption of the powers and functions of the Boards of the Greater Vancouver Water District and the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District by an administration board consisting in large part of the Greater Vancouver Regional Board. In addition to progress on the proposed transportation function the Greater Vancouver Regional Board has received supplementary Letters Patent to assume the responsibilities and assets of the Fraser-Burrard Regional Parks District. The regional parks function is now exercised by nine regions.

A number of regional districts have undertaken to provide recreational facilities for greater community areas comprising one or more municipalities and neigh-

bouring nonmunicipal areas. A regional approach to recreation services ensures that the total benefiting area shares equitably in the cost.

The summary of functions of regional districts serves to illustrate the expanding range of services being undertaken and the variety of the types of services requested. Following some six years of operation, regional districts now provide in excess of 30 different services as functions on behalf of member areas. The trend toward the development of services through the medium of the regional district continues to grow. Many municipalities are now considering a regional approach in providing services and facilities for the greater community areas of which each is a part. In addition to the development of multimunicipal services many local community services in the nonmunicipal areas of the Province are being provided by regional districts either as a direct service or by contract with a neighbouring municipality under the administrative control and direction of the Regional Board.

In addition to the assumption of new functions or the broadening of the scope of existing functions to include additional participating member areas, many regional districts were granted supplementary Letters Patent for such purposes as the extension or revision of external or internal boundaries; amendments to alter the basis of cost sharing; and in a number of instances to accommodate the recovery of the cost of a function by requisition and levy on the taxable value of land only or improvements only. Other specific amendments by supplementary Letters Patent provided for the revision of board membership and structure and other similar procedural and corporate changes.

Several important legislative provisions directly affecting regional districts were passed at the 1971 Session of the Legislature. Included in these amendments is a provision whereby the area comprising an improvement district or a local area may be declared a specified service area and be thereafter under the administrative jurisdiction of the regional district. Another important amendment withdrew the application of regional district zoning and subdivision by-laws to land designated in a tree-farm licence or to land constituting a forest reserve. Important legislation was introduced governing land-use contracts; further discussion of this amendment is given in the environmental management section of this Report.

A number of specified service areas were established during 1971. Of the 16 areas created, four were established by the petition method and the remainder were created following a favourable vote of the property-owners concerned. Table 6 lists the specified areas established during the year and gives an indication of the scope of services now being extended by regional districts to nonmunicipal communities in this fashion. Prior to the introduction of regional government, nearly all community services in the nonmunicipal areas of the Province were provided by improvement districts administered by the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources, or improvement districts incorporated under the *Municipal Act,* or in a few instances by local areas established under the *Local Services Act;* the latter two agencies being administered by the Department of Municipal Affairs. Apart from the need of water, irrigation, and dyking works, all nonmunicipal communities are now turning to the regional district for the provision and financing of new projects.

Of the specified areas established during 1971, many would in the past have been formed as improvement districts or as local areas with the resulting duplication of administrative organization had the regional district not been available as the means of providing the service. A number of communities thus served are urban in character and in time will be either absorbed within the boundaries of adjacent municipalities or be separately incorporated as municipalities in their

own right. Others, more rural in character, or isolated, likely will retain their present nonmunicipal status. Two specified areas established early in the year were included within the newly incorporated District of Dufferin and subsequently dissolved; the services provided being assumed by the municipality.

A fundamental responsibility of regional districts is the planning function. This divides into two inter-related parts—on the one hand regional planning and the development of the regional plan and on the other, the undertaking of community planning services and the enactment of land-use control and other regulatory by-laws.

Each regional district has the statutory responsibility of preparing a regional plan. Much of our time during the past year, and likely to an even greater extent in the forthcoming year, will be directed to the encouragement of Regional Boards to prepare regional plans. It is felt that the community planning aspect of the planning function, which extends to the development of zoning and other land-use by-laws, cannot be initiated in an orderly fashion unless there is first an over-all regional plan. While a few regional districts have prepared regional plans and others are working toward this goal, the record has not been impressive considering the fact that this is a statutory responsibility of each Regional Board. We will continue in our efforts to encourage the early commencement on regional planning where it is lacking and to press for completion of the regional plan where preliminary work has started. To this end, we have and will in the future be making our planning staff available on a contract basis to the Regional Boards to assist them in undertaking regional planning work. A number of contracts have been entered into and it is anticipated that there will be a marked increase in 1972.

A series of one-day seminars sponsored by the Department were held during the year. While environmental management and related land use and planning matters were the main topics, many other facets of regional government received attention. Seven seminars in all were conducted in various regional centres, following a Province-wide keynote conference held in the spring in Victoria, involving all regional districts and the resource departments of Government. It is felt that the seminars were a success and served a very useful purpose in familiarizing those concerned with other points of view. A number of issues concerning relationships between Regional Boards and departments of Government were fully discussed. It is proposed to continue a similar seminar programme in 1972, with emphasis on municipal-regional relationships.

It is anticipated that the growth of regional services will accelerate in the future. It is expected that many municipal services over time will pass to the regional district to take advantage of the economies of scale, or where such a move is the logical answer to service problems that extend beyond municipal boundaries. For many services, the Regional Board merely consolidates and co-ordinates services previously provided independently by one or more municipalities. In all instances a request for a service at the regional level must be initiated by the member area or areas of the regional district that is or are to benefit.

The over-all growth of regional districts is reflected in the fact that there has been an increase of approximately 50 per cent in the level of expenditure over 1970. This increase is largely attributable to new function, which in many instances represent merely a transfer of municipal services to regional jurisdiction, and to the provision of new services in nonmunicipal areas. To assist in meeting administration expenses, an annual grant of $6,000 is made to each regional district by the Province. In addition, each is provided with an annual grant calculated at 15 cents *per capita*

with a minimum of $5,000 and a maximum of $25,000, to assist in developing an environmental management programme.

To meet increasing demand the Department produced a new booklet outlining the regional district concept. This was prepared in time for the fall Union of British Columbia Municipalities convention, and has enjoyed wide acceptance in both the local government and in the private field. A second and third printing were found to be necessary. The contents will be reviewed in 1972, and a new edition published if the demand warrants.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The emphasis last year in environmental management was directed to the encouragement of the development of regional plans by regional district Boards. While it is gratifying to note that seven Regional Boards have now adopted regional plans and seven others are nearing this stage, there are still a few Boards who have not significantly moved toward the development of a regional plan. The Department currently is reviewing the state of development of regional plans with the aim of formulating a programme of encouragement and assistance. We are endeavouring to direct Regional Boards toward a programme of phased development of the regional plan and are suggesting that in its first phase the plan formulate simply a statement of principles directing where settlement should go or expand; where low density areas should be maintained; where a conflict in uses may be minimized; where there is anticipation of land recreation needs; and in the public interest where land should be left in its present state. The aim of a phased regional plan programme is to enable the Regional Board to evolve a flexible on-going development framework for the future. Toward this end we are concentrating on the retrieval of information that is an essential input to the plan. One of the problems that is being met by the regional districts and which may not readily be evident, is in many instances the lack of suitable mapping. We are endeavouring to cope with this problem and are encouraging the development of various map bases.

The *Municipal Act* has been amended to allow for a new approach in land-use regulation by contract rather than by permit. The land-use contract allows a municipality, or a regional district in the electoral areas, to waive the usual process of zoning and land-use controls where they are not sufficiently flexible in a particular situation. Generally speaking, it would apply in cases where there is a complex change of urban land use such as in the commercial area of a city or large development or subdivision of land on the outskirts of a community or where there are particular problems where the hard and fast rules of zoning are inadequate. Essentially it allows for flexibility in approach to land use and development. The legislation gives authority to consider greater efficiency and quality, the impact of a development on future or present public costs, the betterment of the environment, fulfilment of community goals and the provision of necessary public space.

Participation on the Technical Planning Committees of the regional districts has continued to be an important staff responsibility. The Technical Planning Committees are continuing to prove to be a very satisfactory means of communication between the regional districts, the various departments of Government, and the municipalities. The availability of expertise assembled in the Technical Planning Committees is proving of invaluable assistance to both the Provincial and local governments. We have continued our participation in the technical subcommittee of the Environment and Land Use Committee.

During the year a community planning area was established under the *Local Services Act* and regulations passed for the area around Chetwynd in anticipation of a large coal-mining operation south of the community. Another community planning area was established in the Okanagan where development was imminent. The *Local Services Act* still proves to be essential as a means of establishing interim land-use controls until such time as the Regional Board having jurisdiction is able to develop and administer its own land-use by-laws.

Several community planning areas were transferred to regional districts during the year. The community planning area at Fort Nelson has been transferred to

the jurisdiction of the new Village of Fort Nelson. Three community planning areas continue to be administered directly by the Department; these are Community Planning Area 23 at Shawnigan Lake in the Cowichan Valley Regional District, Community Planning Area 26 at Chetwynd, and Community Planning Area 27 in the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District (Rattlesnake). It is anticipated that Community Planning Area 26 will be transferred shortly to the jurisdiction of the Peace River-Liard Regional District.

Upon request, last year we undertook planning projects under contract for a number of Regional Boards. Seven contracts were entered into—for the most part centring on the development of regional plans. A number of similar contracts are in the process of negotiation. Paralleling the guidelines for subdivision approval, a base zoning by-law has been prepared for the use of smaller municipalities and Regional Boards in electoral areas. This model by-law includes all essential regulations and may be easily adapted for the particular needs of a community.

An important amendment last year to the *Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act* gave the Department the ministerial responsibility for the approval of land-use amendments to the official regional plan in the flood plain of the Fraser Valley. This was a development of the agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia, which was entered into in 1968 for a plan of flood-control in the Fraser Valley.

The *Highways (Scenic Improvement) Act, 1968* is continuing to be an effective device in improving the scenic attractiveness and appearance of highways. Table 7 illustrates the highways designated under the Act, listed by regional districts.

HOUSING, LAND ASSEMBLY, AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC HOUSING

The activity in this period has followed requests from municipalities for aid in the provision of public housing, gaining strength and impetus as the year progressed. There has been a greater demand for information from this Department, particularly related to proposals which do not follow the historical pattern of development; there is greater interest in providing public housing in smaller groups of buildings more widely distributed throughout communities. The results of this approach would satisfy sociological and psychological attitudes, but require great care to avoid larger costs in construction of buildings and acquisition of land. The Department has striven to maintain a practical and economical balance in discussing such proposals.

Brief information papers have been made available upon request, and a booklet prepared which outlines the several methods of housing development, both by private and public enterprise.

The style of request for information reflects the interest and concern of private citizens as well as public officials in adequate accommodation in a controlled and sensibly planned environment, with concepts of development related to people. This is exemplified in a programme in Saanich, where accommodation designed to fit the needs of physically handicapped persons will be provided, and again in Penticton where it is planned that several forms of aid may be co-ordinated to provide a variety of housing and services for senior citizens.

The Greater Vancouver Regional District has been empowered to undertake the function of public housing, as if it were a municipality, and to assist in its provision on a regional basis. Careful selection of building-sites and housing groupings in co-operation with the member municipalities and co-ordination with the construction industry will result in a significant increase in the inventory of homes for families of low income.

Municipality	Units of Housing			
	Completed or Under Contract	Approved Project	Planned Project	Total
Alert Bay	.....	.....	16	16
Burnaby	431	.....	150	581
Chetwynd	.....	16	.....	16
Dawson Creek	50	.....	.....	50
Langley	.....	53	.....	53
New Westminster	101	.....	.....	101
Penticton	.....	.....	140	140
Port Alberni	.....	23	.....	23
Prince George	50	.....	70	120
Prince Rupert	134	.....	.....	134
Saanich	116	139	.....	255
Surrey	248	.....	100	348
Vancouver	2,382	625	144	3,151
Victoria	184	.....	.....	184
Totals	3,696	856	620	5,172

LAND ASSEMBLY

The only new project in the residential land development programme is at the District of Mackenzie, where approximately 125 acres of municipal land will be developed in two phases. Very few municipalities have attempted to implement the benefits of aid in land development to provide residential lots at advantageous prices.

Through the establishment of development areas, utilization of the land-use contract technique, and the judicious employment of aid in developing lots on municipal land, municipalities may achieve greater satisfaction of community aims.

The use of this programme is related, of course, to the demand and supply of such property, and in many municipalities there is a shortage of land in municipal control. The land development programme is intended to be self-liquidating as costs are recovered through the sale of individual lots. As a municipality may contract with the Provincial and Federal partnership to do the work associated with the installation of services, there is an opportunity for local employment which may be of benefit to the community.

A summary in this field follows:

Municipality	Residential Lots			
	Provided	Approved	Planned	Total
Courtenay	135	.....	.....	135
Duncan	157	.....	.....	157
Kimberley	50	.....	.....	50
Ladysmith	93	.....	.....	93
Masset	103	.....	.....	103
Mackenzie	.....	219	*48 acres	219
Prince George	177	.....	.....	177
Prince Rupert	185	.....	.....	185
Saanich	132	.....	.....	132
Sparwood	216	.....	.....	216
Trail	480	.....	.....	480
Totals	1,728	219	.....	1,947

District of North Vancouver, 740-acre land bank.
City of Prince George, 227-acre land bank.
* District of Mackenzie, 48 acres to be developed as Phase II.

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

Basically, projects of urban redevelopment are difficult to promote, as the Federal restriction of funding of this work is still effective. However, three programmes have received approval, two in Vancouver and one in Victoria. In particular, an extended programme of assistance in rehabilitation of properties in the Strathcona area of Vancouver will move forward with funds provided by the Provincial and Federal Governments and the City of Vancouver. In Victoria, the specific purpose of assistance is to acquire a property on the shores of the Inner Harbour and remove an activity which is deleterious to the beauty and public use of the core of the Capital.

TABLES AND CHARTS

TABLE 1—MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY REVISIONS, 1971

Municipality	Area (Acres)			Population		
	Before	Added	After	Before	Added	After
Cities						
Courtenay	1,919.10	2.94	1,922.04	5,861	3	5,864
Cranbrook	2,513.50	568.02	3,081.52	8,249	1,188	9,437
Fernie	1,228.52	543.53	1,772.05	2,786	303	3,089
Fernie (second)	1,772.05	205.51	1,977.56	3,089	248	3,337
Grand Forks	2,439.23	92.39	2,531.62	2,769	185	2,954
Prince George	11,668.37	459.82	12,128.19	25,696	9	25,705
Vernon	3,376.98	16.30	3,393.28	11,569	2	11,571
Districts						
Oak Bay	2,883.83	718.40	3,602.23	18,123	*Nil*	18,123
Port Hardy	9,051.00	245.60	9,296.60	1,262	(1)	———
Terrace (reduction)	5,302.00	—4.50	5,297.50	8,637	*Nil*	8,637
Towns						
Ladysmith	2,204.00	73.14	2,277.14	3,410	10	3,420
Quesnel	3,457.90	10.79	3,468.69	6,077	*Nil*	6,077
Villages						
Alert Bay	563.23	96.71	659.94	795	*Nil*	795
Chetwynd	972.59	64.90	1,037.49	1,368	16	1,384
Fort Nelson	2,000.00	12.34	2,012.34	2,413	*Nil*	2,413
Oliver	540.00	13.54	553.54	1,563	(1)	———
Pouce Coupe	143.61	23.06	166.67	602	39	641
Princeton	592.89	640.09	1,232.98	2,151	8	2,159
Princeton (second)	1,232.98	23.93	1,256.91	2,159	*Nil*	2,159
Tofino	852.50	106.03	958.53	477	14	491

1 Figures not available at time of printing.
Source of base population figures is the 1966 Census.

TABLE 2—PERCENTAGE TAX COLLECTIONS

	Percentage of Current Levy Collected	Total Collections as a Percentage of Current Levy	Outstanding Taxes as a Percentage of Current Levy
Cities (Except Vancouver)			
1939	81.10	99.10	40.16
1946	94.13	100.46	7.85
1966	96.28	100.40	5.12
1967	96.61	100.30	4.57
1968	96.65	100.20	4.44
1969	96.82	100.32	4.15
1970	99.46	99.69	4.64
Vancouver			
1939	91.00	103.10	30.06
1946	95.74	100.57	5.90
1966	96.03	100.20	5.80
1967	96.36	100.15	5.04
1968	95.67	98.87	5.75
1969	96.11	99.96	5.22
1970	95.80	99.12	5.87
Districts			
1939	77.60	95.80	34.81
1946	92.32	99.28	9.45
1966	96.51	100.67	4.64
1967	96.69	100.17	4.22
1968	97.00	100.29	3.90
1969	96.85	100.08	3.95
1970	96.37	99.48	4.54
Towns			
1958	89.55	97.06	13.62
1959	88.69	98.00	15.18
1966	92.81	98.90	10.16
1967	93.21	99.75	9.84
1968	93.98	100.20	9.06
1969	93.45	99.46	9.08
1970	93.56	99.36	9.35
Villages			
1939	76.50	98.30	38.71
1946	92.45	99.90	11.90
1966	95.21	99.08	6.48
1967	95.64	100.07	6.16
1968	95.45	99.97	6.15
1969	95.70	100.27	6.39
1970	94.85	100.72	7.00

TABLE 3—TRENDS IN FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT COMPARED TO POPULATION AND INCOME EXPRESSED AS INDEXES

Year	Population	Total Revenue (Excluding Utilities)	Building Permits	Debenture Debt	Maximum Values Taxable	Total B.C. Personal Income
1960	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1961	99.60	106.77	106.05	101.40	104.14	101.01
1962	104.49	113.12	121.16	102.13	114.59	107.43
1963	106.77	120.99	138.37	109.21	115.63	115.57
1964	110.26	129.84	184.18	111.14	119.06	125.90
1965	114.16	148.05	215.89	115.90	127.08	141.10
1966	116.18	167.23	220.38	126.79	137.14	160.21
1967	121.95	193.15	267.54	129.27	151.11	176.39
1968	126.63	221.57	286.06	129.24	163.39	191.25
1969	132.48	250.25	335.88	132.45	182.08	216.99
1970	137.79	285.03	291.24	133.95	200.02	234.61

TABLE 4—FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO REGIONAL DISTRICTS DURING 1971

(Unless otherwise indicated, all member areas of the regional district participate in the function.)

Alberni-Clayoquot — Senior citizens' housing (Port Alberni, Tofino, Cherry Creek, and Electoral Area D).

Capital — Ice arena and recreation complex (Colwood and Langford Electoral Areas).

Cariboo—Refuse disposal (all electoral areas).

Central Fraser Valley—Swimming-pool (Matsqui, Sumas, and Abbotsford).

Central Okanagan—
- Electoral Area A added as participant in refuse-disposal function.
- Control of nuisances and unsightly premises (all electoral areas).
- Rutland swimming-pool (Electoral Area C and defined part of I).

Columbia Shuswap—Ambulance service (Golden and Electoral Area A).

Comox-Strathcona—
- Recreation complex (Campbell River and Electoral Areas D, E, and F).
- Exhibition park and recreation complex (Courtenay, Comox, Cumberland, and Electoral Areas B and C).
- Regional parks (all member areas except Cumberland).
- Fireworks regulation.

Cowichan Valley—Ambulance service (Duncan, North Cowichan, and Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, and E).

Fraser-Fort George—Community services (Electoral Areas A, C, D, and F).

Greater Vancouver—Public housing.

Kootenay Boundary—
- Community and recreation services (Fruitvale, Montrose, and Electoral Area A).
- Recreation programmes.

Nanaimo—
- Refuse disposal (Nanaimo Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, and G).
- Control of nuisances and unsightly premises (all electoral areas).
- Ambulance service (Nanaimo, Electoral Areas B, C, D, E, F, and G, and defined part of A).

North Okanagan—
- Refuse disposal (Lumby and Electoral Area D).
- Senior citizens' housing (Enderby and Electoral Area F).
- Noxious insect control (all electoral areas).

Okanagan-Similkameen—Community centre (Osoyoos and Electoral Area A).

Peace River-Liard—
- Recreation and community centre (Fort Nelson and defined part of Electoral Area A).
- Ice arena (Chetwynd and defined part of Electoral Area E).

Sunshine Coast — Public lighting (Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, and F).

Thompson Nicola—
- Mosquito control (Kamloops, Chase, Logan Lake, Valleyview, and Electoral Areas F, G, J, and L).
- Refuse disposal (all electoral areas).

TABLE 5—REGIONAL DISTRICT FUNCTIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1971

	Alberni-Clayoquot	Bulkley-Nechako	Capital	Cariboo	Central Fraser Valley	Central Kootenay	Central Okanagan	Columbia-Shuswap	Comox-Strathcona	Cowichan Valley	Dewdney-Alouette	East Kootenay	Fraser-Cheam	Fraser-Fort George	Greater Vancouver	Kitimat-Stikine	Kootenay Boundary	Mount Waddington	Nanaimo	North Okanagan	Ocean Falls	Okanagan-Similkameen	Peace River-Liard	Powell River	Skeena A	Squamish-Lillooet	Sunshine Coast	Thompson-Nicola
Regional planning[1]																												
Community planning[1]																												
Building inspection[1]																												
Contract services[1]																												
Local works and services[1]																												
Grants-in-aid[1]																												
Ambulance						P			P	P		P		×			P		P	P				×				
Airport facilities										P																		
Air pollution control	×													×	×													
Bus transit and transportation																			P									
Civil Defence					×																							
Control of gatherings	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Public housing	P								×						X		P											
Firearms control			P			×			P	P								P						×		P		×
Fireworks control	×		P			×			×	P								P						×		P		×
Health regulation										P				×														
Home nursing												P																
Library services																							×					
Nuisance control	P		P				P		P					P					P									
Okanagan Basin Water Board							×													×		×						
Pest control						P	×										P			P		×						P
Recreation facilities			P		P	P	P	P	P	P				P						P		P	P					
Recreation programme					P	×		P	P								×	×										
Refuse disposal	×			P		P	P					P		P			P			P		P		P			×	P
Regional parks	×		P			×		P	P			×		×				×						×				
Sewers			×		P												P											
Soil removal	×						P												P			P					P	
Urban renewal												P																
Water									P																		P	
Public lighting																											P	

[1] Assigned by statute to all Regional Districts.

×=indicates function. P=indicates application of function in part of regional district only.

NOTE—Functions are described in detail in the publication *Statistics Relating to Regional and Municipal Governments in British Columbia.*

TABLE 6—REGIONAL DISTRICT SPECIFIED SERVICE AREAS ESTABLISHED DURING 1971

Capital—
Fire protection (North Pender Island).
Community park (View Royal).

Cariboo — Fire protection (100 Mile House area).

Central Okanagan—Street lighting (Casa Loma).

Comox-Strathcona—
Street lighting (Quathiaski Cove).
Refuse disposal (Cortes Island).

Cowichan Valley—Sewers (Cowichan Bay).

East Kootenay—Street lighting (West Fernie).

Fraser Cheam—
Fire protection (Yale).
Street lighting (Yale).

Mount Waddington—Street lighting (Sointula).

North Okanagan — Refuse disposal (Mabel Lake).

Okanagan-Similkameen—
Fire protection (Penticton area).
Refuse disposal (Osoyoos area).

Thompson-Nicola—
Street lighting (Powers addition).*
Fire protection (Powers addition).*

* Since included within the District of Dufferin, incorporated April 23, 1971.

TABLE 7—HIGHWAYS (SCENIC IMPROVEMENT) ACT, 1968
(Highways designated under above Act.)

Regional District	All Highways in Municipality	Certain Highways in Municipality	All Highways in Regional District Outside of Municipalities	Certain Highways in Regional District Outside of Municipalities
Alberni-Clayoquot			×	
City—Port Alberni	×			
Bulkley-Nechako				×
Village—Vanderhoof		×		
Capital				×
Districts—				
Esquimalt	×			
North Saanich		×		
Saanich		×		
Cariboo				×
Town—Quesnel		×		
Village—100 Mile House	×			
Central Fraser Valley			×	
City—Langley	×			
Districts—				
Langley	×			
Matsqui	×			
Central Kootenay			×	
City—Nelson	×			
Towns—				
Creston	×			
Kinnaird	×			
Columbia-Shuswap—				
District—Salmon Arm	×			
Comox-Strathcona			×	
City—Courtenay	×			
District—Campbell River	×			
Town—Comox	×			
Village—Cumberland	×			
Cowichan Valley				×
District—North Cowichan	×			
East Kootenay				×
City—Kimberley	×			
District—Sparwood	×			
Fraser-Fort George				×

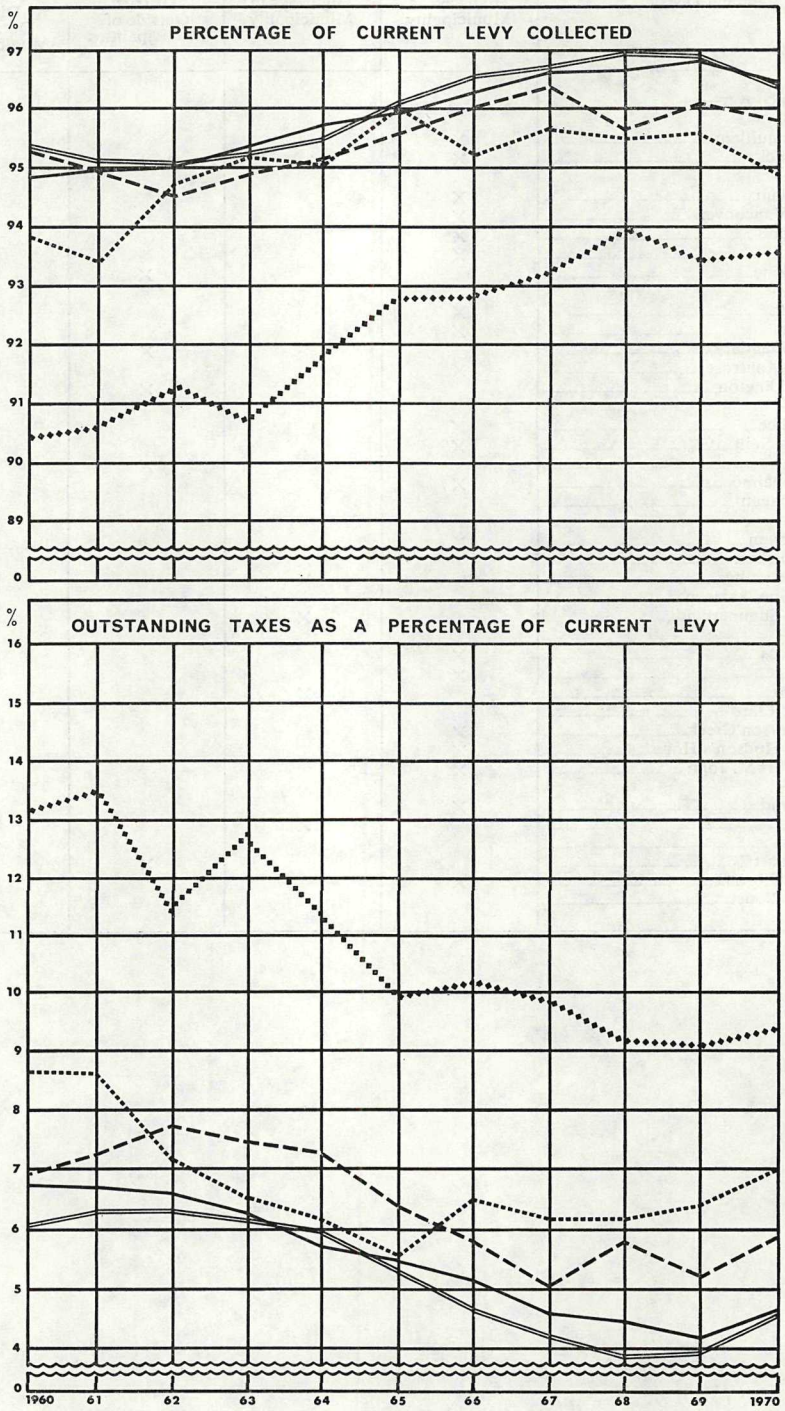
Regional District	All Highways in Municipality	Certain Highways in Municipality	All Highways in Regional District Outside of Municipalities	Certain Highways in Regional District Outside of Municipalities
Greater Vancouver—				
Cities—				
Port Coquitlam	×			
Whiterock	×			
Districts—				
Coquitlam	×			
North Vancouver	×			
Richmond	×			
Surrey	×			
Kitimat-Stikine			×	
Districts—				
Kitimat	×			
Terrace	×			
Kootenay Boundary			×	
Village—Montrose	×			
Mount Waddington			×	
Villages—				
Port Alice	×			
Port McNeill	×			
Nanaimo			×	
City—Nanaimo	×			
North Okanagan				×
Districts—				
Coldstream	×			
Spallumcheen		×		
Village—Lumby		×		
Okanagan-Similkameen				×
District—Summerland		×		
Villages—				
Keremeos	×			
Oliver	×			
Osoyoos		×		
Peace River-Liard				×
City—Dawson Creek	×			
District—Hudson's Hope	×			
Town—Fort St. John	×			
Villages—				
Chetwynd	×			
Taylor		×		
Skeena A				×
Sunshine Coast			×	
Village—Gibsons	×			
Squamish-Lillooet				×

PERCENTAGE TAX COLLECTIONS

CHART 1

LEGEND

Cities — Villages
Districts — Vancouver
Towns

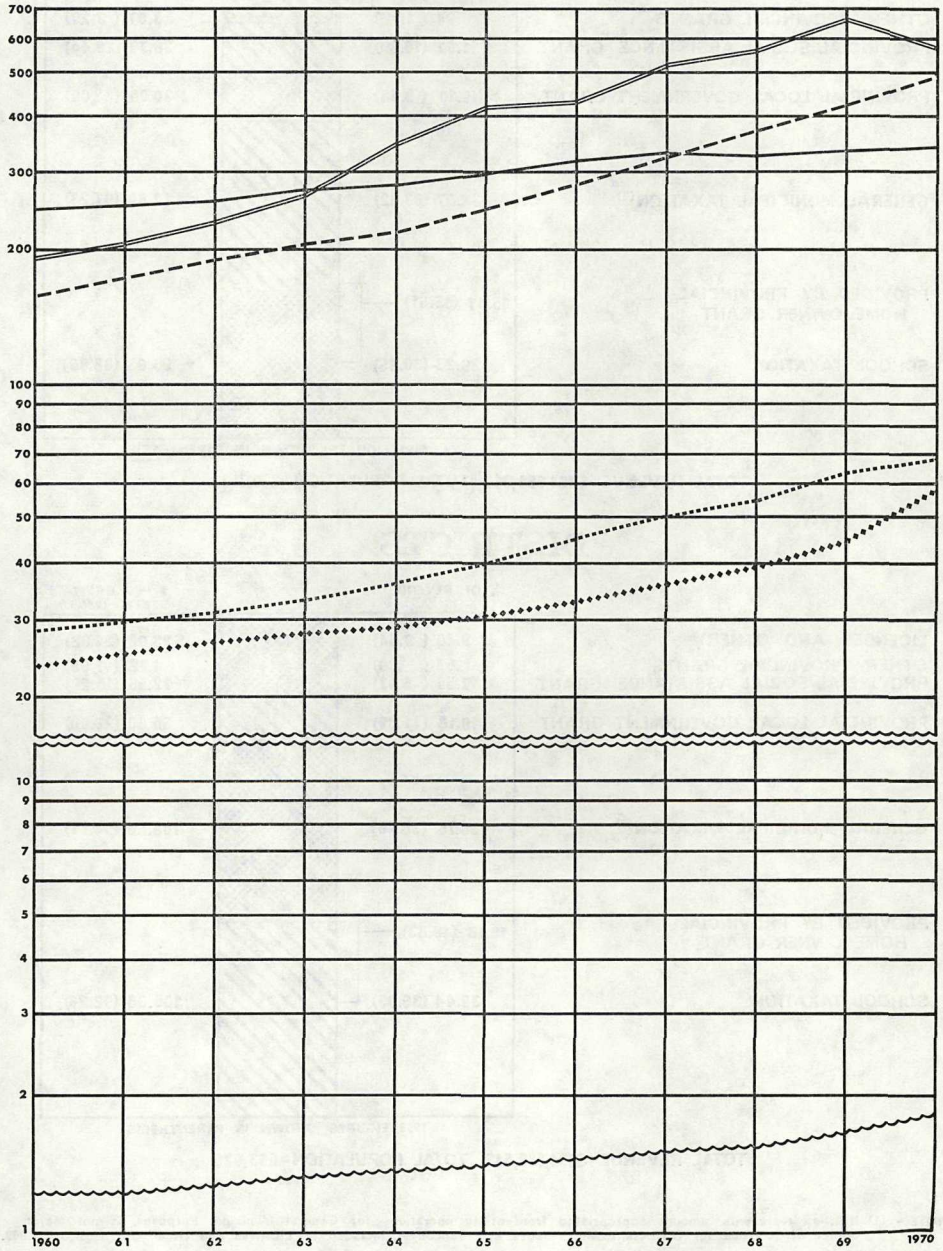


TRENDS IN FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT COMPARED TO POPULATION AND INCOME

CHART 2

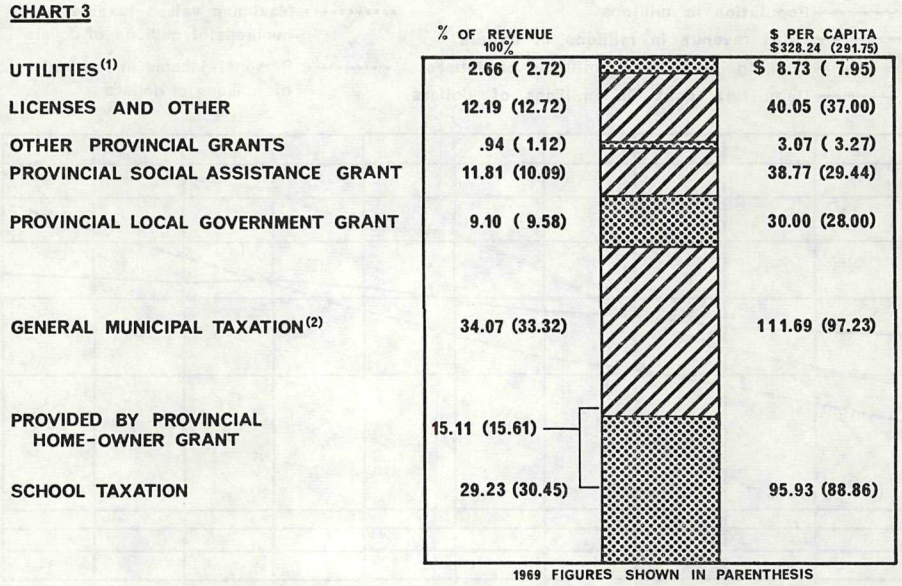
LEGEND

- Population in millions
- Total revenue in millions of dollars
- Building permits in millions of dollars
- Debenture debt in millions of dollars
- Maximum values taxable in hundreds of millions of dollars
- Personal income in hundreds of millions of dollars



MUNICIPAL REVENUES
BY MAJOR SOURCE 1970
CITIES (EXCLUDING VANCOUVER)

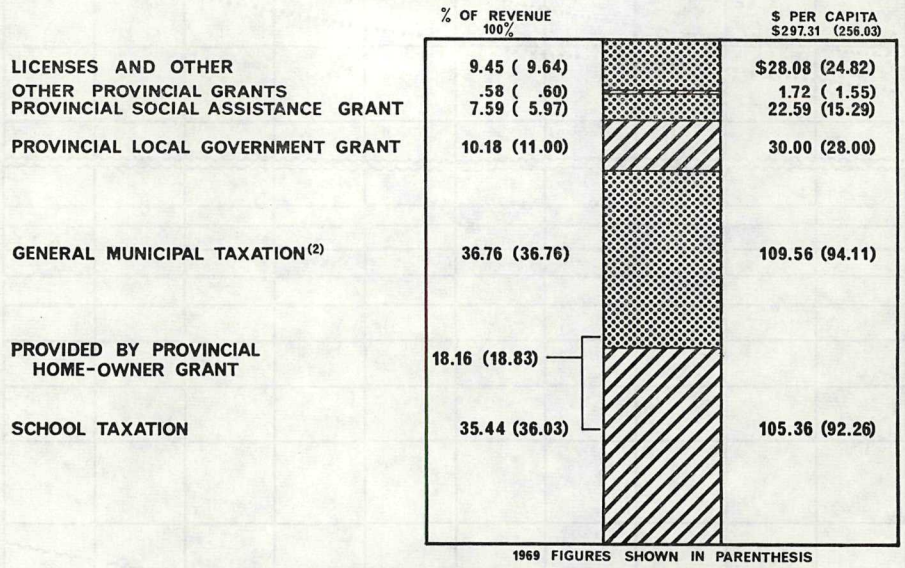
CHART 3



1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL REVENUE-$124,661,317 TOTAL POPULATION-379,781

DISTRICTS



1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

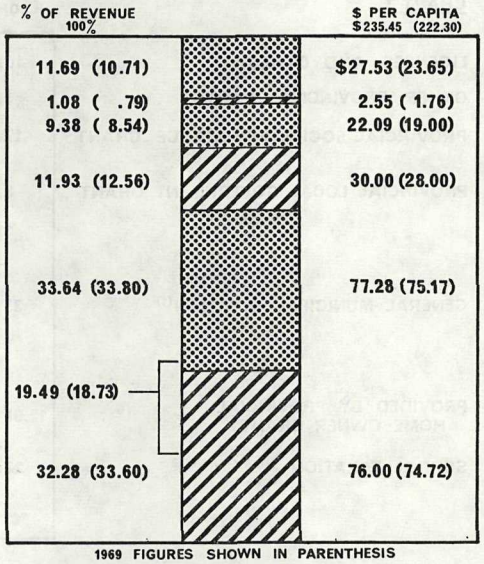
TOTAL REVENUE-$194,389,513 TOTAL POPULATION-653,820

NOTE:- (1) Utilities represents amount appropriated from utility operations for General Municipal Purposes, is not Major Source of Revenue for Districts, Towns, Villages and Vancouver, included in 'Licenses and Other' for 1968 and 1969.

(2) General Municipal Taxation includes Ad Valorem Tax, Business Tax, Sewer and Water Frontage Tax and Special Assessments.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES
BY MAJOR SOURCE 1970
TOWNS

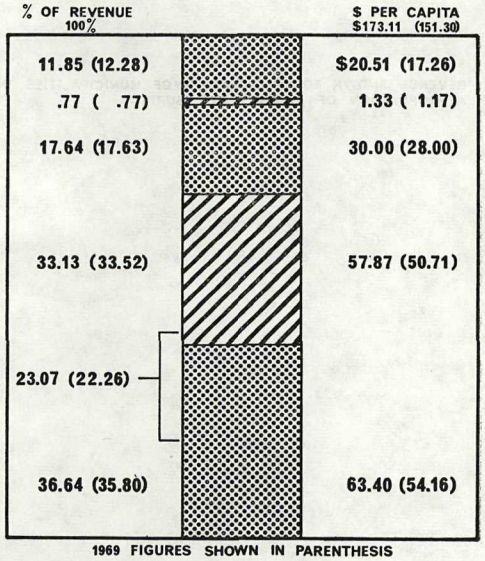
CHART 3



1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL REVENUE-$12,409,225 TOTAL POPULATION-52,704

VILLAGES



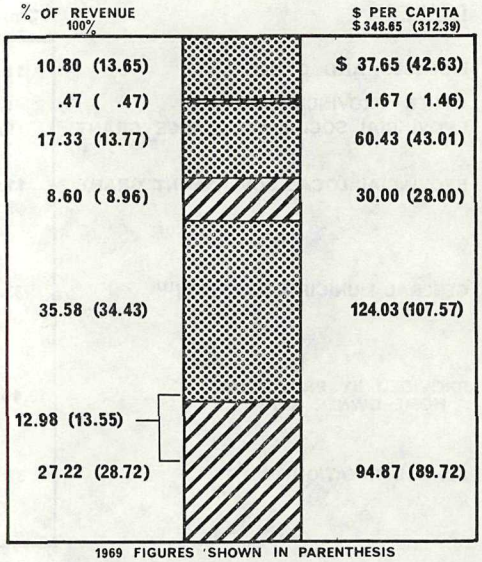
1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL REVENUE-$9,572,767 TOTAL POPULATION-55,297

NOTE:- (1) General Municipal Taxation includes Ad Valorem Tax, Business Tax, Sewer and Water Frontage Tax and Special Assessments.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES
BY MAJOR SOURCE 1970
VANCOUVER

CHART 3



1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL REVENUE-$143,080,391 TOTAL POPULATION-410,375

NOTE:- (1) General Municipal Taxation includes Ad Valorem Tax, Business Tax, Sewer and Water Frontage Tax and Special Assessments.

REVENUE SHOWN FOR ALL CLASSES OF MUNICIPALITIES INCLUDING VANCOUVER DOES NOT INCLUDE APPROPRIATION OF PRIOR YEARS SURPLUS.

REVENUE EXPENDITURES
BY MAJOR FUNCTION 1970
CITIES (EXCLUDING VANCOUVER)

CHART 4

	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $332.07 (294.73)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	5.81 (6.05)	$19.30 (17.82)
FIRE	4.27 (4.32)	14.16 (12.73)
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	6.06 (6.05)	20.12 (17.82)
OTHER PROTECTION	1.79 (2.06)	5.95 (6.07)
PUBLIC WORKS	6.29 (7.05)	20.90 (20.77)
SANITATION AND WASTE REMOVAL	3.89 (3.82)	12.94 (11.25)
SOCIAL WELFARE	16.77 (14.06)	55.67 (41.42)
EDUCATION	29.03 (30.28)	96.38 (89.19)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	6.82 (7.37)	22.64 (21.69)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM REVENUE	5.50 (5.94)	18.27 (17.50)
OTHER	13.77 (13.00)	45.74 (38.47)

1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - $126,114,745 TOTAL POPULATION - 379,781

DISTRICTS

	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $303.44 (260.43)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	5.64 (5.84)	$17.10 (15.22)
FIRE	3.32 (3.33)	10.08 (8.69)
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	4.89 (4.91)	14.85 (12.78)
OTHER PROTECTION	1.64 (1.67)	4.98 (4.35)
PUBLIC WORKS	6.56 (7.37)	19.91 (19.19)
SANITATION AND WASTE REMOVAL	2.70 (2.71)	8.19 (7.07)
SOCIAL WELFARE	12.96 (10.39)	39.33 (27.07)
EDUCATION	34.80 (35.49)	105.58 (92.42)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	6.75 (6.91)	20.47 (18.01)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM REVENUE	7.40 (8.68)	22.46 (22.62)
OTHER	13.34 (12.70)	40.49 (33.01)

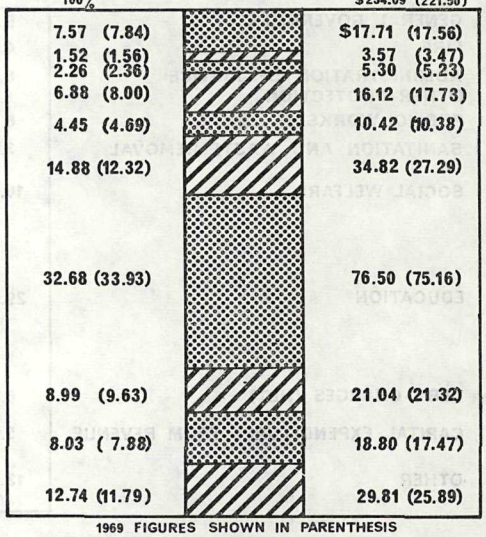
1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - $198,398,368 TOTAL POPULATION - 653,820

NOTE:- Expenditures for Health included in 'Other'.

REVENUE EXPENDITURES
BY MAJOR FUNCTION 1970
TOWNS

CHART 4

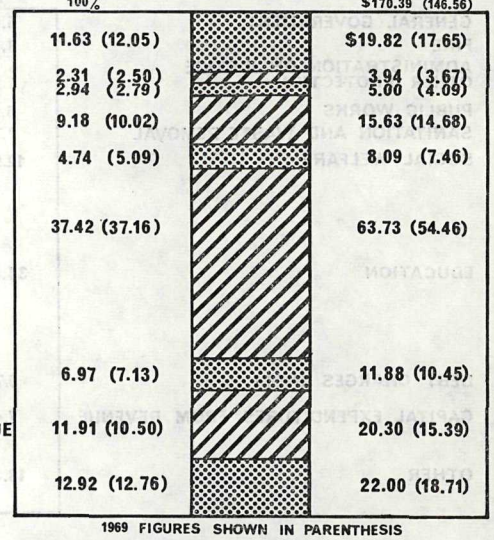


	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $234.09 (221.50)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	7.57 (7.84)	$17.71 (17.56)
FIRE	1.52 (1.56)	3.57 (3.47)
OTHER PROTECTIONS	2.26 (2.36)	5.30 (5.23)
PUBLIC WORKS	6.88 (8.00)	16.12 (17.73)
SANITATION & WASTE REMOVAL	4.45 (4.69)	10.42 (10.38)
SOCIAL WELFARE	14.88 (12.32)	34.82 (27.29)
EDUCATION	32.68 (33.93)	76.50 (75.16)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	8.99 (9.63)	21.04 (21.32)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE	8.03 (7.88)	18.80 (17.47)
OTHER	12.74 (11.79)	29.81 (25.89)

1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - $12,337,857 TOTAL POPULATION - 52,704

VILLAGES



	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $170.39 (146.56)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	11.63 (12.05)	$19.82 (17.65)
FIRE	2.31 (2.50)	3.94 (3.67)
OTHER PROTECTIONS	2.94 (2.79)	5.00 (4.09)
PUBLIC WORKS	9.18 (10.02)	15.63 (14.68)
SANITATION & WASTE REMOVAL	4.74 (5.09)	8.09 (7.46)
EDUCATION	37.42 (37.16)	63.73 (54.46)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	6.97 (7.13)	11.88 (10.45)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE	11.91 (10.50)	20.30 (15.39)
OTHER	12.92 (12.76)	22.00 (18.71)

1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - $ 9,422,533 TOTAL POPULATION - 55,297

NOTE:- Expenditures for Health included in 'Other'.

REVENUE EXPENDITURES
BY MAJOR FUNCTION 1970
VANCOUVER

CHART 4

	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $360.38 (330.76)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	3.21 (3.23)	$11.57 (10.69)
FIRE	5.70 (5.70)	20.54 (18.85)
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	8.91 (9.40)	32.12 (31.11)
OTHER PROTECTION	2.60 (1.97)	9.36 (6.53)
PUBLIC WORKS	2.30 (2.65)	8.30 (8.77)
SAN'TATION AND WASTE REMOVAL	3.09 (3.12)	11.14 (10.33)
SOCIAL WELFARE	21.98 (17.08)	79.19 (56.52)
EDUCATION	26.23 (26.97)	94.51 (89.22)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	9.07 (8.55)	32.69 (28.29)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM REVENUE	3.03 (6.27)	10.93 (20.75)
OTHER	13.88 (15.06)	50.03 (49.70)

1969 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - $147,891,070 TOTAL POPULATION - 410,375

NOTE:- Expenditures for Health included in 'Other'.

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