From: M&GBurandt [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, February 10, 2022 7:00 PM
To: Islands2050
Subject: Climate Action- Bylaw 183
Attachments: Climate Action.pdf; ATT00001.htm

Trust Policy Statement Bylaw 183 - Climate Action.

I do not support the Directives and Policies in Bylaw 183 regarding Climate Action for the following reasons:

CLIMATE ACTION - BYLAW 183 TRUST POLICY STATEMENT
Summary
As the reader will note below, each level of government – Federal, Provincial, Regional have their own exhaustive Climate Action Plan that clearly outlines the protocols mandated by Global initiatives and directed by current scientific data. These Action Plans include, not exclude, the Gulf Islands.
Action Plans are implemented by each level of government's EXISTING staff with experience and expertise in their respective fields.
The Islands Trust are not experts in climate change directives they are trying to control and implement, which requires the addition of yet more staff or consultants to manage the Policies and Directives as noted below.
How are specific islands to reduce GHG emissions without encroaching on or copying higher level governments clearly identified protocols and targets?
The TPS Climate Action items are scattered throughout the lengthy Trust Policy Statement and it takes some effort to mine though the document and isolate them into some kind of cohesive policy and proposed direction as is evident below.
Confusing and vague wording throughout.
How will EACH island identify, record, maintain, and set targets in a data base of green house gas emissions? If someone on an island smuggles in a gas-guzzling SUV what does that do for that island's targets?
To bolster the Island Trust's Climate Change Plan of Action - banning of desalination, docks, tree cutting, limited agricultural practices, private land use covenants, residential square footage reductions, and the latest - banning access to a waterfront residence's foreshore, and much, much more to come as this develops.
Trust Council shall coordinate with, and advocate to, regional districts, improvement districts, and provincial and federal government agencies to ADAPT (COPY)?? THEIR POLICIES AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS to safeguard the rural island character, sustainability, and resilience of Trust Area communities.
MORE STAFF, MORE TAX PAYER EXPENSE TO DUPLICATE CLIMATE ACTION PLANS ALREADY WELL ESTABLISHED.
BELOW IS THE LONG LIST OF CLIMATE ACTION PLANS AND INITIATIVES BY THE FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, AND REGIONAL

DISTRICTS. THE ISLANDS TRUST WOULD BE THE FOURTH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT INTO CLIMATE ACTION – DOES THE ISLANDS TRUST BELIEVE THE OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT ARE INCAPABLE? HOW MUCH MORE GREENHOUSE GAS CAN THE ISLANDS TRUST SQUEEZE OUT OF THE GULF ISLANDS?

Manfred Burandt
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Pendr Island, BC V0N2M1

Climate Action

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HOW MUCH MORE GREENHOUSE GAS CAN THE ISLANDS TRUST SQUEEZE OUT OF THE GULF ISLANDS?

Federal Government

In December of 2020, the Government of Canada introduced A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy – Canada's strengthened climate plan. The plan builds on the efforts that are currently underway through the PCF to cut more pollution, to create more good jobs, and to support a healthier economy and environment.

Taken together, Canada is now on a path to exceed its 2030 Paris Agreement emissions reduction target and has the building blocks in place to get to a prosperous net-zero emissions future by 2050.

It will do this through five pillars:

- **Making the Places Canadians Live and Gather More Affordable by Cutting Energy Waste**: Energy efficient homes and buildings are more comfortable and cost less to power. This plan will make it easier for Canadians to improve the places in which they live and gather – which will cut pollution, make life more affordable and create thousands of good jobs and new careers in construction, technology, manufacturing and sales.

•**Making Clean, Affordable Transportation and Power Available in Every Community**: Canada will expand the supply of clean electricity through investments in renewable and next generation clean energy and technology, and encourage cleaner modes of transportation, such as zero-emission vehicles and transit. This will make our communities healthier, less congested and more vibrant.

•**Continuing to Ensure Pollution isn't Free and Households Get More Money Back**: Canada's approach to carbon pollution pricing has proven that it is realistic to meet the country's economic needs and environmental goals at the same time. The Government will continue to put a price on carbon pollution, rising through to 2030, while ensuring that the majority of households receive more money back than they pay in the jurisdictions where the federal backstop applies. These payments will move from annual to quarterly payments starting as early as 2022.

•**Building Canada's Clean Industrial Advantage**: To make sure that Canadians have good-paying, long-lasting jobs, there is a need to make certain that Canadian businesses are making and providing the low-carbon products, services and technologies that the world increasingly wants to buy. Clean, "Made-in-Canada" products, services and technologies can and should be the most sought after in the world. Through performance standards, investments and incentives, Canada will accelerate the work that its companies and innovators are doing to cut pollution and move to a cleaner economy. This will protect and create jobs now and into the future.

•**Embracing the Power of Nature to Support Healthier Families and More Resilient Communities**: Just as nature is under threat by climate change, it is also an ally in the fight against it. By planting two billion trees and better managing, conserving and restoring natural spaces, Canada will protect and enhance the natural areas that surround us and that contribute to fighting climate change. This will help cut pollution, clean the air Canadians breathe, make communities more resilient to extreme weather and create thousands of jobs for tree planters, technicians, nursery growers, field biologists, urban planners, and many others. Canada will also continue to move forward on its plan to protect 25% of its lands and oceans, including through a ban on harmful single-use plastics by 2021.

The plan also commits to developing Canada's first-ever National Adaptation Strategy. It also contains new measures to support Indigenous climate leadership.

The Pan-Canadian Framework was developed in 2016 with provinces and territories, in consultation with Indigenous peoples, and informed by input from Canadians across the country. It outlines over 50 concrete measures to reduce carbon pollution that are projected to reduce emissions by 227 million tonnes in 2030. The proposed *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*, introduced in Parliament on November 19, 2020, will formalize Canada's target to achieve net-zero emissions by the year 2050.

The Government of Canada will work with partners to ensure a strong, workable plan that can be delivered together. For example, the Government will:

•engage with provinces, territories and municipalities to build on the strong foundation of climate action already in place, and focus on advancing mutual bilateral and regional priorities;

•partner with First Nations, Inuit and the Métis Nation to advance Indigenous climate leadership and ensure federal policies and programs are designed to address Indigenous peoples' climate priorities;

•engage with provinces, territories and Indigenous peoples on the proposed carbon pollution pricing trajectory out to 2030, as well as the proposed strengthening of the federal benchmark; and,

•engage with a diversity of stakeholder groups – including businesses, civil society, and labour – and with Canadians on key proposed measures to ensure they have the right environmental ambitions and economic underpinning to succeed.

The Government of Canada will seek out opportunities to align new and strengthened federal measures with the

actions and priorities of provinces and territories. The Government will also continue to encourage all levels of Government to step up and enhance their ambition on climate action.

Energy efficient homes support long-term climate objectives and make homes more comfortable, while lowering monthly energy costs for homeowners and renters. Accelerating action on home retrofits will create new demand for jobs — for energy auditors, retrofit contractors, and the next generation of skilled workers — and the associated increased demand for energy efficient equipment and low-carbon materials will grow the green building product supply chain in Canada.

We are working with the provinces and territories to implement the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change. This is our plan to meet our emissions reduction targets, grow the economy and build resilience to a changing climate. Actions to advance climate change adaptation and build resilience to climate impacts include:

- making information about climate change more widely available
- investing in infrastructure, including natural infrastructure, that protects Canadians from climate-related disasters
- developing building codes to increase the resiliency of buildings and infrastructure
- addressing the effects of climate change on the health of Canadians
- supporting regions that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, including the North and the country's coasts
- working to ensure the long-term health and resilience of our ecosystems and natural environment

The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change is our plan, developed with the provinces and territories and Indigenous Peoples. Through the plan, we are growing the economy, reducing emissions and adapting to climate change. Taking adaptation actions now will help protect the health, well-being and prosperity of Canadians, and manage risks to communities, businesses and ecosystems.

We are also taking action on green and resilient operations through our Greening Government Strategy. This involves making our operations and assets more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

The Federal Adaptation Policy Framework (PDF; 176 KB) helps us consider climate risks when making decisions on a wide range of programs and activities that support the well-being of Canadians. It also guides us in identifying priorities to address climate risks in the future.

Making the most of nature-based solutions

Nature-based solutions can come in many forms, but there is no solution to climate change without trees. Forests provide many economic, social and environmental benefits for Canadians, including absorbing greenhouse gasses and erosion control in flood zones, which helps communities mitigate and adapt to climate change. That is why Canada will plant two billion trees over ten years, as part of Canada's actions to advance the use of natural climate solutions.

Part of adaptation is also using climate data to help determine what tree species will flourish in a particular community or region in 20 or 50 years and how to maintain the health of future forests. For example, innovative forest management practices can make areas less vulnerable to storms and wildland fires.

In addition to forests, large amounts of carbon dioxide are currently stored in soils, wetlands, grasslands and oceans. Effective land management practices like no-till can help maintain and increase the amount of carbon dioxide captured by plants and stored in the soil. This natural-based solution is a win for climate change mitigation and for plants as soil carbon plays an important part of plant growth and soil health.

Wetlands, in particular, can hold massive amounts of carbon. Urban and rural wetlands also help to absorb heavy rain and snowmelts, and reduce overall flooding in our communities. Disturbing these natural features can reduce their climate change mitigation and adaptation potential, underscoring the importance of conserving and protecting these vital ecosystems.

Province of BC

B.C. is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

To do this, we're taking action to reduce pollution and waste while identifying new technologies and opportunities that will help us meet our longer-term climate goals. We are also preparing for the impacts of a changing climate, so our communities and economy continue to thrive.

B.C.'s climate change targets

Using 2007 as the baseline, B.C. is committed to greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions of:

- 16% by 2025
- 40% by 2030
- 60% by 2040
- 80% by 2050

In March 2021, to help meet provincial greenhouse gas targets, the Province established new 2030 emission reduction targets for four sectors, with 2007 as a baseline:

- Transportation, 27-32%
- Industry, 38-43%
- Oil and gas, 33-38%
- Buildings and communities, 59-64%

Through CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 the Province is raising the standards for new construction, encouraging energy-saving improvements in existing homes, schools and workplaces, and supporting communities in reducing greenhouse gases and preparing for the effects of climate change.

Buildings and communities in 2030

As part of B.C.'s 2030 commitment to reduce province-wide emissions by 40% from 2007 levels, B.C. has set a target to reduce emissions in buildings and communities by more than a half by 2030. The CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 maps out the most promising routes to reach these targets and sets the course to fulfil our net-zero commitment by 2050.

Here are some ways our buildings and infrastructure could look different in 2030 based on the Roadmap to 2030:

- All new buildings in B.C. will be zero-carbon, so no new climate pollution will be added to the atmosphere from new buildings after this point.
- All new space and hot water equipment will be at least 100% efficient, significantly reducing emissions compared to current combustion technology.

B.C. is improving regulations and providing incentives to ensure new and existing buildings are energy efficient and use cleaner energy.

Under the Roadmap to 2030, B.C. will add a new carbon pollution standard to the BC Building Code, to make all new buildings zero carbon by 2030

- The BC Energy Step Code provides a path for builders and local governments to prepare for and reach energy efficiency standards earlier
- The Province will support local governments to set carbon pollution performance standards for new buildings via a provincial opt-in regulation
- The CleanBC Building Innovation Fund supports research, demonstration and development of low carbon building materials, construction methods and building components to make them more affordable and accessible to British Columbians

- The Clean BC Better Homes and Better Buildings programs provide rebates and support for homeowners and businesses to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in new and existing buildings.

Working with communities to adapt to climate change is one of four key pathways in B.C.'s draft Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy

•Retooling for Climate Change provides Indigenous and local governments, public sector organizations and businesses with resources and tools to prepare for the current and coming effects of climate change

Under the Roadmap to 2030, the Province will continue to work with federal partners, local governments and Indigenous communities to ensure that B.C.'s future infrastructure is clean, low carbon and able to withstand the impacts of a changing climate.

Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy

- Increase understanding of climate risks through improved data, monitoring and forecasting;
- Improve public understanding of wildfire threats and B.C.'s changing climate;
- Identify opportunities for using nature-based solutions for climate adaptation and greenhouse gas reductions, in collaboration with partners ;
- Assess climate risks and vulnerabilities to B.C. fisheries and aquaculture;
- Conduct initial work on a watershed security strategy and assess risks to water quality from contaminated sites under future climates;
- Expand the Province's understanding of climate risks to coastal communities and economies.

Regional Districts

Capital Regional District

In February 2019, the Capital Regional District (CRD) Board identified Climate Action & Environmental Stewardship as a priority for the region and approved a motion to declare a climate emergency, committing to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Regional strategy

Building on the work completed in previous community and corporate strategies, CRD staff completed a comprehensive, data-driven planning process in 2021 to create a renewed Climate Action Strategy that reflects Board priorities and provides clarity on the role the CRD can play as a leader in climate action over the next five years.

The six pillars of this new plan include:

- climate-focused decision making across all CRD programs and services;
- supporting the region on its pathway to livable, affordable and low-carbon communities that are prepared for climate change;
- rapidly reducing corporate fleet emissions and supporting, endorsing and encouraging active, public and zero-emission transportation options;
- accelerating energy efficiency, emission reductions and enhanced resilience in CRD buildings and infrastructure (while supporting the same for all buildings and infrastructure across the region);
- protecting, conserving and managing ecosystem health and nature's capacity to store carbon and adapt to climate change; and
- minimizing waste generation and resulting emissions

This strategy commits to formal tracking and reporting for a number of performance indicators and aligns with federal, provincial and local initiatives and policy directives.

In response to the climate emergency, the CRD developed an updated five-year Climate Action Strategy in 2021, replacing two former strategies and integrating with existing local, provincial and federal climate action initiatives. The success of this strategy relies on our collective commitment to bold climate action at all levels of government to respond to this emergency.

Climate Commitments by Other Governments

The CRD's 2019 climate emergency declaration was prefaced by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report released in 2018, which found that limiting warming to a 1.5°C change this century could avoid more catastrophic impacts of climate change that would be experienced at 2°C or more of warming. Further to this, the report identified that to limit global temperatures to an increase of 1.5°C this century, the global community will need to achieve a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction of about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030 and become carbon neutral by approximately 2050.1

In 2021, Canada's federal government passed the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act,* which sets out targets to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 and aligns Canada with the IPCC report findings.2 The government also released a strengthened climate action plan, including a proposal to increase the carbon tax annually from $50 per tonne of CO2 emissions in 2022 to $170 per tonne in 2030.

Provincially, BC has set targets to reduce GHG emissions 40% by 2030, 60% by 2040 and 80% by 2050, relative to 2007.3 In 2018, the Province released the CleanBC plan with actions that are estimated to reduce BC's emissions by 18.9 megatonnes of CO2e, 75% of the amount needed to reach the 2030 target. In 2019, the Province amended the *Climate Change Accountability Act* to include requirements related to climate risk and adaptation. This legislation requires an annual ministerial report on climate change risks, and an overview of government's actions to manage them. Currently, the Province is developing a Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy that outlines actions for 2022-2025 needed to address the greatest risks to BC, building from the 2019 Preliminary Strategic Climate Risk Assessment. This, along with modernizing the BC *Emergency Program Act* and developing the forthcoming BC Flood Strategy, will guide provincial investments, policies and programs on climate adaptation in coming years.

Targets and Commitments

The following targets and commitments provide a set of markers that will help the CRD track and communicate progress on reducing GHG emissions, both at the regional and corporate scales. Figure 1 shows the pathways to reach these targets relative to international and provincial emission reduction goals.

Regional target: Reduce regional GHG emissions 61% by 2038 based on 2007 levels (as per 2018 Regional Growth Strategy).

Corporate target: Reduce corporate GHG emissions 45% by 2030 based on 2007 levels, and reach net-zero GHG emissions before 2050.

Community-focused climate action refers to action the CRD can take through its various regional, sub-regional and local services to support the climate mitigation and adaptation across the region.

The **community** portion of the strategy focuses on areas where the CRD has the greatest influence and areas requiring or benefitting from strong regional coordination.

Enhancing regional resilience to a changing climate and reducing regional GHG emissions both involve significant partnerships with and between municipal, senior and First Nations governments, businesses, organizations and members of the public.

Islands Trust Climate Action

Broad Planning Actions

Broad Planning refers to high level planning that sets the stage for GHG emissions reductions, including

plans such as Official Community Plans, Integrated Community Sustainability Plans, Climate Action Plans or Community Energy Emissions Plans. Land use planning that focuses on Smart Growth principles (compact, complete, connected, and centred) plays an especially important role in energy and GHG reduction.

All 13 local trust committees have targets and policies in the official community plans to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Measurement of performance against targets will depend upon receiving updated data from the Province.

Work planned to begin to review and update GHG emission reduction targets in official community plans.

Denman OCP – reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020, and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels
Hornby OCP – reduce GHG emissions 25% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 over 2007 levels
Lasqueti OCP – maintain GHG emissions at or below 50% of Canadian per capita average, to be verified in 2020 and 2050
Gambier OCP – reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels
Keats OCP – reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels
Gambier Associated islands OCP - reduce GHG emissions 20% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007
Gabriola OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels
Mudge OCP – achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050
DeCourcey OCP - achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050
Thetis OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels
Valdes RLUB – achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050
Thetis Associated islands OCP – no targets, policies to minimise GHG emissions
Ballenas Winchelsea OCP - achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050
Galiano OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 from 2007 levels.
Mayne - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 from 2007 levels.
Saturna OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020
South Pender OCP – reduce GHG emisisons 33% by 2020 form 2007 levels
North Pender OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 from 2007 levels.
North Pender Associated Islands OCP - achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050
Salt Spring OCP - reduce GHG emissions 15% by 2015, 40% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels
Piers Island OCP – no target – commitment to reducing GHG emissions in development and cooperation with others – bylaw in development

SPECIFIC BYLAW 183 POLICY CHANGES

Trust Council also adopted a Climate Emergency Declaration in 2019, committing to urgent and equitable

climate action across the region. The health and integrity of ecosystems, communities, and the built environment are increasingly compromised by the adverse impacts of climate change such as rising sea levels, ocean acidification, storm surge flooding, windstorms, droughts, wildfires, and invasive species.

Biodiversity - the diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems - is declining at an alarming rate, leading to species extinctions locally and across the globe. In order to effectively preserve and protect

the unique amenities and environment of the Trust Area in this context, it will be critical to identify, monitor, mitigate, and adapt to the ripple effects of climate change on both ecosystems and communities. In this context, Trust Council will benefit from being guided by the best available science, social science, and local knowledge.

In the face of uncertainties around the rate and scale of climate impacts, it will also be important to foster more precautionary and adaptive approaches to decision-making, safeguarding future generations as best as possible.

Effective stewardship of the Trust Area relies on a collective community commitment to foster lower ecological footprints by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, striving to find new paths to conserve finite natural resources, and seeking nature-based solutions to climate change.

The safeguarding of natural carbon sinks to sequester greenhouse gas emissions.

Acknowledging the need to shift towards less human-centric and less settler-centric planning paradigms.

Furthermore, the uncertainties around the Trust Area. The **Precautionary Principle** states that the lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental damage to habitats or species when there is a threat of serious or irreversible environmental degradation.

Restoration: In the face of the global climate and biodiversity crises, it has never been more critical to preserve and protect ecosystems in the Trust Area. In addition, there is now an imperative to restore these fragile ecosystems and assist in their recovery due to the cumulative impacts of development and human use of natural areas, as well as the impacts of a changing climate.

Ecosystem restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. Restoration can happen in many ways, such as active reforestation or wetland remediation, or by simply removing pressures so that nature can recover and adapt on its own.

Adaptive Management: The specific impacts of the climate and biodiversity crises and their policy implications may be difficult to predict in exact detail, timing, and scope. Adaptive management approaches offer pathways to minimize uncertainty and maximize policy effectiveness. These are structured, iterative processes of decision-making intended to reduce uncertainty over time through periodic monitoring and evaluation, and evidence-based policy adjustments.

Nature-Based Solutions: In seeking integrated solutions that address the impacts of climate change on both ecosystems and communities, nature-based solutions offer opportunities for multiple co-benefits. Nature-based solutions are actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.

Trust Council shall strive to identify and monitor the impacts of climate change on ecosystems through climate vulnerability assessments and shall utilize adaptive management processes and nature-based solutions that are informed by the best available area-based mapping, science, social science, local knowledge, and Indigenous ways of knowing.

Local trust committees and island municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, regulate land use and development to reduce emmissions to air, land, and water.

Local trust committees and island municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, identify means to reduce climate vulnerability and support climate adaptation measures for ecosystems within their planning area.

It is Trust Council's policy that new desalination plants should not be permitted in the Trust Area due to their high energy demands and adverse impacts to coastal and marine ecosystems.

Local trust committees and island municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, prohibit new desalination plants in the Trust Area.

(note: in searching the internet for desalination prohibitions anywhere in the World, the Islands Trust stands alone.

It is Trust Council's policy that forest harvesting in the Trust Area should be limited, small-scale, sustainable, regenerative, supportive of climate action, respectful of Indigenous harvesting areas and protective of the environmental integrity of the Trust Area.

It is Trust Council's policy that the clear-cutting of forests and logging of old-growth trees is inappropriate anywhere in the Trust Area, acknowledging the multiple adverse impacts these activities incur on the fragile ecosystems, environmental integrity, and carbon capture and storage potential of the Trust Area.

Require that applicants identify to maintain sustainable **forest land use** , prior to approval of tree cutting plans; and implement property tax incentives for the practice of sustainable forest harvesting.

It is Trust Council's policy that the preservation and protection of healthy and **productive soils** is integral to the environmental integrity, food security, and carbon capture and storage capacity of the Trust Area.

In the face of accelerating climate and biodiversity crises, business as usual is no longer viable. Trust Area communities play a critical role in the stewardship of the islands and must collectively and equitably work towards place-based, multigenerational, and integrated solutions to sustainability. This involves collective commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, foster new low- carbon ways of living, reduce individual and community ecological footprints, and support those most vulnerable to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

It is Trust Council's policy that all development in the Trust Area, of any scale or for any purpose, should be compact, energy-efficient, sustainable, and appropriately situated in order to minimize greenhouse gas emissions and safeguard protected area networks, freshwater sustainability, healthy marine environment, and Indigenous cultural heritage in the Trust Area

Local trust committees and island municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, identify means to reduce the climate vulnerability of communities, including nature-based solutions and actions that prioritize: protection of the carbon capture and storage capacity of natural areas; low-carbon housing, buildings, transportation, and agriculture; preservation, protection, and restoration of biodiversity; freshwater sustainability; soft shoreline and foreshore protections; and wildfire risk mitigation.

Trust Council shall coordinate with, and advocate to, regional districts, improvement districts, and provincial and federal government agencies to *adapt (copy??) their policies and support systems* to safeguard the rural island character, sustainability, and resilience of Trust Area communities.

DO THE ADDED CLIMATE ACTION POLICIES OF BYLAW 183 REPRESENT GOOD VALUE AFTER CONSIDERING HOW MUCH IS ALREADY BEING DONE BY ALL OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT ?

HOW MUCH MORE GREENHOUSE GAS CAN THE ISLANDS TRUST SQUEEZE OUT OF THE GULF ISLANDS?