PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

REPORT

for the

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

1972

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1973

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, 1972.

JAMES G. LORIMER
Minister of Municipal Affairs

Victoria, British Columbia, February 16, 1973.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 15, 1973.

The Honourable James G. Lorimer,
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, 1972.

This Report contains a 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.

W. K. SMITH, F.C.I.S.
Deputy Minister

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DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE HONOURABLE JAMES G. LORIMER,
Minister of Municipal Affairs.

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Public Housing

J. T. WILLIAMS, R.I.(B.C.), *Administrative Officer.*

Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs, 1972

REVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Municipalities have continued to meet the demand for the expansion of existing local services and the provision of new services. Sewer collection and treatment facilities and water services have been extended to meet the needs of urban areas and the construction of community buildings, particularly recreational structures, has increased substantially. If the trend toward more available leisure time continues, people will be looking to local government to provide additional facilities.

Revenues available to municipal councils and regional boards for a variety of purposes have increased substantially over the past several years. For the period under review, gross revenues of municipalities and regions were in excess of $580,000,000, an increase of $120,000,000 over the available revenues in 1969. There has been a corresponding increase in the amounts held in reserve and surplus accounts which at the end of 1971 amounted to $133,000,000, an increase of approximately $30,000,000 over the amounts held in the previous year.

In 1970 the Municipal Finance Authority was established under the *Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia Act* to finance local sewer and water and pollution-control projects. Three debenture issues in a total amount of $23,597,295 were sold on the Canadian and European markets by the Authority at very attractive interest rates and the funds were distributed to participating regional districts and member municipalities. Documentation to support the issues consisted of 26 regional district by-laws and 39 municipal by-laws which were approved and adopted, and 50 regional district agreements and 58 municipal agreements which were executed and certified. Financial and other statistical information has been prepared in the Department to assist the Authority in the provision of material to support the debenture issues on the market. Assistance has also been given in the preparation of draft by-laws.

Departmental representatives travelled extensively throughout the Province to attend committee, council, and regional board meetings and to complete inspections in 152 municipalities and improvement districts and 28 regional districts. Of the total of 412 visits, 229 were made for general, financial, and administrative purposes and 183 were made by our planning staff to attend Technical Planning Committee meetings and to carry out various planning duties such as contract planning to either municipalities or regional districts. Administrative and budgetary practices are reviewed at the time of inspections, 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.

A system of reporting local government financial activity in accordance with the publication *A Financial Information System for Municipalities* has now been in operation since January 1, 1971, and the Department has had an opportunity of reviewing the financial data submitted for the fiscal year 1971 and published in the 1971 edition of *Municipal Statistics*. The information under this system now provides more concise detail on the financial activities of the municipalities and regional districts, increasing its value to councils and others involved in the analysis of financial data.

The Department is continuing to emphasize the importance of centralizing electronic data processing facilities for municipalities and regional districts. There is a continuing increase in the use of individual facilities and service bureaux, with total annual costs expected to reach $1,400,000 within three years. Present trends indicate the result will be a multiplicity of equipment, forms, and programmes, with the prospect of continuing increases in costs. An essential initial step toward standardization of procedures and equipment and the control of costs is the development of the *Standard Forms and Procedures Manual.* Copies of the manual to date have been distributed by a study committee to 15 municipalities for review and comment.

Further standardization is being considered in extending to all municipalities the assessment and property taxation services now provided to villages and rural areas by the Provincial Data Processing Centre. This would centralize the source of information and reduce municipal costs. It is known that certain inequalities occur under the present assessment system which are attributable to the numerous assessment jurisdictions. It is believed that the assessment function could be more effectively and more equitably performed on a regional basis and studies are continuing in this area. This would provide uniform assessment for all municipalities, and assessment information on a common programme would be readily available for use in determining the application of various grants and cost-sharing programmes such as regional district cost-sharing, regional hospital district grants, home-owner grants, grants in lieu of taxes, health services, parks, and recreational grants.

The annual edition of *Municipal Statistics* is an important source of information to investment houses, financial institutions, and others, and distribution of the publication is made as early in the year as possible. *Municipal Statistics* includes some 36 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.

It is interesting to note that of the 143 municipalities presently incorporated in British Columbia, a total of 127 participated during the 1971/72 licence-year in the Municipal Commercial Vehicle Licensing Programme administered by the Department on behalf of the municipalities. Revenue derived from licence-plate sales during 1971/72 was $783,081, which, after payment of incidental expenses, was distributed to the participating municipalities on a *per capita* basis. A total of 67,196 municipal commercial-vehicle plates was sold during the year under review and 71,130 exempt plates were issued.

Under the provisions of the *Municipal Act,* all village and town by-laws must be submitted to the Department for registration in the office of the Inspector of Municipalities. In addition, many by-laws for all classes of municipalities require approval from certain governmental agencies before adoption can proceed or become effective. Included in this category are by-laws which establish consumer or user charges for water and sewer services. Such by-laws, together with supporting background material, are fully reviewed before any suggestions or recommendations are made and before being advanced to the approving authority. While many of the initial submissions may be found satisfactory, others require the exchange of considerable correspondence. A total of 942 by-laws was examined and subsequently registered—12 were district by-laws; 292, town by-laws; 597, village by-laws; 29, regional district by-laws; and 12, improvement district by-laws.

For a variety of purposes, 454 Minutes of Council were prepared and subsequently approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council—73 authorized the aban-

donment and vesting of portions of highway; 70 approved municipal rates by-laws for water, sewer, and electric power; 20 authorized appointment of members of municipal Boards of Variance and Boards of Commissioners of Police; 165 were for regional district purposes of which 115 approved subdivision and zoning by-laws; 40 authorized appointments of members to Regional Boards of Variance; 10 were for miscellaneous uses; the balance of 126 met other legislative requirements.

In addition, 18 rezoning by-laws applicable to land in the flood-plain area of the Lower Mainland were reviewed and recommended for approval by the Minister under section 187 of the *Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act*. Fifteen building and plumbing by-laws from various regional districts were also reviewed and recommended for approval by the Minister, pursuant to section 798D.

Certification by the Inspector of Municipalities of debenture issues of municipalities and regional districts may be completed on request. Before such certification can be completed certificates of approval to the by-law or resolution are issued authorizing the issuance of debentures. A total of 356 certificates of approval were issued in 1972 compared to 310 in 1971. In 1972, 76 debenture issues were examined and certified, which consisted of 3,872 debentures with a total par value of $24,260,296. This is in addition to those debentures or agreements that were issued by municipalities and regional districts to secure undertakings financed through the Municipal Finance Authority.

Vancouver was chosen as the site for the convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities and senior members of staff attended and were available to those who wished to discuss local problems. For the first time in four years the annual conference of the Municipal Officers' Association of British Columbia was held in Victoria; this is in keeping with policy that was set down by the association a few years ago when a decision was made to hold the conference in various centres throughout the Province. Senior members of staff participated in the programme of the Municipal Officers' Association of British Columbia and also participated as resource personnel in seminars sponsored by the University of British Columbia and the Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

An annual shield award presented by the Minister of Municipal Affairs to all municipalities in three categories as an incentive to increase voter turn-out at municipal elections was received by the following for 1971:

	Per Cent
Cities and towns—Fernie	74.10
District municipalities—Mackenzie	75.00
Village municipalities—Port McNeill	78.02

In second place were Nelson (cities and towns) with 74.08 per cent, Dufferin (district municipalities) with 67.07 per cent, and Nakusp (village municipalities) with 75.51 per cent.

For 1972, those municipalities eligible for the annual shield award will be:

	Per Cent
Cities and towns—Merritt	66.17
District municipalities—Kitimat	62.10
Village municipalities—Port McNeill	78.90

Second place was taken by Kimberley (cities and towns) with 63.50 per cent, Kent (district municipalities) with 59.82 per cent, and Fruitvale (village municipalities) with 69.27 per cent.

Examinations associated with the four-year Municipal Administration Course sponsored by the Department and provided by the Faculty of Commerce and Busi-

ness Administration of the University of British Columbia were held for the last time in May 1972, and, of those enrolled in this the final year of the course, a total of 30 students received diplomas from the university signifying successful completion of the prescribed programme and of having passed the required examination. Diplomas were awarded as follows:

4th Year Accounting/Finance Option	15 students
4th Year Administration/Law Option	10 students
One Year Assessors' Course	5 students

During 1972 the Board of Examiners, on which the Department is represented, granted 18 certificates of proficiency, and the following table shows the classifications of these certificates, together with the total number which have been issued:

Certificates	1972	To date
Junior	4	85
Senior Administration	5	106
Senior Finance	2	104
Property Appraisal	7	68
Totals	18	363

Prior to 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.

Thirty persons employed in the municipal field enrolled in courses offered by the Chartered Institute of Secretaries for the 1972/73 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 1972/73 academic year from eight 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 academic qualification requirements leading to the professional designation "C.G.A." (Certified General Accountant).

Following extensive investigations which commenced with the announced phase-out of the Municipal Administration Course, there has now been introduced a short-term course in selected subjects for those employed in smaller municipalities. This goal was reached with the offering in the fall of 1972 of a two-year course in municipal administration by Malaspina College in Nanaimo. Successful completion of this course will satisfy the academic requirements for the junior certificate in municipal administration issued by the Board of Examiners. Of significant interest to the student is the fact that course material will be completely portable as between the C.I.S. and C.G.A. courses. A total of 25 applications for first-year enrolment were received by Malaspina College from persons associated with the field of local government. It is anticipated that arrangements will be made in the immediate future to ensure that a course of this type will be available from other educational institutions within the Province in order that a greater number of prospective students will have the opportunity to gain academic qualifications in this field.

As has been their practice for the past several years, the continuing Education Committee of the Municipal Officers' Association presented a five-day seminar in management techniques entitled "Industrial and Employee Relations," which immediately followed the 1972 conference of the association. This type of seminar, which was originally introduced with a two-day format, has been well received and provides a means by which those presently certified and working in the field of public administration can upgrade their specific skills. In offering a five-day seminar the committee feels that it is possible to provide a much more meaningful presentation for participants. On the basis of this conclusion, their intention is to offer further five-day seminars in the future, each yearly segment of which will cover some special phase of the management process.

LEGISLATION CHANGES

At the first session of the 1972 Legislature, amendments were made to the *Municipal Act,* most of which were of a technical nature. In addition, provisions were included to allow municipalities to withhold business licences in instances where a business was conducted or a service performed or goods sold or displayed for sale that may be harmful or dangerous to the health or safety of a person under 16 years of age. Other provisions ensured that in certain instances a close relation, such as a father or son, could subdivide a parcel of land for the purpose of providing a separate residence for such relation. Some changes were also made to the election procedures provision of the Act. The regional district provisions relating to the Technical Planning Committee were amended and a new provision for the creation of Advisory Councils in the nonmunicipal parts of regional districts was enacted.

The *Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act* enabled particular municipalities to solve specific problems not dealt with by the *Municipal Act.* The *Municipal Finance Authority Act* was also amended to strengthen the operation of that organization.

At the second session of the Legislature in 1972, the *Municipal Act* was again amended to reinstate the special two-thirds' majority requirement for the adoption of land-use contracts and zoning by-laws which had been removed by the amendments made at the first session.

NEW INCORPORATIONS AND CHANGES IN STRUCTURE

CHANGES IN STATUS

While no new municipal incorporations occurred during 1972, three proposals for incorporation were reviewed by the Department.

Under direction of the Minister, plebiscites were held on the question of incorporation of the Nechako and Westsyde areas as district municipalities. Both proposals failed to receive the assent of the owner-electors.

A plebiscite on a change in status was directed by the trustees of the View Royal Fire Protection District, pursuant to section 20 of the *Municipal Act*. The proposal did not receive the required assent of the owner-electors.

The Councils of the Village of Abbotsford and the District of Sumas agreed to undertake a study of amalgamation of the municipalities under the direction and co-ordination of the Department. Amalgamation of the two municipalities took place on the 17th day of November 1972, following a successful vote of the owner-electors held on November 8.

To accommodate future growth, to encourage long-term planning and to ensure the over-all areas were sharing in community costs in an equitable manner, the Minister, in a statement of principles, set out the boundaries, terms, and conditions of incorporation of the greater communities to be known as the Cities of Kamloops and Kelowna.

MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY EXTENSIONS

The issue of supplementary Letters Patent authorizing 13 municipal boundary extensions was completed during the year; the municipalities affected, together with the resulting adjustments in areas and changes in population, are indicated in Table 1. A local census was taken in the extended area and added to the original population established under the 1971 census in order to arrive at the population after extension.

At the request of the Trustees of the Derby Dyking District, the East Langley Dyking District, the Salmon River Dyking District, and the West Langley Dyking District, the dyking districts were dissolved and by resolution of Council the Corporation of the Township of Langley agreed to accept all assets, rights, claims, obligations, and liabilities of the respective dyking districts which were established as specified areas of the Township of Langley. The West Sechelt Waterworks District, at the request of the Trustees, was dissolved and became a specified area of the Sunshine Coast Regional District.

ASSESSMENT AND TAX COLLECTION

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 1971 totalled $349,844,921. Of this total, $184,223,616 represented taxation for general municipal purposes and $165,621,305 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) $
1963	4,062	3,434	2,795	2,225	141,021
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	349,845
	10,076[2]	6,817[2]			
1972	8,292[1]	7,042[1]	5,753	7,744	375,000[3]
	11,677[2]	7,950[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 1972 assessed values by class of municipality, with the percentage increase over 1971 shown in parentheses.

	General Municipal Gross Assessed Values		Assessed Values Actually Taxed	
	All Properties	Taxable Properties	School	Municipal
	(Millions) $ (%)	(Millions) $ (%)	(Millions) $ (%)	(Millions) $ (%)
Cities	2,172 (18.48)	1,425 (20.87)	1,327 (6.76)	1,310 (22.20)
Districts	4,600 (20.45)	3,093 (21.20)	2,565 (8.92)	3,048 (21.14)
Towns	222 (12.69)	140 (11.11)	166 (13.69)	135 (13.44)
Villages	217 (29.17)	133 (26.67)	171 (37.90)	126 (27.27)
Subtotals	7,211 (19.98)	4,791 (20.98)	4,229 (9.33)	4,619 (21.36)
Vancouver	4,465 (9.81)	3,158 (10.54)	1,523 (7.94)	3,123 (10.51)
Totals	11,676 (15.88)	7,949 (15.14)	5,752 (8.96)	7,742 (16.74)

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 1972 will reach $375,000,000, which would represent an increase of approximately 65 per cent over the revenue of five years ago. The total assessed values actually taxed for school purposes in the Province in 1972 amounted to $7,538,036,809, an increase of approximately $675,000,000 over 1971. Of this

amount, $5,753,114,043 or approximately 76 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 an increase over the collections of 1970 and continue to maintain a very high level. During this period, collection in cities, districts, and villages exceeded 96 per cent of the levy, and towns collected in excess of 94.5 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 1961 to 1971, inclusive, and Table 2 reveals further information relative to tax collection by class of municipality for the years shown.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

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 1971, the last year for which audited financial statements are available, revenues, including those of all utilities, were in excess of $580,000,000, an increase of $60,000,000 over the previous year. The major revenue sources were general municipal taxation of $185,000,000 and school taxation of $165,000,000. These have increased $13,000,000 each over the amounts received in 1970. Transfers from other governments accounted for $120,000,000, of which $110,000,000 was from Provincial Government grants, excluding capital and special-purpose grants, an increase of $19,000,000 over the amount received in the previous year. Revenue from own sources amounted to $110,000,000. The school taxation levy was offset by the application of home-owner grant payments of $57,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over 1970, leaving a net of approximately $108,000,000 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 1971 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 1971 these funds, held for a variety of purposes, amounted to $48,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 over the previous year, after giving effect to the fact that approximately $9,000,000 was expended on capital works from reserve funds during the year 1971. It is interesting to note that over the last six years the amount held in these reserve funds has increased from $30,000,000 to the current figure of $48,000,000, an increase of 60 per cent.

The total of statutory reserves and operating reserves and surpluses held in all accounts of the municipalities was $132,717,577. This is equivalent to 31 per cent of the total revenue, excluding school taxes, of the municipalities. Of this total, $95,365,683 is held in liquid form or in investments authorized by statute, and a portion 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 municipality:

	Reserves	Surpluses	Total	Total Revenue[1]
	$	$	$	(Per Cent)
Cities	25,655,171	10,406,831	36,062,002	31.12
Districts	35,148,714	19,708,046	54,856,760	34.94
Towns	845,042	1,313,217	2,158,259	19.27
Villages	560,588	2,203,559	2,764,147	32.85
Regional districts	417,107	1,092,430	1,509,537	11.38
Subtotals	62,626,622	34,724,083	97,350,705	31.84
Vancouver	31,575,336	3,791,536	35,366,872	29.53
Totals	94,201,958	38,515,619	132,717,577	31.19

[1] Excluding school taxation.

CAPITAL PROGRAMMES

Capital projects were undertaken during 1971 by municipalities to the value of $166,000,000. Of this total programme, $153,000,000 was completed during the fiscal year, leaving a balance of works in progress of $13,000,000 at year-end. In the total capital programme, municipalities were able to provide $37,000,000 out of current general revenue and utility revenue funds, $10,000,000 from reserve funds, and approximately $7,000,000 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) $
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
1971	166,000	153,000	13,000	37,000	10,000	7,000

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

Year	Regional Districts	Cities	Districts	Towns	Villages	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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
1972	14,986,500	13,036,100	34,319,885	2,329,950	1,035,981	65,708,416

The decline in authorized borrowing 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. 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 Loan Programme which made available low-interest Federal funds for municipal projects and the Federal-Provincial Employment Loan Programme, 1971, which provided low-interest Federal funds as well as 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 of British Columbia has been able to obtain in the marketing of municipal debentures.

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMMES SUMMARY

The programmes submitted by municipalities and regional districts during 1972 and covering the five-year period ending 1976 continued to provide meaningful information and guidance, not only to the local government bodies involved, but also to the Department, other levels and departments of government, and various financial institutions. The Departmental review of each of these submissions and the offering of constructive criticism, where necessary, has achieved maximum consistency in the format of these programmes and has been found to be of benefit to 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 of roads, sidewalks, public buildings, recreational 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 with the exception of 1972, where term borrowing is indicated as being the major source of capital funds due to the availability of Federal-Provincial loans, over 50 per cent of anticipated capital works are to be financed from current revenues and reserves.

Five-year Capital Expenditure Programmes Summary by Year for All Municipalities (Including Vancouver)

Classification of Expenditures

Year	Water	Sewer	General	Total
	$	$	$	$
1972	27,234,385	40,366,590	144,999,989	212,600,964
1973	12,904,875	19,886,650	92,026,233	124,817,758
1974	10,299,450	15,310,370	78,302,630	103,912,450
1975	8,682,325	14,316,390	78,219,199	101,217,914
1976	7,996,175	10,733,050	76,210,043	94,939,268
Totals	67,117,210	100,613,050	469,758,094	637,488,354

Proposed Source of Funds

Year	General Revenue	Grants	Reserve Funds	Prior Years' Surplus	Debenture Sales	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1972	37,991,089	12,066,568	25,275,178	2,281,582	134,986,547	212,600,964
1973	36,949,162	4,541,450	14,484,620	199,056	68,643,470	124,817,758
1974	36,005,308	4,187,825	11,333,522	179,000	52,206,795	103,912,450
1975	34,871,275	4,344,450	10,536,599	149,000	51,316,590	101,217,914
1976	37,590,517	3,634,575	10,487,176	109,500	43,117,500	94,939,268
Totals	183,407,351	28,774,868	72,117,095	2,918,138	350,270,902	637,488,354

In contrast to comments contained in reports of the last few years where sewer projects were indicated as requiring the major portion of over-all capital financing, it will now be noted that municipalities are anticipating applying approximately two-thirds of their capital funds to the "General" classification of expenditure. A further breakdown of this category shows that the construction of recreational facilities and public buildings have now become priority items for proposed capital outlay. This change in priority has resulted from the fact that the required capital funds for sewer and water projects have either been undertaken by the Municipal Finance Authority or satisfied by recent Federal-Provincial Loan Programmes.

Notwithstanding that funds were not available through Federal-Provincial Programmes in 1972 to finance local projects, councils and regional boards continued to meet a substantial demand for municipal services, and 171 term borrowing by-laws were approved by the Inspector of Municipalities and subsequently adopted by the local governing body that provided the service.

A greater portion of the authorized borrowing consisted of financing of sewer and water projects, while the cost of parks and recreational projects also constituted a substantial part. Most borrowing by-laws are submitted to the owner-electors for assent; however, a large number of those by-laws financing water and sewer services are advertised pursuant to statutory provisions and are only voted on when a petition is submitted requesting a vote be held.

Borrowing of $71,590,907, as summarized in the following table, is $9,205,989 less than the amount authorized in 1971; the lower amount is considerably above other years when the Federal-Provincial Programme funds were not available. Completion of the various projects authorized will be over a number of years and the demand for funds will follow the progression of construction. Included in the authorized borrowing is $2,955,543 in short-term loans which under the *Municipal Act* have a *per capita* limitation.

BORROWING AUTHORIZATION, 1972

Purpose	Regional Districts	Cities	Districts	Towns	Villages	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Waterworks	111,500	5,870,000	5,179,920	948,300	383,500	12,493,220
Sewers and drains	14,460,000	2,722,900	11,898,500	62,650	400,000	29,544,050
Parks and recreation	5,938,000	1,737,500	6,158,600	170,000	.....	14,004,100
Civic buildings	401,500	1,210,900	3,609,100	1,043,000	24,000	6,288,500
Consolidated local improvements	.....	.....	1,489,200	31,000	.....	1,520,200
Road improvements and sidewalks	.....	1,524,700	5,461,900	.....	88,706	7,075,306
Equipment (including fire protection)	96,500	284,685	147,665	50,000	86,681	665,531
Totals	21,007,500	13,350,685	33,944,885	2,304,950	982,887	71,590,907

The Inspector of Municipalities is not required to approve borrowing of the City of Vancouver or the Metropolitan Water and Sewer Boards, and, therefore, such borrowing is not included in the above table.

Preliminary borrowing of an estimated amount of $7,833,330 was approved for local improvement works. Other additional special improvement funds are established by the municipalities that finance local works and these have not been included in the figure for preliminary borrowing approval.

Details of debenture issues and other securities that have been approved in principle at the time of adoption of the loan authorization by-laws are specified in security issuing by-laws; 188 security issuing by-laws authorizing the issue of debentures and other terms of indebtedness in the total amount of $55,183,364 were approved; of this sum, municipalities and regional districts financed $31,586,066 on the open market or through bank facilities.

In 1972, no municipal debenture issues were guaranteed by the Province under the *Municipal Assistance Act*. Details of the issues guaranteed as at December 31, 1972, are shown on the following schedule.

OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES GUARANTEED, 1972

	Village Municipalities Assistance Act	Municipalities Assistance Act	Total
	$	$	$
Cities (excluding Vancouver)	351,000	10,607,231	10,958,231
Districts	383,500	9,738,031	10,121,531
Towns	626,500	1,814,000	2,440,500
Villages	296,200	3,990,212	4,286,412
Totals	1,657,200	26,149,474	27,806,674
Vancouver	----------	10,264,000	10,264,000
Greater Victoria Water District	----------	555,000	555,000
Greater Nanaimo Sewerage and Drainage District	----------	1,462,000	1,462,000
Greater Nanaimo Water District	----------	57,000	57,000
Greater Vancouver Water District	----------	17,157,000	17,157,000
Grand totals	1,657,200	55,644,474	57,301,674

In addition to the totals shown in the table of $57,301,674 as debenture debts guaranteed by the Province, a total amount at the end of the year of $22,531,000 was guaranteed under the *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Act.*

Total debenture debt, as at December 31, 1971, 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	67,472,498	33,690,018	101,162,516
Districts	100,571,639	79,810,102	180,381,741
Towns	9,511,447	7,491,245	17,002,692
Villages	8,603,591	5,066,929	13,670,520
Regional districts	6,075,471	13,885,743	19,960,944
Subtotals	192,234,646	139,944,037	332,178,413
Vancouver	167,735,441	----------	167,735,441
Totals	359,970,087	139,944,037	499,913,854

Debenture sales for all municipalities amounted to $41,478,000 for the year 1971. This resulted in an increase of $16,573,621 to the total outstanding debenture debt of all municipalities for 1971, 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, including the City of Vancouver, declined in 1970, and increased slightly in towns and villages. Figures for 1971 are shown below, along with the 1970 figures in parentheses:

	Per Cent
Cities	6.0 (6.4)
Vancouver	8.1 (9.1)
Districts	6.4 (6.4)
Towns	8.2 (7.4)
Villages	5.7 (5.6)

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

REGIONAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Introduction and establishment of regional government in British Columbia has, since the inception of the concept in 1965, been reviewed and discussed in previous annual reports and now has become recognized not only by people in our Province but also in others as an important contributor to the everyday benefits we receive from actions of local government.

When the concept of regional districts was first introduced the various roles these new corporate structures would play in the area of local government was not always clearly envisaged. Through seminars, informative publications, staff participation and direction, and the actual exercise of powers, a better understanding has developed both within Provincial Government agencies and municipal councils. Encouragement of co-operation and liaison between the departments of Government and regional districts will continue in those areas of jurisdiction that have common interests.

As in the past, further expansion of local government services was undertaken by regional districts, but land use and its control through regional and community planning have continued to be emphasized as the need for enactment of zoning regulations has come to the forefront. Amendments to governing legislation were kept to a minimum in 1972 as regional boards exercised use of powers in the areas of land-use management and local government services granted to them in 1971 and earlier years.

Some 24 new functions were granted the 28 regional districts in 1972 and Table 4 summarizes those assigned, while Table 5 sets out all functions undertaken to date. Protection of our environment continues to be one of the major concerns of regional districts as the functions in the areas of garbage disposal, collection and disposal of derelict vehicles, and sewage disposal were undertaken. Of particular interest was the assumption of the function of sewage disposal by the Regional District of Nanaimo from the Nanaimo Sewerage and Drainage District; a similar undertaking was made last year by the Regional Board of the Greater Vancouver Regional District when the powers and functions of the Boards of the Greater Vancouver Water District and the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District were assigned to an administrative board consisting of a larger part of the Regional Board.

Vancouver-Fraser Park District was dissolved under the provisions of section 185 of the *Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act,* and an addition was made to the powers of the Greater Vancouver Regional District when supplementary Letters Patent were issued to grant the regional district the function of regional parks, pursuant to the *Regional Parks Act.*

During the year, regional parks have been assumed as a function either over the whole regional district, or in part, by three regional districts; 12 regional districts now exercise this function. Provision of recreational facilities and recreational programmes was also undertaken on a functional basis. The increasing interest in parks and recreational facilities gives an indication of a trend toward the pursuit of recreation as an outlet for the use of our leisure time and a regional approach to meeting the cost assures a more equitable distribution of the burden of providing the service. Home entertainment has also become a consideration as two regional districts assumed the function of television rebroadcasting as empowered by recent changes in legislation.

A service required by the greater community is now being considered as a single entity by many municipalities and the regional approach has provided an acceptable solution to the problem. Provision of sewage disposal, garbage disposal, and ambu-

lance facilities are particularly adaptable to this concept, although the functions such as joint computer operations, fire protection, transit, and construction equipment-pools could conceivably be established for the greater community by regional districts. Services can be provided by regional districts to municipal and nonmunicipal areas, either directly or by contract.

Supplementary Letters Patent were issued in several instances for purposes other than to authorize the granting of functions. Revision of the internal and external boundaries is continuing and amendments have been made to cost-sharing formulas and other changes in corporate structure.

In the Regional District of Alberni-Clayoquot, on the order of the Minister under provisions in the *Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act,* Electoral Areas E and F were created from those areas known as Beaver Creek and Cherry Creek Improvement Districts.

Thirty-three specified areas were established by by-law in 1972; of these areas five were established by petition method, 22 after the property-owners voted favourably on the proposal, six were garbage-disposal units established under the authority of Letters Patent, and in addition one was created by Order in Council when a local service area under the *Local Services Act* was dissolved. Before regional government was introduced, community services administered locally in nonmunicipal areas were provided through the incorporation of improvement districts, either under the *Water Act* as administered by the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources, or under the *Municipal Act,* or in some instances local areas were established under the *Local Services Act;* the latter two Acts are administered through this Department. New local service needs and their financing, with the exception of water, irrigation, and dykes, in nonmunicipal areas are almost all provided through the facilities of regional districts.

Many of the specified areas have been established adjacent to municipal boundaries and, as the demand for a multiplicity of services develops, the trend will be to move toward the incorporation of these areas within present municipal boundaries, while those that are in more isolated situations will probably retain their nonmunicipal status. A recent directive of the Minister of Municipal Affairs to the areas of Kelowna and Kamloops to become incorporated as new cities to encompass the greater community will give some indication of the extent of provision of local services to such areas through the facilities of a municipality.

Since the delegation of regional planning was made a statutory responsibility of regional districts, emphasis has been placed on the preparation of a regional plan as a prerequisite to proceeding with zoning by-laws and, as in the past, seminars have been held at which the need for regional planning has been discussed; other topics of local concern were also given attention. In keeping with the promotion of the preparation of regional plans, contracts with regional districts have been entered into for the services of our planning officers. Continued efforts will be made to encourage the completion of regional plans which, when they are in place, will provide standards for the preparation of zoning and other land-use by-laws.

Regional districts are local government structures that have been incorporated to provide services to people and, as the population in the Province increases, the demands upon Regional Boards will also grow. Municipalities are becoming aware of the economies of scale where a common service is required and the regional district is the obvious vehicle by which many of these services can be provided. Regional districts can provide such services to municipal and nonmunicipal areas alike and those people that benefit pay on a more equitable basis.

Growth of regional districts continues to be reflected in the increase in expenditures from those over previous years. Some of the expenditures are a result of assuming new functions consisting of transfers of municipal services applicable to greater communities to regional jurisdiction, while others are new services to non-municipal areas.

After the result of the 1971 census was known, all Regional Boards were advised of population changes and their effect upon the voting strength of the representatives of the member municipalities. Some changes in electoral areas and regional district boundaries were indicated and we have suggested each Regional Board review the boundaries of their regional district in light of the new population figures. As settlement trends in the Province establish themselves, no doubt other boundary reviews will be required.

Provincial grants of $6,000 are made annually to assist in meeting administrative costs of regional districts and an annual grant of 15 cents *per capita* with a minimum of $5,000 and a maximum of $25,000 is made to assist in the cost of development of an environmental management programme. The whole question of grant structures applicable to regional districts is under review.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Further progress was made in the development of regional plans by Regional District Boards. Most regional districts are now actively engaged in adopting or revising regional plans.

The Department has contracted with some Regional Boards to prepare their first-phase regional plans for them. A summary of these contracts is as follows:

A regional plan has been prepared for the Ocean Falls Regional District in the Bella Coola Subregion.

A first-phase regional plan has been completed for the Cowichan Valley Regional District.

In Mount Waddington Regional District the first-phase regional plan is now being printed on behalf of the Board.

Fraser-Cheam Regional District has asked the Department to extend the regional plan from the boundaries of the former Lower Mainland Regional Planning Area and develop a plan to cover the other areas of the regional district.

Kootenay Boundary Regional District has engaged the Department to do a two-section regional plan for the Columbia Valley and the Boundary Area and continue with subsequent community planning work.

Work is continuing toward a regional plan in the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District.

On behalf of Skeena A Regional District the Department is directly involved in a study for the Queen Charlotte Islands and to this end resource information is being printed and will be available to the public.

The Department has also been directly involved in community planning work in electoral areas. In the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District, community planning work for the Thornhill area, south of the District of Terrace, has been completed. At the request of the Lands Service of the Department of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources, subdivision layout for a new community at Dease Lake, which will be at the junction of the terminus of British Columbia Railway and the Stewart–Cassiar Road, has been prepared. This project has been undertaken in consultation with other departments on the amount of land required for various services and facilities and for future community needs. The Lands Service has also requested the Department undertake a planning study of Texada Island and this study is now under way.

Direct participation and community planning through the *Local Services Act* continues in nonmunicipal areas with the subdivision regulations for many of the Gulf Islands under Community Planning Area 24. Some regional districts have adopted subdivision by-laws and in those instances subdivision regulations have been rescinded. The Department continues to administer building regulations directly from Victoria for Community Planning Area 23 at Shawnigan Lake.

There is a growing concern about development on flood plains. The Water Resources Service, in co-operation with the Department, has reviewed and advised on land-use by-laws which deal with areas subject to periodic flooding. Similarly, the Department has co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in controlling subdivision of classified farmland through the *Environment and Land Use Act.*

The Technical Planning Committees for the regional districts have been in operation for a number of years and the Department has now reissued an administrative guide, stemming from the experience gained in the operation of Technical Planning Committees.

Technical planning staff have been involved in a growing number of legal descriptions covering municipal boundary extensions, specified areas, and changes in regional district boundaries. Of the 80 changes made, 54 required some form of mapping for distribution to other government agencies and required intensive and accurate attention.

HOUSING, LAND ASSEMBLY, AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC HOUSING

During the past year, in the administration of the *Housing Act,* the principal activities have continued as joint undertakings of the Provincial and Federal Governments in response to requests from municipalities.

Public housing has been provided in smaller groups of buildings than in the past so they may be more widely distributed throughout communities. The inventory of completed or contracted accommodation now stands at 4,820 units, and with 697 units in the planning stage or approved, the total is 5,517 units.

The Greater Vancouver Regional District is participating in the housing field and at present has approval and plans for 380 units of accommodation. Considerable activity throughout the Lower Mainland area is anticipated as a result.

The Government has studied the subject of mobile homes from the point of view of the quality of design, specification, and the assurance of satisfactory manufacture. Co-ordinated action may be necessary to remove these buildings from the classification of vehicles or chattels where their location and apparent use is for continuing residence, and this concept will be pursued to recognize and control structures which have proven to be a quick and satisfactory solution to housing problems for many people.

Municipality	Public Housing Units			
	Completed or Under Construction	Approved Project	Planned Project	Total
Alert Bay	----	----	12	12
Burnaby	431	----	----	431
Dawson Creek	50	----	----	50
Langley	53	----	----	53
New Westminster	101	----	----	101
Penticton	125	----	----	125
Port Alberni	----	23	----	23
Prince George	126	----	----	126
Prince Rupert	134	----	----	134
Saanich	233	22	----	255
Surrey	248	190	----	438
Vancouver	3,135	----	70	3,205
Victoria	184	----	----	184
Greater Vancouver Regional District	----	300	80	380
Totals	4,820	535	162	5,517

LAND ASSEMBLY

A programme of land assembly, both for immediate development and to hold for future development, is important to the orderly growth of the residential areas of communities. This has generated an active programme of acquisition of land which will assist particularly those municipalities which lack the capital resources with which to gain control of suitable property. The programme includes resources for early development of land with a view to providing serviced property at low cost to the user.

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

There have been significant activities in the redevelopment field, partly as a result of the continuation of programmes which had been advanced in the planning stage, even though the Federal Government has suspended general support of urban renewal projects. One of these projects was aid to the City of Victoria in the acquisition of property for the rejuvenation and beautification of the Inner Harbour area. Two projects are under way in the City of Vancouver—one is a redevelopment programme in the Britannia area which will provide considerable assistance in producing a new community complex; the other project is in the Strathcona area where an experiment in rehabilitation is being carried out with great co-operation of the residents of the area.

The Province has joined in discussions with the Federal Government and the governments of other provinces with regard to reinstating assistance in modified programmes of rehabilitation and redevelopment more directly related to the owners of properties, particularly where rejuvenation of older residential areas is deemed important and practical.

TABLES AND CHARTS

TABLE 1—MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY REVISIONS, 1972

Municipality	Area (Acres)			Population		
	Before	Added	After	Before	Added	After
Cities						
Prince George	12,128.19	3,618.91	15,747.10	33,110	69	33,179
Vernon	3,393.28	26.51	3,419.79	13,285	50	13,335
Vernon (second)	3,419.79	85.38	3,505.17	13,335	71	13,406
District						
Saanich	25,431.00	1,078.40	26,509.40	65,040	*Nil*	65,040
Towns						
Fort St. John	3,141.57	115.70	3,257.27	8,264	14	8,278
Fort St. John (second)	3,257.27	476.61	3,733.88	8,278	52	8,330
Quesnel	3,468.69	24.53	3,493.22	6,252	6	6,258
Valleyview	871.40	1,323.91	2,195.31	3,787	*Nil*	3,787
Villages						
Ashcroft	933.63	11.50	945.13	1,916	*Nil*	1,916
Lions Bay	569.46	135.00	704.46	396	*Nil*	396
Nakusp	924.00	1,194.17	2,118.17	1,163	1	1,164
100 Mile House	288.31	30.94	319.25	1,120	*Nil*	1,120
Pouce Coupe	166.67	36.11	202.78	634	*Nil*	634

Source of base population figures is the 1971 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
1971	96.79	100.41	4.34
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
1971	96.29	100.17	5.28
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
1971	96.80	100.54	4.15
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
1971	94.59	101.03	7.96
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
1971	96.08	101.21	5.53

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
1961	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1962	104.91	110.76	114.24	100.72	110.03	109.19
1963	107.20	113.31	130.47	107.20	111.03	116.85
1964	110.71	121.60	173.67	109.60	114.32	127.27
1965	114.63	138.66	203.57	114.30	122.02	142.22
1966	116.65	156.62	206.83	125.04	131.68	160.41
1967	122.44	180.90	252.27	127.48	145.10	178.09
1968	127.14	207.52	269.74	127.46	156.88	194.37
1969	133.02	234.38	316.20	130.62	174.83	221.58
1970	138.35	266.95	291.26	132.10	192.06	239.33
1971	136.55	306.45	384.97	137.00	209.69	270.56

TABLE 4—FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO REGIONAL DISTRICTS DURING 1972

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

Alberni-Clayoquot — Television rebroadcasting (Tofino, Ucluelet, and Electoral Area C).

Bulkley-Nechako—

- Operation cost of arena (Fort St. James and defined part of Electoral Area C).
- Ambulance (all electoral areas).
- Garbage disposal (all electoral areas).

Cariboo—

- Senior citizens' housing (100 Mile House, Electoral Area H, and defined part of Electoral Area G).
- Recreational programmes (Williams Lake and defined parts of Electoral Areas D, E, and F).
- Collection and disposal of derelict vehicles (100 Mile House, Electoral Areas A, C, F, G, H, I, and J).

Central Okanagan—

- Fireworks and firearms regulation (Peachland, Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I).
- Dog control (Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and I).

Columbia-Shuswap—

- Ambulance vehicles (Golden and Electoral Area A).
- Swimming-pool (Revelstoke and Electoral Area B).
- Fireworks regulation.

Cowichan Valley—Regional parks.

Fraser-Cheam—

- Historic site (Harrison Mills).
- Recreation programme (Hope, Electoral Areas A, B, and C).

Fraser-Fort George—

- Health centre (Mackenzie and Electoral Area G).
- Television rebroadcasting (McBride and defined part of Electoral Area H).

Greater Vancouver — Regional parks (Burnaby, Coquitlam, Delta, New Westminster, Port Moody, Richmond, Surrey, Vancouver, White Rock, City of Langley, District of Langley, Matsqui, Port Coquitlam, District of North Vancouver, Maple Ridge, and Electoral Areas A, B, and C).

Nanaimo—

- Sewage disposal.
- Park and green belt land acquisition (electoral areas only).

Ocean Falls—

- Airport and facilities (Electoral Areas C and D).
- Civil Defence.

Okanagan-Similkameen — Garbage disposal (Keremeos and defined parts of Electoral Areas B and G, Penticton and defined parts of Electoral Areas D, E, and F).

Thompson-Nicola — Untidy and unsightly premises (all electoral areas).

TABLE 5—REGIONAL DISTRICT FUNCTIONS AS OF 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	P				×				
Airport facilities										P											P							
Air pollution	×													×	×													
Bus transit																			P									
Civil Defence					×																×							
Control of gatherings	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Elderly citizens' housing	P			P					×						×		P			P								
Firearms			P			×			P	P								P						×		P		×
Fireworks	×		P			×		×	×	P								P						×		P		×
Health regulation and centre										P				×														
Home nursing												P																
Library study																							×					
Nuisance control	P		P	P		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		P	P					
Recreation programme				P	P	×		P	P				P				×	×										
Refuse disposal	×	×		P		P	P					P		P			P		P	P		P		P			×	P
Regional parks	×		P			×		P	P	×		×		×	P			×						×			P	
Sewers			×		P												P		×									
Soil removal	×						P							P					P			P					P	
Urban renewal												P																
Water									P																		P	
Public use area lighting																											P	
Television rebroadcasting	P													P														

[1] Assigned by statute to all regional districts.
×=indicates function. P=indicates application of function in part of regional district only.

TABLE 6—REGIONAL DISTRICT SPECIFIED SERVICE AREAS ESTABLISHED DURING 1972

Alberni-Clayoquot — Fire protection (Bamfield).

Bulkley-Nechako — Electrification (Tatalrose).

Capital — Activity centre (Saltspring Island) (one amendment).

Cariboo—
- Garbage-disposal units (all of Electoral Areas A, F, and G, all of Electoral Areas J and C) (two by-laws).
- Recreation facilities (Kersley area).

Central Kootenay—
- Street lighting (Riondel area).
- Water supply and distribution (Riondel area).
- Fire protection (Riondel area).
- Recreation facilities (Riondel area).
- Refuse disposal (Riondel area).
- Recreation lands and parks (Riondel area).
- Ambulance (Riondel area).

Central Okanagan—
- Parks (Rutland).
- Street lighting (Pritchard Drive).
- Street lighting (Westbank).

Central Fraser Valley — Street lighting, fire, and ambulance (Huntingdon).

Columbia-Shuswap — Refuse disposal (Silver Creek).

Comox-Strathcona—
- Garbage disposal (Hornby Island).
- Fire protection (Cortez Island).

Cowichan Valley—
- Fire protection (Saltair).
- Recreation (Saltair).
- Garbage collection (Cowichan Lake).

East Kootenay—
- Street lighting (King Cobham).
- Improvements to dam and installation of pipe-line (Lazy Lake).

Fraser-Fort George—
- Street lighting (Clear Acres).
- Fire protection (Buckhorn).
- Street lighting (Hixon).

Okanagan-Similkameen—
- Fire protection (Kaleden).
- Community centre (Okanagan Falls).

Peace River-Liard — Fire protection (Fort Nelson).

Thompson-Nicola—Garbage-disposal units (all of Electoral Areas G, M, A, and N) (four by-laws).

PERCENTAGE TAX COLLECTIONS

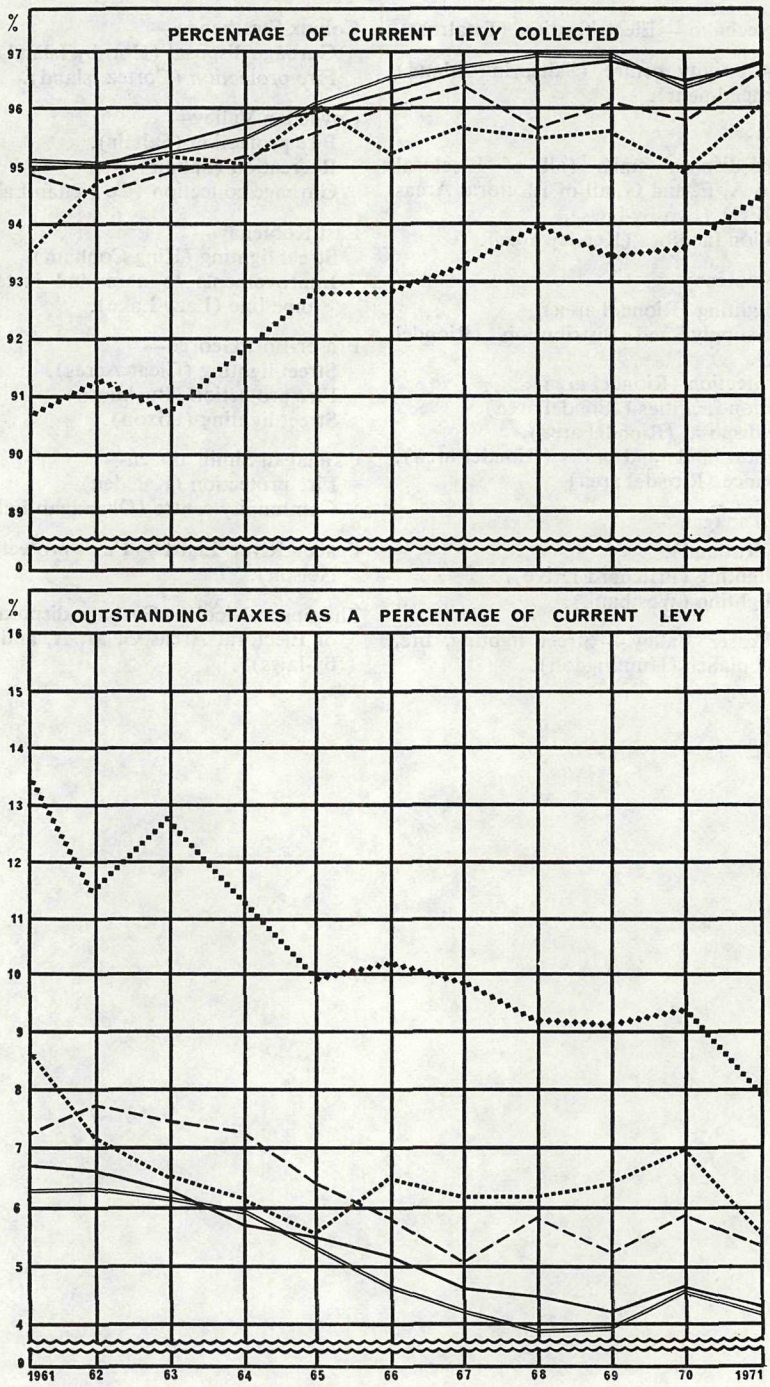
CHART 1

LEGEND

——— Cities ····· Villages

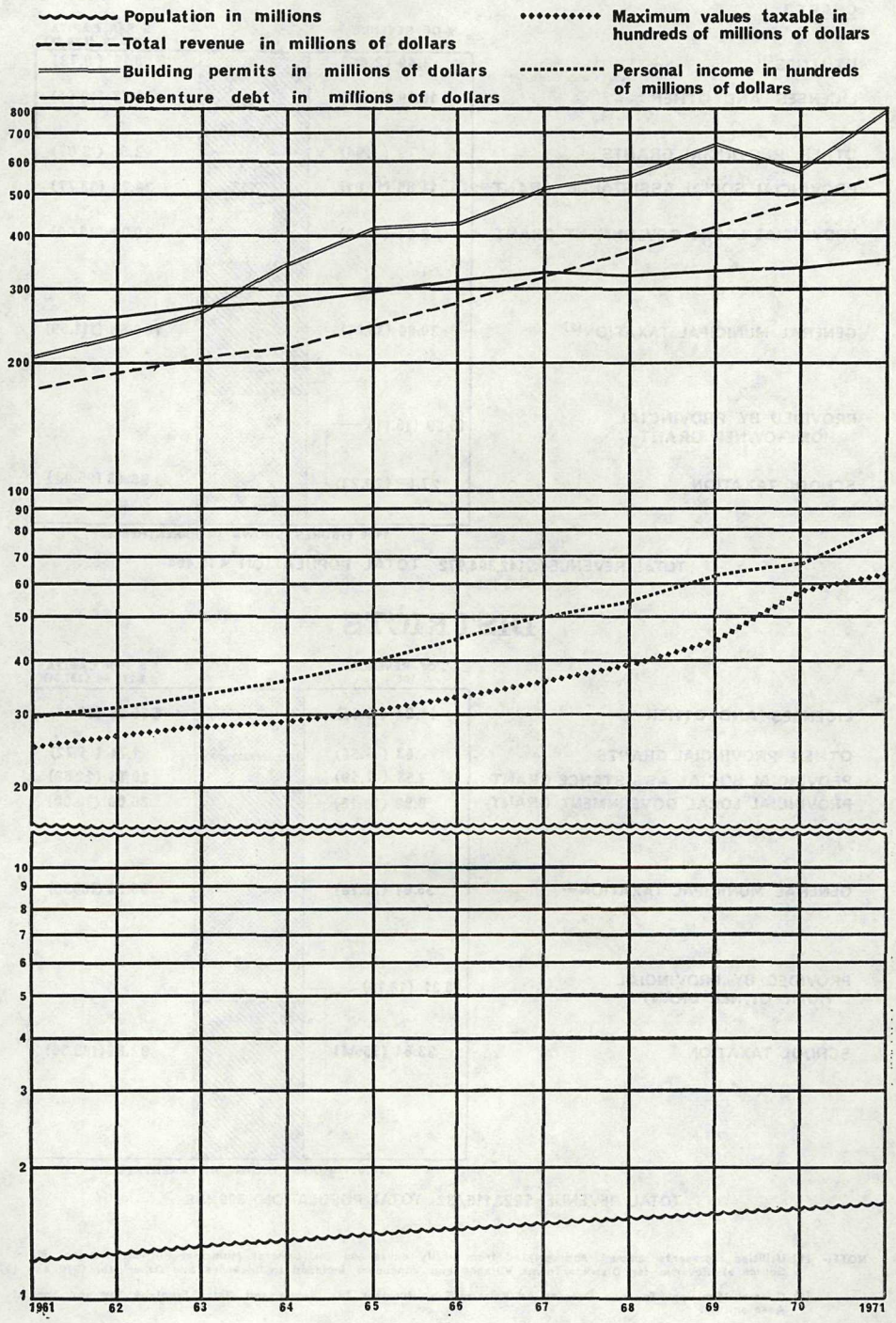
═══ Districts - - - - Vancouver

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆ Towns



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

CHART 2



MUNICIPAL REVENUES
BY MAJOR SOURCE 1971
CITIES (EXCLUDING VANCOUVER)

CHART 3

	% OF REVENUE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $326.79 (328.24)
UTILITIES[1]	2.49 (2.66)	$ 8.15 (8.73)
LICENSES AND OTHER	18.29 (12.19)	59.78 (40.05)
OTHER PROVINCIAL GRANTS	.79 (.94)	2.56 (3.07)
PROVINCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT	11.86 (11.81)	38.78 (38.77)
PROVINCIAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT	8.01 (9.19)	30.00 (30.00)
GENERAL MUNICIPAL TAXATION[2]	30.86 (34.07)	100.86 (111.69)
PROVIDED BY PROVINCIAL HOME-OWNER GRANT	15.53 (15.11)	
SCHOOL TAXATION	27.69 (29.23)	90.48 (95.93)

1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL REVENUE-$142,304,972 TOTAL POPULATION 435,464

DISTRICTS

	% OF REVENUE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $275.66 (297.31)
LICENSES AND OTHER	14.24 (9.45)	$39.25 (28.08)
OTHER PROVINCIAL GRANTS	.63 (.58)	1.74 (1.72)
PROVINCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT	7.53 (7.59)	20.76 (22.59)
PROVINCIAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT	8.98 (10.18)	30.00 (30.00)
GENERAL MUNICIPAL TAXATION[2]	35.01 (36.76)	96.50 (109.56)
PROVIDED BY PROVINCIAL HOME-OWNER GRANT	18.31 (18.16)	
SCHOOL TAXATION	33.61 (35.44)	92.66 (105.36)

1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

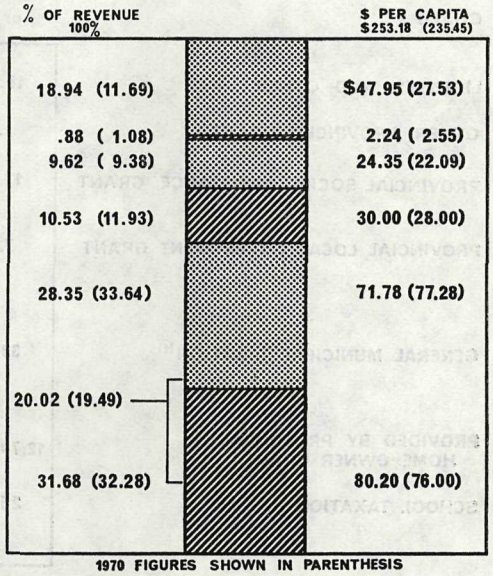
TOTAL REVENUE-$223,116,432 TOTAL POPULATION-809,409

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 1970 and 1971.

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

MUNICIPAL REVENUES
BY MAJOR SOURCE 1971
TOWNS

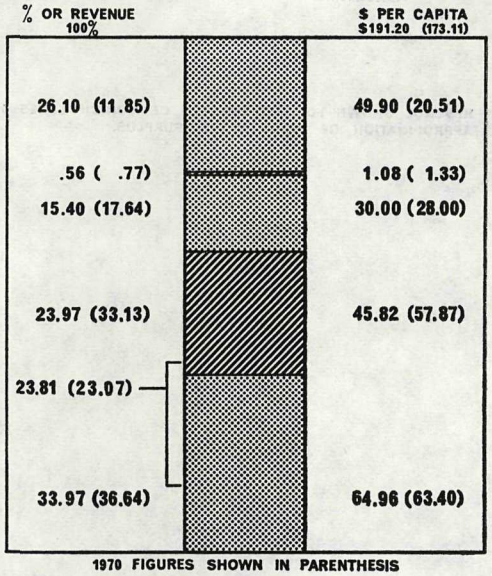
CHART 3



1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL REVENUE - $15,019,496 TOTAL POPULATION - 59,325

VILLAGES



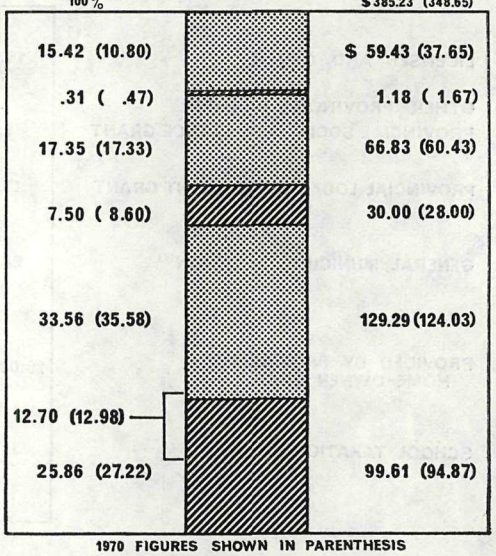
1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL REVENUE - $11,801,813 TOTAL POPULATION - 61,727

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

MUNICIPAL REVENUES
BY MAJOR SOURCE 1971
VANCOUVER

CHART 3



1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL REVENUE-$164,199,444 TOTAL POPULATION-426,256

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 1971
CITIES EXCLUDING VANCOUVER

CHART 4

	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $325.91 (332.07)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	5.90 (5.81)	$19.22 (19.30)
FIRE	4.28 (4.27)	13.95 (14.16)
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	6.52 (6.06)	21.23 (20.12)
OTHER PROTECTION	.85 (1.79)	2.78 (5.95)
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	8.16 (6.29)	26.61 (20.90)
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	3.73 (3.89)	12.17 (12.94)
SOCIAL WELFARE	16.41 (16.77)	53.49 (55.67)
EDUCATION	28.33 (29.03)	92.34 (96.38)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	6.00 (6.82)	19.55 (22.64)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM REVENUE	5.84 (5.50)	19.05 (18.27)
OTHER	13.98 (13.77)	45.56 (45.74)

1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES – $141,914,912 TOTAL POPULATION – 435,464

DISTRICTS

	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $273.67 (303.44)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	5.74 (5.64)	$15.72 (17.10)
FIRE	3.58 (3.32)	9.81 (10.08)
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	5.42 (4.89)	14.84 (14.85)
OTHER PROTECTION	1.22 (1.64)	3.34 (4.98)
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	7.37 (6.56)	20.16 (19.91)
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	3.13 (2.70)	8.58 (8.19)
SOCIAL WELFARE	12.94 (12.96)	35.40 (39.33)
EDUCATION	33.88 (34.80)	92.71 (105.58)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	6.35 (6.75)	17.39 (20.47)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM REVENUE	5.94 (7.40)	16.26 (22.46)
OTHER	14.43 (13.34)	39.49 (40.49)

1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES – $221,508,788 TOTAL POPULATION – 809,409

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

REVENUE EXPENDITURES
BY MAJOR FUNCTION 1971
TOWNS

CHART 4

	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $251.52 (234.09)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	7.59 (7.57)	$19.08 (17.71)
FIRE	1.56 (1.52)	3.92 (3.57)
OTHER PROTECTIONS	.84 (2.26)	2.10 (5.30)
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	10.52 (6.88)	26.48 (16.12)
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	4.18 (4.45)	10.51 (10.42)
SOCIAL WELFARE	14.82 (14.88)	37.28 (34.82)
EDUCATION	31.91 (32.68)	80.25 (76.50)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	8.16 (8.99)	20.53 (21.04)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE	6.95 (8.03)	17.49 (18.80)
OTHER	13.47 (12.74)	33.88 (29.81)

1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES–$14,921,049 TOTAL POPULATION–59,325

VILLAGES

	% OF EXPENDITURE 100 %	$ PER CAPITA $178.56 (170.39)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	11.88 (11.63)	$21.20 (19.82)
FIRE	2.35 (2.31)	4.20 (3.94)
OTHER PROTECTIONS	.82 (2.94)	1.46 (5.00)
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	5.58 (9.18)	9.96 (15.63)
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	5.63 (4.74)	10.05 (8.09)
EDUCATION	36.47 (37.42)	65.12 (63.73)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	5.71 (6.97)	10.20 (11.88)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE	11.27 (11.91)	20.12 (20.30)
OTHER	20.29 (12.92)	36.23 (22.00)

1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES–$11,021,370 TOTAL POPULATION–61,727

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

REVENUE EXPENDITURES
BY MAJOR FUNCTION 1971
VANCOUVER

CHART 4

	% OF EXPENDITURE 100%	$ PER CAPITA $384.72 (360.38)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	2.62 (3.21)	10.06 (11.57)
FIRE	5.96 (5.70)	22.93 (20.54)
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	9.33 (8.91)	35.90 (32.12)
OTHER PROTECTION	1.06 (2.60)	4.06 (9.36)
PUBLIC WORKS	4.10 (2.30)	15.79 (8.30)
SANITATION AND WASTE REMOVAL	2.38 (3.09)	9.15 (11.14)
SOCIAL WELFARE	22.32 (21.98)	85.88 (79.19)
EDUCATION	26.23 (26.23)	100.90 (94.51)
DEBT CHARGES (NET)	8.10 (9.07)	31.17 (32.69)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM REVENUE	4.84 (3.03)	18.61 (10.93)
OTHER	13.06 (13.88)	50.24 (50.03)

1970 FIGURES SHOWN IN PARENTHESIS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - $163,980,832 TOTAL POPULATION - 426,256

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

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS, 1972

Annual Report, year ended December 31, 1971.

Municipal Statistics, year ended December 31, 1971.

Statistics Relating to Regional and Municipal Governments, May 1972.

Regional Districts in British Columbia, September 1971.

A Guide to Municipal Management, September 1972.

A Guide to Regional District Management, September 1972.

Provincial Subdivision Regulations, November 1970.

Land Use Colour and Coding Guide, December 1970.

Zoning Colour and Coding Guide, December 1970.

ACTS ADMINISTERED BY DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Municipal Act.

Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act.

Local Services Act.

Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia Act.

Housing Act.

Mobile Home Park Fee Act.

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