

COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE UPDATE TO SEPTEMBER 24, 2025 (8:30 a.m.)

Correspondence

- (1) Youth Parliament of British Columbia Alumni Society, September 15, 2025, regarding “British Columbia Youth Parliament, 97th Parliament”**
- (2) September 17, 2025, regarding “Tree Protection in West Van”**
(Referred to the October 20, 2025 Public Hearing)
- (3) My Sea to Sky, September 17, 2025, regarding “MS2S submission to BC EAO re: Woodfibre LNG floatel #2”**
- (4) C. Peters, September 18, 2025, regarding “Cathy Peters- 3 ASKS to Stop Child Sex Trafficking in British Columbia”**
- (5) Memorial Library Board Meeting Minutes – July 16, 2025**

Correspondence from Other Governments and Government Agencies

No items.

Responses to Correspondence

No items.



15 September 2025

District of West Vancouver
Attn: Mayor and Council
750 - 17th Street
West Vancouver, BC V7V 3T3

Dear Mayor and Council:

Re: British Columbia Youth Parliament, 97th Parliament

The British Columbia Youth Parliament will hold its 97th Parliamentary Session in Victoria at the Provincial Legislative Chambers from December 27 to 31, 2025.

The Youth Parliament is a province-wide non-partisan organization for young people ages 16 to 21. It teaches citizenship skills through participation in the parliamentary session in December and continuing involvement in community service activities throughout the year. **Youth Parliament is a one-year commitment.**

I invite you to encourage eligible youth from your municipality or region to apply to sit as members of the Youth Parliament. BCYP is non-partisan, and applicants need only be interested in learning more about the parliamentary process and in serving their community. If your municipality sponsors a “youth of the year” award or has a municipal youth council, young people with that sort of initiative and involvement are ideal candidates for BCYP.

Each applicant who is accepted to attend as a member of BCYP must pay a **\$545** registration fee. Thanks to private donations and fundraising, a portion of the cost is subsidized and includes transportation and accommodation for all members. We encourage municipalities or youth councils to contribute towards the application fee for applicants who are in financial need.

If the approval of financial support causes any delay, we encourage the applicant to send in their forms on time along with a note saying that the cheque will arrive after the deadline. In this case, if we receive the completed form and personal statement before the deadline, it will be considered received on time. If you are not able to aid, a limited number of bursaries are available for applicants who cannot meet the expense of the registration fee. Requesting financial assistance will not affect an applicant’s chance of being selected as a member. (See <https://bcyp.org/session>)

Members will sit and debate in the Legislative Chambers for five days and will be accommodated for four nights at the Marriott Hotel in Victoria. During that time, participants are supervised by members of the Board of Directors of the Youth Parliament of B.C. Alumni Society and other youth parliament alumni. In addition, transportation to and from Victoria will be provided for all members who require it.

This year, the application is an online application and can be found on our website at <https://bcyp.org/applying/>. I have included a brochure about BC Youth Parliament with this letter. Our promotional poster is also available online on our website, which I encourage you to display in your school, and to make the application form and brochure available to interested students. If you require more forms, please feel free to make copies, and if you require more brochures or posters, please contact me.

All application forms must be received by October 31, 2025. Selected applicants will be notified in mid-November. If you require more information, please contact me by e-mail as indicated above. You may also visit our website at www.bcyp.org.

Yours truly,

s. 22(1)

Ambrose Yung
Registrar, Youth Parliament of BC Alumni Society

Who We Are

British Columbia Youth Parliament (BCYP) is about youth taking responsibility and initiative to make a positive impact in their communities. BCYP is a non-profit, non-partisan parliamentary education and service organization. BCYP is an extraordinarily unique organization - for youth and by youth.

For a full year, 97 members pool their resources, creativity and determination for a common purpose: to advance, better and improve the youth of British Columbia. BCYP bring together youth from across the Province and unites them to fulfill the motto of "Youth Serving Youth". The youth of BCYP reach out and make a difference across British Columbia.

Why?

Because they can!

And more importantly, because they care.



BCYP is unique in that it is not simply a "mock" or model parliament - the legislation members debate translate into real action in the community.



est. 1924

CONTACT US

For more information on BCYP and its projects, visit our website:

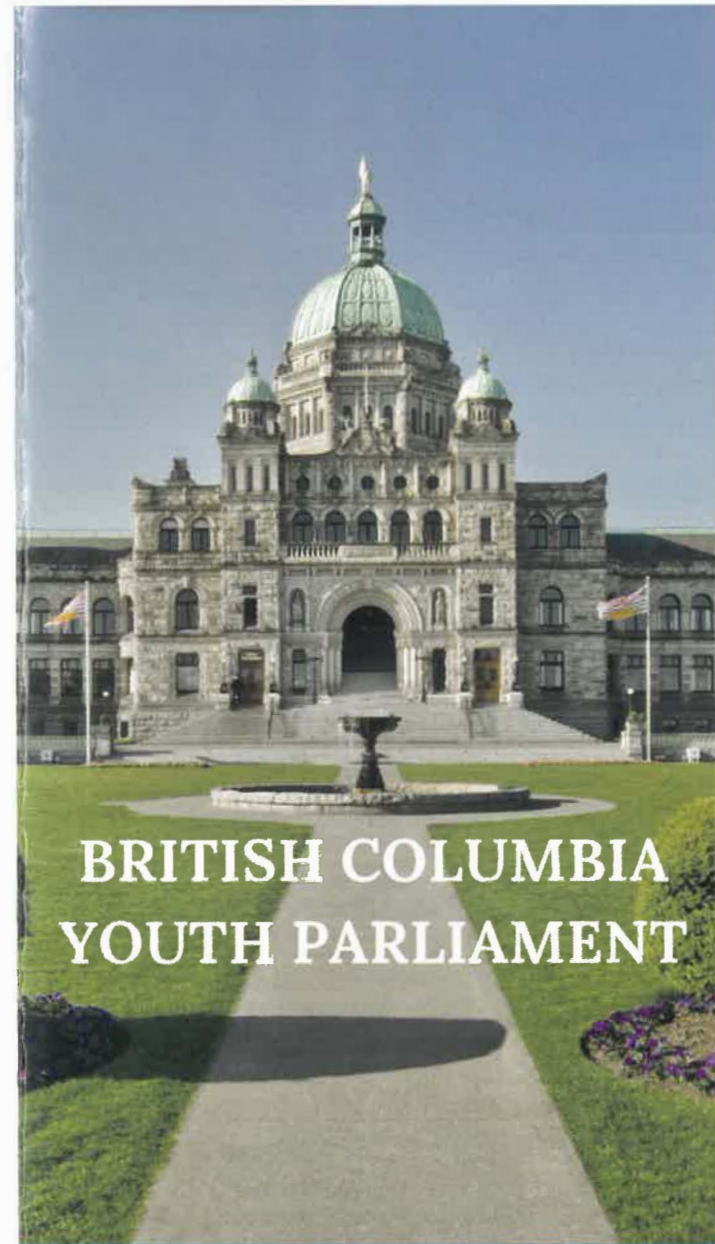
www.bcorp.org

or contact the Premier:

premier@bcyp.org

For application info contact our Registrar:

registrar@bcyp.org



BRITISH COLUMBIA
YOUTH PARLIAMENT

Youth Serving Youth

for over 95 years

BCYP's Origin

British Columbia Youth Parliament (BCYP) began as the TUXIS Older Boy's Parliament in 1924. It became the BC Youth Parliament in 1974, upon the admittance of girls, and 2025 marked its 96th Session.

Each year, between December 27th and 31st, 97 youth from across BC gather at the Legislative Chambers in Victoria for BCYP's annual session. Members sit as independents; they do not represent any political party and they vote according to their own consciences. They learn about parliamentary process, debate topics of interest, and plan activities for the coming year.

Proposed activities are presented in the form of government bills. The date is led by a Cabinet of experienced youth parliamentarians who spend months before preparing to present their plans. First-time members are also able to raise issues through debate on government legislation and by writing and presenting Private Members' Resolutions dealing with issues ranging from local to international in scope.

Once BCYP's bills are passed they must be put into effect. This is where BCYP differs from other youth parliaments in that BCYP is not a "model" or "mock" parliament - the legislation members pass translates directly into positive action in the community.



Youth Serving Youth

BCYP members organize and execute group service projects around the province. Members come together to volunteer with different organizations, special events or provide service to the community. They volunteer with summer camps, food banks, charity walks, soup kitchens, community support services, and other service organizations.

Additionally, across British Columbia through the year, individual members of BCYP perform solo acts of service in their communities and lend a hand through their involvement with other organizations. BCYP members help others in their communities in a myriad of ways, limited only by their imaginations and the will to carry out the projects they envision.



Fundraising

Each year, BCYP organizes a variety of fundraising events across the province. Members work in groups and in their communities to raise funds required to run BCYP projects and cover operations costs. They also engage in service-related fundraising working in groups and individual to raise money for a variety of causes.

Members participate in a variety of fundraisers such as pledge events, Krispy Kreme donut sales, and silent auctions. Members also solicit donations from local businesses and prominent members of their local communities.

Regional Youth Parliaments

To increase the number of youths who are able to participate in Youth Parliament activities, BCYP members organize and run Regional Youth Parliaments (RYPs) in various regions of the province. Through these events, BC Youth Parliament furthers its goals of promoting community service, education in the parliamentary process, and training in public speaking and debating.

More local in scope than BCYP, RYPs are weekend-long Sessions aimed at high school students between ages of 14 and 18. RYP members gather to discuss local, national, and international issues in a parliamentary setting.



Camp Phoenix

Camp Phoenix is BCYP's most ambitious project. It involves BCYP members organizing and running a summer camp for children from across BC who would otherwise be unable to live the summer camp experience. It is about pushing our limits and redefining terms like "hard work" and "commitment". It is about truly making a huge difference in the community.

This project is fully initiated, developed, and staffed by volunteer members of our organization. Our fundraising and efforts throughout the year come together to send up to 50 children aged 8-12 to enjoy a very special week of their summer and their lives. Camp Phoenix moves to different campsites across BC so that it provides the opportunity for children from all regions of the province to attend. This major project can comprise almost half of BCYP's annual budget.



From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Wednesday, September 17, 2025 1:13 PM
To: Mark Sager, Mayor; Sharon Thompson; Linda Watt; Scott Snider; Peter Lambur; Nora Gambioli;
Christine Cassidy; correspondence
Subject: Tree Protection in West Van

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization from email address [REDACTED] s. 22(1). Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. If you believe this e-mail is suspicious, please report it to IT by marking it as SPAM.

September 17, 2025

To Mayor and Council.

I understand that at your meeting on Monday September 15 you approved all proposed amendments to the tree and zoning bylaws proposed by the dedicated group of volunteers working closely with staff on this issue, and that the motion to reduce the minimum protected tree size from 75cm to 20cm DBH for new development sites was also approved by a 4–3 vote.

Thank you for allowing these important amendments to advance to a public hearing on October 20, after which I hope they will be approved by you at a final Council vote.

Protection of our natural environment is key to the health and well-being of our community, and your continued support is vital to ensure that protection.

Thank you,
[REDACTED] s. 22(1)
West Vancouver, BC [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

We respectfully acknowledge that we work in the traditional, unceded territories and ancestral lands of the x̱məθḵʷəyám (Musqueam), Sḵw̱x̱w̱7mesh (Squamish), Seḻílwitlh (Tsilil-Wautuh), and shísháhlh (Sechelt)

From: Tracey Saxby <tracey@myseatosky.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 17, 2025 1:58 PM
To: council@squamish.ca; council@lionsbay.ca; agenda@lionsbay.ca; correspondence; mayorandcouncil@gibsons.ca; info@scrd.ca; darren.inkster@scrd.ca; silas.white@scrd.ca; alton.toth@scrd.ca; Philip.paul@scrd.ca; Leonard.Lee@scrd.ca; justine.gabias@scrd.ca; kelly.backs@scrd.ca; Donna.McMahon@scrd.ca; kate.stamford@scrd.ca; info@slrd.bc.ca; board@slrd.bc.ca; lhopfl@lillooet.ca; 'Armand Hurford'; 'Chris Pettingill'; 'Jenna Stoner'; saldemare27@gmail.com; vbjones@slrd.bc.ca; rmack@slrd.bc.ca; TRainbow@slrd.bc.ca; jford@slrd.bc.ca; jcrompton@whistler.ca; mrichman@pemberton.ca; mayorandcouncil@bimbc.ca; kstamford@islandstrust.bc.ca; jbernardo@islandstrust.bc.ca; jgedye@islandstrust.bc.ca; sfast@islandstrust.bc.ca; lpatrick@islandstrust.bc.ca
Cc: Patrick.Weiler@parl.gc.ca; jeremy.valeriote.MLA@leg.bc.ca; ministre-minister@ec.gc.ca; swiyat@squamish.net
Subject: MS2S submission to BC EAO re: Woodfibre LNG floatel #2
Attachments: 2025-08-29 MS2S submission re Woodfibre LNG floatel 2 FINAL.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization from email address tracey@myseatosky.org. Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. If you believe this e-mail is suspicious, please report it to IT by marking it as SPAM.

Dear electeds,

Please see attached My Sea to Sky's submission to the BC EAO regarding Woodfibre LNG's application for a second floating workcamp (aka "floatel.") I am happy to provide additional references upon request.

Note that this submission was to the Provincial regulator. We are still compiling our concerns related to the draft changes to the Decision Statement for the Federal process regulated by IAAC, which currently ends on **September 18, 2025**.

We have copied you on our request to IAAC for an extension and suggest that you also participate in this process. We are particularly concerned about the changes to the Project Description for Woodfibre LNG, and the continual scope creep of this project. We have been informed that Woodfibre LNG is intending to expand.

While the public comment period is ending tomorrow, please note that you are not limited to engaging with regulators (provincial or federal) within this timeframe. We urge you to send letters and concerns related to the Woodfibre LNG project to both BC EAO and IAAC at any time.

Sincerely,

Tracey Saxby
Executive Director
My Sea to Sky

Cell: +1 (604) 892-7501

Email: tracey@myseatosky.org

Web: BLOCKEDmyseatosky[.]orgBLOCKED

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Friday, 29th August, 2025

BC Environmental Assessment Office
PO Box 9426 STN PROV GOVT
Victoria BC, V8W 9V1

Uploaded via file transfer and sent via email to: EAO.Operations@gov.bc.ca

RE: Review of Woodfibre LNG's amendment for a second floating workcamp

To whom it may concern:

Please see below the following concerns related to Woodfibre LNG's application for an amendment for a second floating workcamp (aka "floatel #2").

As this submission is not made via the regular BC EAO process we request that staff ensure this entire submission, with all attachments, is included in the official record and is put before the relevant decision-makers, including the BC Environmental Assessment Office and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada.

Due to the 200 MB limit for our submission, we have used hyperlinks to facilitate BC EAO access to relevant supporting materials, which includes some videos. We trust that the BC EAO will access and consider these materials when reviewing our submission. However, if the BC EAO would prefer MS2S to provide full electronic copies of any or all of those materials, MS2S will do so promptly upon request. We request BC EAO to ensure that these documents (and videos) are also included in the official record and put before relevant decision-makers, including the BC Environmental Assessment Office and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada.

1. Loss of trust in the broken process

Due to the short-timeframe, lack of notice, and overlapping public comment periods with the Canada Energy Regulator's consideration of Woodfibre LNG's request for an extension of its export licence on July 24, 2025, and the District of Squamish's consideration of a Temporary Use Permit on July 29, 2025, we have not had time to meaningfully review and evaluate this latest application for a second floating workcamp. As a result, our concerns are necessarily incomplete.



For over eleven years, we have repeatedly requested more time for the public to review and provide meaningful input. While we appreciate the additional time granted to My Sea to Sky to finalize our submission, it is disappointing that the BC Environmental Assessment Office continues to ignore these requests to enable unrealistic timeframes that benefit the proponent, while preventing the public and local governments from participating in the process.

As a key stakeholder that now represents over [25,716 people](#) that are opposed to the Woodfibre LNG project, we request that the BC EAO notify My Sea to Sky six months in advance of public engagement opportunities, to provide early access to the application, and to allow for a minimum of three months to review and comment on the application. This would enable us to better plan staff capacity, and hire the relevant experts to review and provide comments on the application. This should be standard practice for all stakeholders, and would also better enable local governments to respond.

Due to prior work commitments, overlapping public comment periods, and short timeframes, I am currently finalizing this submission as a volunteer (not as an employee of My Sea to Sky), and working late evenings and on weekends to ensure our participation in this process. This is inherently unfair.

Public engagement is meaningless and is treated as a checkbox on a form. This fails to highlight the extent of public opposition to the Woodfibre LNG project, and our concerns over the past eleven years have been repeatedly dismissed and ignored, only to have since been proven valid.

We have lost trust in the integrity of the environmental assessment process as government staff working for the BC Environmental Assessment Office that were responsible for the initial approval of Woodfibre LNG in 2015 and the 5-year extension for Woodfibre LNG in 2020 (former Assistant Deputy Minister, Scott Bailey) are now working as a consultant for Woodfibre LNG.

Other government staff that have been recruited by Woodfibre LNG include former President of Woodfibre LNG, Christine Kennedy, who formerly worked as the Deputy Minister of Jobs, Economic Development and Competitiveness; and as the Associate Deputy Minister within the Office of the Premier (under Premier John Horgan).

And current Vice President of Corporate Relations, Selena Basi, who formerly worked as the Assistant Deputy Minister for trade and industry development; the Executive Director of Policy and Coordination within the Office of the Premier (under Premier John Horgan); and many other positions throughout 17 years working for the BC Public Service.

It is for these and other reasons that we mobilized our supporters to boycott this latest farce of public engagement. We have attached a PDF with the submissions from 534 people.

Quite frankly, it feels completely futile and a waste of time to participate in this broken process.



2. The costs of being dismissed and ignored by BC EAO

In 2019, in response to the application for an amendment for the first floatel, My Sea to Sky exposed how Woodfibre LNG falsely claimed that it was unaware that accommodation was not available in the local communities to house its workforce.¹

My Sea to Sky first shared our concerns about the lack of accommodation as early as July 27, 2014 in our initial submission to the BC EAO to inform the selection of valued components.² Woodfibre LNG responded by stating that they would hire local workers,³ which was accepted by the BC EAO, despite the fact that we also questioned Woodfibre LNG's claims related to the availability of a skilled local workforce, which has also since been proven to be false.

Both Woodfibre LNG and the BC EAO knew for ten years that housing and accommodation were a major concern for our communities and failed to act.

As a good corporate citizen, Woodfibre LNG could have invested in building legacy housing for Squamish that could help to relieve the current housing crisis. Instead, Woodfibre LNG opted for a cheap, temporary solution that provides no benefit to local communities.

As a regulator, the BC EAO failed to listen to public input; failed to hold Woodfibre LNG accountable; and failed to incorporate appropriate mitigation measures for the lack of housing availability such as requiring Woodfibre LNG to build legacy housing as a condition of its environmental assessment certificate.

Instead, in approving the Environmental Assessment for Woodfibre LNG in 2015, BC EAO opined that the project would have “no significant impact” on the availability of rental units in Squamish. This has since proven to be patently false, as rents have skyrocketed and local community members have been forced to leave the community due to the cumulative impacts of workers from both the Woodfibre LNG and Eagle Mountain to Woodfibre pipeline projects taking up available housing stock.

In addition to the significant impacts on local housing availability and affordability, Woodfibre LNG is now spending an estimated \$200 million to operate two temporary floating workcamps, money that could have been invested to build permanent, legacy housing in Squamish and other lower mainland communities. This outcome highlights the deep flaws in BC's environmental assessment process, which allowed industry claims to go unchallenged while our communities pay the price.

¹ 2019 My Sea to Sky, submission to BC EAO regarding broken Environmental Assessment process. 2019-12-15.

² 2014 My Sea to Sky, submission to BC EAO regarding valued components for Woodfibre LNG. 2014-07-25.

³ 2014 Woodfibre LNG, response to My Sea to Sky questions. 2014-11

3. Professional reliance and self-reporting by Woodfibre LNG

The Provincial government acknowledged in 2018 that the professional reliance approach has failed us, and that science that is bought and paid for by the proponent cannot be trusted. Yet, this process still relies on science and reports that are bought and paid for by Woodfibre LNG, which are often locked away with no transparency or opportunity for public scrutiny.

In relation to this process, Woodfibre LNG has relied on several studies (listed below) to assert that there is no risk to workers living on either Floatel #1 or #2. We have requested access to these studies through your office on 2025-08-16 and 2025-08-27 but have not yet received a response.

1. NHC (2022) “Henriette Lake Dam – Dam Breach and Consequence Classification Analyses, Final Report”, October 27, 2022.
2. NHC (2023) “Woodfibre LNG Site Redevelopment Coastal Flood Hazard Assessment, Final Report, Rev 1”, May 18, 2023.
3. NHC (Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd.) 2025. Henriette Dam Breach Impacts Assessment Memorandum (Rev. 0)” for Ausenco Engineering Canada Inc. May 16, 2025.
4. Stantec. 2021b. Woodfibre Flood, Debris Flow, and Debris Flood Hazard Assessment – Mill Creek, Woodfibre Creek, East Creek, BC. Prepared for Woodfibre LNG. December 20, 2021.

This lack of transparency means that the public and independent experts cannot verify whether the methods, data, and conclusions are accurate. This erodes public trust in the integrity of the environmental assessment process.

We request the BC EAO to ensure that all data and reports submitted by Woodfibre LNG in support of this application for an amendment are made available to the public to allow for independent review.

4. Non-compliance with conditions and permits

In the last year, Woodfibre LNG has received multiple warnings of non-compliance for failing to comply with the conditions of its environmental assessment certificate.

In particular, on June 17, 2024 the BC EAO Compliance and Enforcement Branch issued an Order under Section 53 to Woodfibre LNG to stop housing workers in any location or manner not authorized by the Environmental Assessment Certificate and to house workers on Floatel #1.⁴

⁴ 2024-06-17 BC EAO Compliance and Enforcement Branch Order to house workers on the floatel.
https://projects.eao.gov.bc.ca/api/public/document/6670772464452000223c27e9/download/WOOLNG_20240030_OR001.pdf



Woodfibre LNG interpreted this Order as an override of local government jurisdiction and authority, withdrew its application for a Temporary Use Permit (TUP) through the District of Squamish, and moved Floatel #1 into place and began operations.^{5,6} However, the province clarified via correspondence with Justice for Girls and My Sea to Sky that this Order was not intended to override local jurisdiction, and that the onus is on Woodfibre LNG to ensure it is compliant with all levels of government and secures the permits required.^{7,8}

Woodfibre LNG proceeded to operate Floatel #1 for over a year in violation of District of Squamish bylaws and without a permit.

Woodfibre LNG has also been issued a warning letter on July 9, 2025 for housing workers in the Sirocco Building within the District of Squamish who were not residents within the District prior to September 20, 2023, and do not have a valid exception.

We enclose the following list of Woodfibre LNG non-compliances in the last year:

1. 2025-07-09 Warning for Non-Compliance with Condition 29.1 of Environmental Assessment Certificate # E15-02.
2. 2025-06-16 Notice of Non-Compliance with Condition 11 to install signage to maintain awareness of reptiles and allow snakes the right of way.
3. 2025-06-16 Notice of Non-Compliance with Condition 11 to monitor and report wildlife observations.
4. 2025-04-29 Notice of Non-Compliance with Condition 30 of Schedule B to E15-02 (Amendment #3) and Section 5.1 of the Floatel Noise Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.
5. 2025-03-24 Warning for continued Non-Compliance with Condition 21 of EA Certificate # 15-02, Construction Environmental Management Plan.
6. 2025-03-07 Warning for Non-Compliance with Condition 29.1 with respect to worker housing constraints.
7. 2025-02-24 Warning for continued Non-Compliance with Condition 21 related to storage of hazardous waste.
8. 2025-02-24 Notice of Non-Compliance with Condition 21 related to lighting.

⁵ Squamish Chief (2024) Woodfibre LNG withdraws from District of Squamish process on floatel.

<https://www.squamishchief.com/local-news/woodfibre-lng-withdraws-from-district-of-squamish-process-on-floatel-9103448>

⁶ Woodfibre LNG (2024) Floatel arrives at Woodfibre site. Press release, 2024-06-21

<https://woodfibrelng.ca/news/2024/06/21/floatel-arrives-at-woodfibre-lng-site/>

⁷ 2024-06-17 JFG + MS2S to BC EAO re: Woodfibre LNG non-compliance

⁸ 2024-07-10 BC EAO to JFG + MS2S re: Provincial Order

9. 2025-01-10 Warning for Non-Compliance with Condition 16 of Environmental Assessment Certificate # E15-02.
10. 2024-12-11 Administrative Penalty Recommendation for non-compliance with Order 20240056-OR0001.
11. 2024-11-16 Warning for continued Non-Compliance with Condition 16, Construction Marine Transportation Management and Monitoring Plan.
12. 2024-11-16 Notice of Non-Compliance with EAC, Schedule B, Condition 21, Construction Environmental Management Plan, 5.0 Best Management Practices, 5.0 Storage and Handling.
13. 2024-11-16 Notice of Non-Compliance with EAC, Schedule B, Condition 21, Environmental Management Plans, Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan – Table 5: General Mitigation measures for Seḵw'eḵw'inexw (Wildlife) During Construction.
14. 2024-11-16 Notice of Non-Compliance with EAC, Schedule B, Condition 21, Construction Environmental Management Plan, Erosion and Sediment Control 5.3.4, Table 5-5 and Table 2-1. Erosion and Sediment Mitigation Measures, BMP#9.
15. 2024-10-28 Order WOOFIB_20240056_Order_OR001
16. 2024-10-07 Warning for Non-Compliance with Condition 16 of EA Certificate # E15-02, Construction Marine Transport Management and Monitoring Plan
17. 2024-10-07 Notice of Non-Compliance with Condition 16 of EA Certificate # E15-02, Construction Marine Transport Management and Monitoring Plan
18. 2024-09-18 - Warning for Non-Compliance with Condition 14 of Environmental Assessment Certificate # E15-02, Community Services and Infrastructure Management Plan
19. 2024-09-11 Notice of Non-Compliance with Condition 14 of Environmental Assessment Certificate # E15-02, Community Services and Infrastructure Management Plan
20. 2024-08-19 - Warning for Non-Compliance with Condition 14, Amendment 3 of Environmental Assessment Certificate # E15-02
21. 2024-06-17 - Order 20240030_OR001 to stop housing workers in any location or manner not authorized by the EAC and house workers on the Floatel.

It is our view that Woodfibre LNG is not a good corporate citizen, that Woodfibre LNG has shown an unwillingness to comply with conditions or laws, and that Woodfibre LNG should not be granted this amendment for a second floating workcamp.



5. Continually increasing scope of Woodfibre LNG

Woodfibre LNG is a megaproject in disguise.

We are aware that Woodfibre LNG is planning to expand and has recently communicated this intention to the government. This doesn't come as a surprise, as former Woodfibre LNG workers shared with us (as early as 2014) that the project had plans to expand. We calculate that the size of the associated Eagle Mountain to Woodfibre Gas Pipeline and Tunnel under construction by FortisBC would enable the project to export up to six times more gas than the current permit of 2.1 megatonnes per year.

The scope of this project keeps growing, and the cumulative impacts have never been properly assessed. Our communities are on the frontlines and we're already experiencing the impacts of this foreign-owned fossil fuel export project.

With regards to worker accommodation:

- In 2014, Woodfibre LNG estimated it would need **500 workers** for **two years** during construction.
- In 2015, this increased to **1,000 workers** for **two years** during construction.
- In 2019, for Woodfibre LNG's application for an amendment for Floatel #1, estimates increased to **800 workers** for **4.25 years** during construction.
- Now, in 2025, Woodfibre LNG is estimating it will need up to **1,500 workers** during construction, with **no clear timeframe** for how long construction will continue.
- At the open house for Woodfibre LNG's second floating workcamp on June 18, 2025, Woodfibre LNG staff informed me that there will be an **additional 250 workers** not accommodated on the floatels that would be *"living outside the community and commuting in"* from other communities EXCEPT Squamish and that Woodfibre LNG would try to operate shuttle buses from these other communities (Britannia Beach and North Vancouver) to Darrell Bay to access the Woodfibre LNG site. There is no mention of these additional workers in this most recent application for Floatel #2. This is a gross oversight.

In their recent application to the Canada Energy Regulator for an extension of its export license, Woodfibre LNG indicated that construction of the project will not be completed by June 2027. The project is already subject to significant cost overruns and delays,⁹ and we expect this to continue and for construction to extend far beyond 2027. Construction costs have ballooned from US \$1.6 billion in 2014, to US \$5.1 billion in 2022, to an estimated US \$9.84 billion in 2025.⁹

⁹ Stephenson A (2025) Construction costs rise at Woodfibre LNG. Reuters, published 2025-08-01



In 2019 Woodfibre proposed the first floatel, which became operational last year, with all of its attendant impacts including increased boat traffic, boat noise, a larger transitory workforce, environmental degradation, impacts to spawning herring, and increased diesel and other energy uses, increasing the climate impact of the project, etc. etc.

Now Woodfibre LNG claims to need a second floatel to house workers to further accelerate construction of this project. We addressed increasing scope in section 8 of our 2019 submission for Floatel #1, writing:

In their original application for an environmental assessment dated January 2015, Woodfibre LNG estimated construction would occur over a two-year time period, with up to 1,000 workers on site at the peak of construction (see section 7.2).

Now Woodfibre LNG is estimating a minimum of four years of construction from 2021 to 2024. However given the current labour shortage in BC, and given that Woodfibre LNG has already delayed the start of construction by five years, it is highly probable that the project will experience significant delays, extending the timeframe and disruption to nearby Howe Sound communities. This revised timeframe for construction has not been properly assessed.

The scope of the Woodfibre LNG project in time, size, and impact, has only grown since then.

6. Cumulative impacts have never been assessed

Project-splitting is a common tactic in environmental assessments, and it has to stop. By dividing a large project into smaller components, proponents frame each piece as “minor” to avoid triggering a full review. Proponents also rely on past approvals to avoid assessment as the project expands. This avoids accountability, reduces scrutiny, and limits public engagement. Meanwhile, the project footprint grows larger and more harmful.

While Floatel #1 was approved in 2023, Woodfibre LNG has now introduced Floatel #2, which essentially doubles the impacts while arguing that the impacts are consistent with those already assessed. The cumulative impacts of Floatel #1, Floatel #2, FortisBC’s workforce of 650+ workers, other Woodfibre LNG workers that are not living on the floatel, and the 250+ additional workers that Woodfibre LNG plans to house in other lower mainland communities has never been assessed.

The cumulative impacts of Woodfibre LNG and all of the upstream and downstream infrastructure required for this project have never been properly assessed.



Woodfibre LNG must be reassessed under new applicable legislation to fully understand the cumulative impacts of:

- Woodfibre LNG, which is a subsidiary of Pacific Energy (formerly Pacific Oil & Gas) which is owned by Royal Golden Eagle;
- the Eagle Mountain to Woodfibre pipeline, tunnel, compressor stations, and laydown yards constructed by FortisBC;
- Floatel #1 and #2 for 1,300+ workers;
- FortisBC's workforce of 650+ workers;
- 250+ additional Woodfibre LNG workers reportedly planned to live in other lower mainland communities (e.g., Britannia Beach and North Vancouver);
- the marine traffic required to transport hundreds of workers;
- BC Hydro upgrades to infrastructure required to power the project;
- the expansion of Enbridge-owned gas feed pipelines;
- the acquisition and expansion of fracking infrastructure and the Altares Gas Processing Facility now owned by Pacific Canbriam Energy Ltd., which is a subsidiary of Pacific Energy (formerly Pacific Oil & Gas) which is owned by Royal Golden Eagle ;
- LNG carriers that will transport dangerous LNG through Howe Sound, the Salish Sea, and Georgia Strait.

7. Additional 250 workers living in the lower mainland ???

Need to assess impacts of workers housed in lower mainland communities

At the open house for Woodfibre LNG's second floating workcamp on June 18, 2025, Woodfibre LNG staff, Daria Hasselmann, informed me that there will be an additional 250 workers not accommodated on the floatel that would be "living outside the community and commuting in" from other communities except Squamish and that Woodfibre LNG would try to operate shuttle buses from these other communities (Britannia Beach and North Vancouver) to Darrell Bay to access the Woodfibre LNG site. There is no mention of these additional workers in this most recent application for Floatel #2. However, we are aware that Woodfibre LNG recently purchased 12 units in Britannia Beach to accommodate some of these workers.

Woodfibre LNG claims that the purpose of Floatels #1 and #2 is to minimize the impacts of Woodfibre LNG's workers on nearby communities. What steps are being taken to prevent gender-based violence associated with an influx of a mostly male workforce living in nearby communities?



The impact of these workers on housing availability, housing affordability, traffic and traffic accidents, human rights impacts, gender-based violence, access to healthcare and other community services, etc. has never been assessed.

We note that Woodfibre LNG has been found to be non-compliant with Condition 29.1 with respect to worker housing constraints and has been issued a warning letter for on July 9, 2025 for housing workers in the Sirocco Building within the District of Squamish who were not residents within the District prior to September 20, 2023, and do not have a valid exception.

Woodfibre LNG was also found to be in violation of its Environmental Assessment Certificate for housing workers at a Port Mellon workcamp in 2024, which resulted in a Compliance Order in June 2024 to Woodfibre LNG to house its workers on Floatel #1. Woodfibre LNG chose to interpret this order to override local jurisdiction, and installed Floatel #1 at the Woodfibre site which has been operating without a permit for over a year.

Traffic concerns

In 2024, a worker from one of FortisBC's subcontractors (Surerus Murphy) attempted an extremely dangerous u-turn on Highway 99, resulting in a serious car accident that severely injured three people, two of them Squamish locals.¹⁰ To date, FortisBC has refused to accept any responsibility for this accident.¹¹

It is well documented that traffic accidents increase near workcamps, yet there are no accountability mechanisms in place to hold FortisBC or Woodfibre LNG accountable for the actions of their workers or their subcontractors when things go wrong.

While Woodfibre LNG staff expressed their intention to operate shuttle buses, given that the presence of these additional 250 workers in other lower mainland communities has not been assessed (to our knowledge), there are no conditions that require Woodfibre LNG to reduce traffic impacts from workers travelling to / from Darrell Bay.

These additional traffic impacts must be properly evaluated and assessed.

¹⁰ 2024 Squamish Chief, Squamish couple troubled by ICBC and trucking contractors response after car crash. <https://www.squamishchief.com/local-news/squamish-couple-troubled-by-icbc-and-trucking-contractors-response-after-car-crash-8454595>

¹¹ 2024 Sarah Wheatley, No accountability when things go wrong. My Sea to Sky, published 2024-04-22. <https://myseatosky.org/news/no-accountability-when-things-go-wrong/>



8. Health and safety of Woodfibre LNG's workers

In section 2.3.5 Floatel Noise Monitoring Mitigation Plan, Woodfibre LNG claims that *“No sleep disturbance issues, noise concerns, or complaints associated with construction noise were received from the Floatel #1 occupants.”*

However, a recent inspection by the Compliance and Enforcement Branch found Woodfibre LNG to be non-compliant with Condition 30 of Schedule B to E15-02 (Amendment #3) and Section 5.1 of the Floatel Noise Monitoring And Mitigation Plan for failing to provide residents on Floatel #1 with information regarding how to file a noise complaint or contact a qualified professional assigned to noise management.

We believe that **this warrants further investigation** to determine if workers currently housed on Floatel #1 have noise complaints but were unaware of their rights or the process to file complaints.

9. Henriette Lake Dam / worker safety

In our previous submission in 2019 in relation to floatel #1, we expressed concern about Henriette Lake Dam.¹² We continue to be extremely concerned about the risk that a breach of Henriette Lake Dam and / or a debris flow from Woodfibre Creek poses to the 650 workers on floatel #2, as well as the 650 workers currently housed on floatel #1. We believe that Woodfibre LNG is recklessly putting 1,300 workers at risk.

History of landslides and debris flows in Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound

Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound is a steep fjord with a long history of landslides and debris flows, including at the Woodfibre site. A 2007 report by Natural Resources Canada documenting 154 historical landslide events over 150 years in the Sea to Sky region notes that *“Underestimation of the risk could, of course, lead to major disasters.”*¹³

Some notable examples of past events include:

- In 1915, a landslide at Britannia Beach destroyed the Jane Camp, killing 56 people in the second largest landslide in Canadian history in terms of loss of life.¹³

¹² My Sea to Sky (2019) Submission to BC EAO re: Woodfibre LNG's first floatel

¹³ Blais-Stevens 2007 Natural Resources Canada - Landslide hazards and their mitigation along the Sea to Sky corridor BC.



- In 1921, extreme rainfall caused water to build up behind debris, which acted as a dam until it released a wall of water reported to be 20 metres high, flooding Britannia Beach, and killing another 37 people.¹⁴
- In 1955, a slope failure at the Woodfibre site resulted in a wharf and three warehouses collapsing into Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound.^{15,16}
- In 1981, a small debris flow swept away a bridge, 70 metres of BC Rail track, and a house north of Lions Bay. Five cars approaching the bridge plunged into the chasm, killing nine people.¹³
- In 2008, the Sea to Sky highway was closed for five days after a rockfall at Porteau Cove.¹⁷
- In 2024, a deadly landslide and debris flow killed two people in Lions Bay when their home was swept away. There is a current investigation¹⁸ and lawsuit^{19,20} to evaluate whether a dam located above the debris flow was responsible for this tragedy.

As worsening climate change increases the frequency and intensity of severe rainfall events, which are a primary trigger of rapid-moving landslides, these kinds of deadly landslide events are predicted to become more common.²¹

Consequence of Failure classification of Henriette Lake Dam is 'Extreme'

Henriette Lake Dam houses a run-of-river generating station owned and operated by Woodfibre LNG. The dam impounds 10.3 million cubic metres of water, which has a natural outfall along Woodfibre Creek.²²

As per BC Dam Safety Authority, Henriette Lake Dam's Consequence of Failure Classification is currently rated as '**Extreme**'; Risk is rated as '**2 - Caution**'; and Failure Probability is '**Moderate**.'²³

¹⁴ Squamish Chief (2006) Remembering the flood after 85 years.

<https://www.squamishchief.com/local-news/remembering-the-flood-after-85-years-3333464>

¹⁵ Bornhold BD (1983) Fjords, GEOS, no 1. P 1-4

¹⁶ Evans and Savigny (1994) Landslides in the Vancouver-Fraser Valley-Whistler region.

¹⁷ CBC News (2008) Rock slide to close Whistler highway for 5 days: minister.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/rock-slide-to-close-whistler-highway-for-5-days-minister-1.702853>

¹⁸ Global News 2025 New <https://globalnews.ca/news/10959178/new-developments-in-deadly-lions-bay-landslide/>

¹⁹ 2025-05-28 Vancouver Sun - Lions Bay responds to landslide lawsuit.

<https://vancouversun.com/news/lions-bay-responds-to-landslide-lawsuit-denies-victims-family-and-neighbours-suffered-harm>

²⁰ 2025-06-01 Vancouver Sun - Man who had Lions Bay reservoir cites no responsibility for deadly landslide

<https://vancouversun.com/news/man-had-reservoir-built-files-counter-suit-cites-no-responsibility-deadly-lions-bay-landslide>

²¹ Gariano (2016) Landslides in changing climate. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0012825216302458>

²² Sandwell 2010. Henriette Dam: Seismic Assessment of the Concrete Ambursen-Type Buttress Dam, 3D Dynamic Analysis. Report prepared by Sandwell for Western Forest Products. 133 pages.

²³ 2023-10-12 BC Dam Safety to Star Morris re Henriette Lake Dam.



Schedule 1 of the Water Sustainability Act: Dam Safety Regulation²⁴ defines “consequences of failure” as “losses or damages that are caused by a failure of a dam.” The classification is determined by the possible consequences of failure, and include consideration of:

1. Loss of life;
2. Impacts to environmental and cultural values;
3. Impacts to infrastructure and economics.

To be listed as Extreme, loss of life is greater than 100 people, and the population at risk is permanent (i.e., “*the population at risk is ordinarily or regularly located in the dam-breach inundation zone, whether to live, work or recreate*”); with major loss or deterioration of environmental and cultural values; and “*extremely high economic losses affecting critical infrastructure, public transportation or services or commercial facilities, or some destruction of or some severe damage to residential areas.*”

2010 engineering report warned Henriette Lake Dam is “deficient”

In 2010, Sandwell Engineering was commissioned by Western Forest Products to evaluate the seismic stability of Henriette Lake Dam, and examine structural issues of the dam in the event of a significant seismic event. The report highlighted the deterioration of the condition of the structure; warned that “*the existing dam is deficient to resist the current design earthquake loads*”; and recommended that the dam be repaired and brought up to modern seismic standards.²² This has not been done.

Floatel #1 is located less than 200 meters from the mouth of Woodfibre Creek and 800 meters beneath Henriette Lake Dam. Floatel #2 is located directly at the mouth of Woodfibre Creek. It is of particular concern to us that Woodfibre LNG has knowingly chosen to locate its floating workforce accommodation directly below an old, deteriorating dam, knowing that this dam has needed to be upgraded since at least 2010 due to seismic deficiencies.

BC Dam Safety Authority is failing to ensure dam safety protocols are followed

In 2021, BC’s Auditor General completed an audit of dam safety^{25,26} in British Columbia and concluded that:

²⁴ https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/40_2016#Schedule1

²⁵ OAGBC (2021) Audit at a glance: Oversight of dam safety in British Columbia. Summary report. September 2021. 2 pp. <https://www.bcauditor.com/pubs/2021/oversight-dam-safety-british-columbia>

²⁶ OAGBC (2021) Oversight of dam safety in British Columbia: An independent audit report. September 2021. 36 pp. <https://www.bcauditor.com/pubs/2021/oversight-dam-safety-british-columbia>



“The ministry has not effectively overseen the safety of dams in B.C. While it promoted dam owner compliance with regulatory requirements, it did not adequately verify or enforce compliance.”

The report notes that:

“Dams are dangerous and must be properly maintained to minimize their risk of failing.”

and

“Failures can be disastrous for people, the environment, and property.”

and

“Owners are responsible for the safety of their dams; the ministry oversees owner compliance.”

On May 22, 2024, BC’s Auditor General released its second annual progress report,²⁷ finding that the BC Government has failed to ensure that dam safety protocols are followed, and to date has only implemented one of nine recommendations from the 2021 Audit of Dam Safety.

Provincial and Federal regulators have not assessed the risk that Henriette Lake Dam poses to workers living on Woodfibre LNG’s floating workforce accommodation

When the Woodfibre LNG project was originally assessed in 2015, Woodfibre LNG was required to upgrade the dam prior to the start of operations. No workforce accommodation was proposed at the Woodfibre site (or anywhere) at that time.

Condition 31(d) of Woodfibre LNG’s July 2019 permit from the BC Oil & Gas Commission (BC OGC) states that *“The Permit Holder must not undertake commissioning or operation of the LNG facility until it has submitted . . . confirmation that the Henriette Lake Dam (Water licence F126618) has sufficiently addressed the recommendations and conclusions from the 2010 seismic assessment completed by Sandwell Engineering.”*²⁸

In October 2019, Woodfibre LNG applied to the BC Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO) for an amendment to its Environmental Assessment Certificate for floating workforce accommodation (Floatel #1), which was approved in November 2023. However, the BC EAO’s assessment report notes that Geotechnical and Natural Hazards were not assessed through this process, as determined by Woodfibre LNG General Partner Inc.²⁹

²⁷ OAGBC (2024) Annual follow-up report: Status of performance audit recommendations (2019-2022). Report. May 2024. 88 pp. <https://www.oag.bc.ca/sites/default/files/publications/reports/OAGBC-AnnualFollowup2019%E2%80%932022-Report-May2024.pdf>

²⁸ BC OGC (2019) Application Determination Number 100105360. Permit issued 2nd July 2019.

²⁹ BC EAO (2023) EAO’s Assessment of an Application for Certificate Amendment Amendment #3 – Floating worker accommodations, Woodfibre LNG Project. Report published 2023-11-01. 16 pp.



In November 2023, the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada published an Analysis of Proposed Changes to Woodfibre LNG's Decision Statement³⁰ related to the proposed floating workforce accommodations (Floatel #1), and concluded that an amendment was no longer required. However, the analysis did not assess the potential impacts of Henriette Lake Dam on worker health and safety.

This is a significant oversight, and a clear failure on the part of both the BC EAO and IAAC to evaluate the potential risks of housing 650+ workers at the Woodfibre site on Floatel #1 directly below Henriette Lake Dam.

The Provincial and Federal Regulators failed to properly evaluate Woodfibre LNG's proposed floating workcamp, and the safety risk that Henriette Lake Dam poses to 650+ workers currently living on Floatel #1 has never been assessed.

With the addition of a second floatel for another 650+ workers, that is now 1,300+ workers that are being put at risk.

It is reasonable to conclude that housing 1,300+ workers immediately downstream of an old, seismically deficient dam for up to six years is **not** safe. The hazards are immense. Should Henriette Lake Dam fail, it could kill or injure many of the workers living on Floatel #1 and Floatel #2. Workers are also at risk from a debris flow triggered by high rainfall event.

It is imperative that the BC EAO assess this risk to ensure they are **safe for Woodfibre LNG's workers**.

It is disgraceful, yet unsurprising, that the safety of its workers does not appear to be of concern to Woodfibre LNG itself.

We urge the BC EAO to conduct an independent hazard assessment and studies of debris flow potential of Woodfibre Creek to evaluate the risk to 1,300+ workers living on Floatel #1 and #2.

Regulatory fragmentation

In its application for Floatel #2, Woodfibre LNG writes:

“Alternative 6 is located adjacent to the mouth of Woodfibre Creek, downstream of the Henriette Lake Dam. Concerns related to debris flow interactions with a floatel were raised during the assessment of Floatel #1, so Woodfibre LNG engaged NHC to assess the potential impact of a dam breach at the proposed location of Floatel #2. The assessment concluded that waves generated by a potential dam breach would be less than those anticipated during a

https://projects.eao.gov.bc.ca/api/public/document/654e697e1abbda0022081226/download/2023.11.01_WLNG_AM3_Final%20AR.pdf

³⁰ IAAC (2023) Analysis of Proposed Changes: Woodfibre LNG Project. Final Report. November 2023. 22 pp.

<https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/documents/p80060/153604E.pdf>



1:200 year storm event; the “wave” from a dam breach would be approximately 0.5 m at Floatel #2, while wind generated waves (from a 1:200 year event) will be 1.7 m high (NHC 2025). As such any impacts from debris flows do not preclude siting of Floatel #2 at this location (NHC 2025, Stantec 2021b).

Following a robust review through the feasibility and constraints analysis, Alternative 6 (within the CPA south of Floatel #1) was selected as the preferred site for Floatel #2...”

We have requested access to these and other studies through your office on 2025-08-16 and 2025-08-27. Today, 2025-08-29, the BC EAO informed us that “Dam safety is managed by the Ministry of Water, Lands and Resource Stewardship (WLRS) under the Dam Safety Regulation” and directed us to contact that Ministry.

This is deeply concerning, as Woodfibre LNG is relying on these studies to justify locating Floatel #1 and #2 directly below Henriette Lake Dam.

According to Section 25 of the Environmental Assessment Act,³¹ every assessment must consider:

- a) positive and negative direct and indirect effects of the reviewable project, including environmental, economic, social, cultural and health effects and adverse cumulative effects;
- b) risks and uncertainties associated with those effects, including the results of any interaction between effects;
- c) risks of malfunctions or accidents;
- d) disproportionate effects on distinct human populations, including populations identified by gender;
- e) effects on biophysical factors that support ecosystem function;
- f) effects on current and future generations;
- g) consistency with any land-use plan of the government or an Indigenous nation if the plan is relevant to the assessment and to any assessment conducted under section 35 or 73;
- h) greenhouse gas emissions, including the potential effects on the province being able to meet its targets under the [Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act](#);
- i) alternative means of carrying out the project that are technically and economically feasible, including through the use of the best available technologies, and the potential effects, risks and uncertainties of those alternatives;
- j) potential changes to the reviewable project that may be caused by the environment;
- k) other prescribed matters.

³¹ BC Environmental Assessment Act <https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/18051#section25>



We have underlined what we believe to be relevant to this assessment for Floatel #2. It is our understanding that the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) has a direct responsibility to evaluate the safety of people by assessing potential adverse health effects and risks to human life as part of the environmental assessment process for major projects.

By directing us to *WLRS*, the BC EAO is effectively avoiding accountability for decisions and impacts that fall within its mandate. This ‘passing of responsibility’ creates regulatory gaps, prevents meaningful oversight, and leaves affected communities without clear recourse or protection.

The **BC EAO must evaluate the risk** of locating Floatel #2 (and Floatel #1) directly below Woodfibre Creek and Henriette Lake Dam.

We reiterate our request to the BC EAO to provide access to the following studies referenced in Woodfibre LNG’s application for an amendment for Floatel #2 as justification for locating the floatel below Woodfibre Creek and Henriette Lake Dam:

1. NHC (2022) “Henriette Lake Dam – Dam Breach and Consequence Classification Analyses, Final Report”, October 27, 2022.
2. NHC (2023) “Woodfibre LNG Site Redevelopment Coastal Flood Hazard Assessment, Final Report, Rev 1”, May 18, 2023.
3. NHC (Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd.) 2025. Henriette Dam Breach Impacts Assessment Memorandum (Rev. 0)” for Ausenco Engineering Canada Inc. May 16, 2025.
4. Stantec. 2021b. Woodfibre Flood, Debris Flow, and Debris Flood Hazard Assessment – Mill Creek, Woodfibre Creek, East Creek, BC. Prepared for Woodfibre LNG. December 20, 2021.

Limited scope of reports and issues with methodology

Based on information received through Woodfibre LNG’s application to the District of Squamish for a Temporary Use Permit for both Floatel #1 and #2, it was confirmed by District staff at the July 29, 2025 Special Business Meeting³² that the studies that Woodfibre LNG relied upon for both the TUP application and this amendment to assess the risk of a dam break are limited in scope, and do not assess the risk of a debris flow caused by either a dam breach or heavy rain.

On July 15, 2025, Woodfibre LNG provided a memo³³ summarizing the 2022 analysis by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants, as well as the 2025 Memorandum by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants.

³² District of Squamish 2025-07-29 Special Business Meeting
<https://www.youtube.com/live/56pmPI9qnsE?feature=shared&t=5141>

³³ Woodfibre LNG (2025) WLNG memo - Henriette Lake Dam wave modeling summary



On July 26, 2025, Woodfibre LNG also provided access to the 2025 Memorandum by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants.³⁴

We hired a qualified professional, Graham Parkinson P. Geo., to review these two documents, and have included his reviews in this submission.^{35,36,37}

Based on the limited materials provided, Graham Parkinson warned that the methodology and interpolation of the 2022 study by Northwest Hydraulic Consultants to assess the risk of a dam break for the second floatel is questionable and misleading. The memo does not examine the risk of a debris flow, which could occur either due to a dam break or heavy rainfall. He writes that:

“In general, the material released in this memo and in previous memos on the same subject do not meet the standards of detail typically required for assessing life safety related hazards or for decision making based on these assessments.”

and

“To substantiate an assessment of impact wave hazards at Floatel #2 will require actual modelling at the Floatel #2 location directly opposite Woodfibre Creek. This modelling would need to be done with both full wave equation modelling at sufficiently discrete time steps to resolve free surface wave effects and would need to incorporate directional impulse/momentum considerations.”

and

“The hazard assessment memo also does not consider potential effects of a debris flow which could mobilize large woody debris (telephone pole or larger size logs) at high speeds towards any infrastructure associated with the Floatel#2 installation. Floatel #2 would be directly inline with Woodfibre Creek. A debris flow could occur either concurrent with a dam break or simply as the result of heavy rainfall.”

It is critical that the BC EAO conduct an independent hazard assessment and studies of debris flow potential of Woodfibre Creek to evaluate the risk to 1,300+ workers living on Floatel #1 and #2.

³⁴ NHC (Northwest Hydraulic Consultants Ltd.) 2025. Henriette Dam Breach Impacts Assessment Memorandum (Rev. 0)” for Ausenco Engineering Canada Inc. May 16, 2025.

³⁵ Graham Parkinson 2024-06-17 Henriette Dam-Review of Floatel Hazard Assessment

³⁶ Graham Parkinson 2025-07-21 Review of 2025-WLNG-WaveMemo

³⁷ Graham Parkinson 2025-07-26 Review of 2025 NHC Henriette Dam Breach Impacts Memo

10. Human rights (gender-based violence)

We have previously made submissions regarding our concerns about gender-based violence commonly associated with work camps and a large influx of a transitory male workforce. We have attached Justice for Girls letters regarding gender-based violence as many of the concerns expressed in relation to Floatel #1 have not been addressed and are still relevant for Floatel #2.^{38,39,40}

We reiterate Justice for Girls’ call for an independent human rights impact assessment to be conducted to evaluate the cumulative impacts of Floatel #1 and #2, and the workforce for FortisBC’s Eagle Mountain to Woodfibre pipeline, as recommended in the Calls to Justice from the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Inquiry.⁴¹

Gender-based violence was a significant part of the litigation in *Citizens for My Sea to Sky v. Canada* (Environment and Climate Change), 2025 FC 1119 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/kcssz>>.

In that case Justice Grammond, for the Federal Court, dismissed the applications, but made a number of findings which are important here. Justice Grammond found that in his view the federal government, the Agency, did conduct an analysis of Charter impacts in relation to the proposed project, but they did not cite that in their written reasons exactly (para 51).

The Court wrote:

[48] For the purposes of this analysis, I am prepared to assume, without deciding, that:

- The presence of a largely male construction workforce gives rise to a heightened risk of gender-based violence in neighbouring communities;
- A heightened risk of gender-based violence engages at least the values underlying sections 7, 15 and 28 of the Charter, if not the rights protected by them;
- In the circumstances of this case, these values translate into a duty of the state to take reasonable measures to prevent gender-based violence;
- There is a sufficient nexus between greenlighting the Floatel proposal and a heightened risk of gender-based violence;

³⁸ Justice for Girls (2024) Submission to District of Squamish regarding Woodfibre LNG’s application for a Temporary Use Permit for the Floatel

³⁹ Justice for Girls and Just Planet (2024) Submission to: UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women at its eighty-ninth Session and Tenth Periodic Review of Canada re: Resource extraction and violence against Indigenous women and girls in Canada. 18 pp.

⁴⁰ Justice for Girls and Tears for Hope Society (2024) Submission to: UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women at its eighty-ninth Session and Tenth Periodic Review of Canada re: Trafficking, disappearances, and murders of girls and young women. 17 pp.

⁴¹ MMIWG (2019) Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Excerpt: Calls for Justice. 52 pp.

- The Charter values linked with the prevention of gender-based violence were relevant to the exercise of the Agency’s decision-making power (Commission scolaire francophone at paragraph 66).

Therefore it is clear that the “largely male construction workforce gives rise to a heightened risk of gender-based violence in neighbouring communities,” there is a “sufficient nexus between greenlighting the Floatel proposal and a heightened risk of gender-based violence,” that “heightened risk of gender-based violence engages at least the values underlying sections 7, 15 and 28 of the Charter, if not the rights protected by them,” and “to take reasonable measures to prevent gender-based violence.”

Both the BCEAO and the Impact Assessment Agency are bound by the Charter. Now that they know that the floatel impacts Charter rights they **must give written reasons** explaining how that has been balanced with the purpose of the floatel, and what the purpose of the floatel is in relation to the rights which are being negatively impacted in order for it to go ahead.

The BCEAO and the Impact Assessment Agency must show:

- What are the Charter rights and Charter values at stake;
- How women, girls, indigenous women & girls, and the LGBTQ+ communities may be impacted;
- How those impacts are justified or mitigated in order allow the floatel to be approved;
- A clear understanding of each regulator’s jurisdiction in this regard.

11. Impacts of increasing marine transportation

To access Floatel #2, Woodfibre LNG plans to continue to ferry workers during shift changes via water taxi through Átl’ka7tsem / Howe Sound. In its application for an amendment, Woodfibre LNG states:

“Marine traffic associated with servicing the vessel and worker transport includes one passenger vessel to and from the site, six days a week, and one cargo/servicing vessel to and from the site, six days a week.”

This fails to acknowledge that this single vessel often completes multiple trips to / from the Woodfibre site each day. This appears to be an attempt by Woodfibre LNG to understate the increase in marine traffic, and the resulting increased risk of marine traffic accidents, impacts of underwater noise on wildlife, increased greenhouse gas emissions from marine transportation of workers (which are not evaluated in the application), and impacts of noise from the passenger vessel on nearby



residents in Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound. There are also several other water taxis that ferry passengers to and from Squamish, Britannia Beach, Porteau Cove, and other locations within Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound.

In Table 2.1, Woodfibre LNG reports 4,791 workforce ferry trips and 588 marine transportation deliveries since construction started. This number will double with the addition of Floatel #2.

Noise from water taxi not resolved

Woodfibre LNG claims in Table 2.1 of its application that only 4 complaints have been received regarding marine transportation. However, My Sea to Sky has received **several** complaints from Howe Sound residents regarding the noise from the AMIA X crew boat, which is operated by Bridgemans to transport workers from Vancouver Airport to the Woodfibre site.

Woodfibre LNG states that it has responded to noise complaints by installing mufflers and reducing passenger ferry speed to 15 KN. However, using Marine Traffic we have observed that AMIA X often exceeds this speed limit (see Figure 1). This is unacceptable.

In Woodfibre LNG's evaluation of Noise as a valued component, it only focuses on Noise impacts to workers living on the floatel. It has not assessed the Noise impacts of increased marine transportation, or accelerated construction timelines (which is the purpose of installing Floatel #2). This is a gap that needs to be resolved.

We ask the BC EAO to require Woodfibre LNG to assess the Noise impacts from increased marine transportation and develop additional mitigation measures to reduce noise from Amia X and other water taxis. Noise impacts from accelerated construction timelines must also be assessed.

We ask the BC EAO to require Woodfibre LNG to assess the impacts of increased marine transportation (and the emissions from fly-in/fly-out workers) on greenhouse gas emissions, underwater noise impacts on marine mammals, and increased risk of marine traffic accidents.

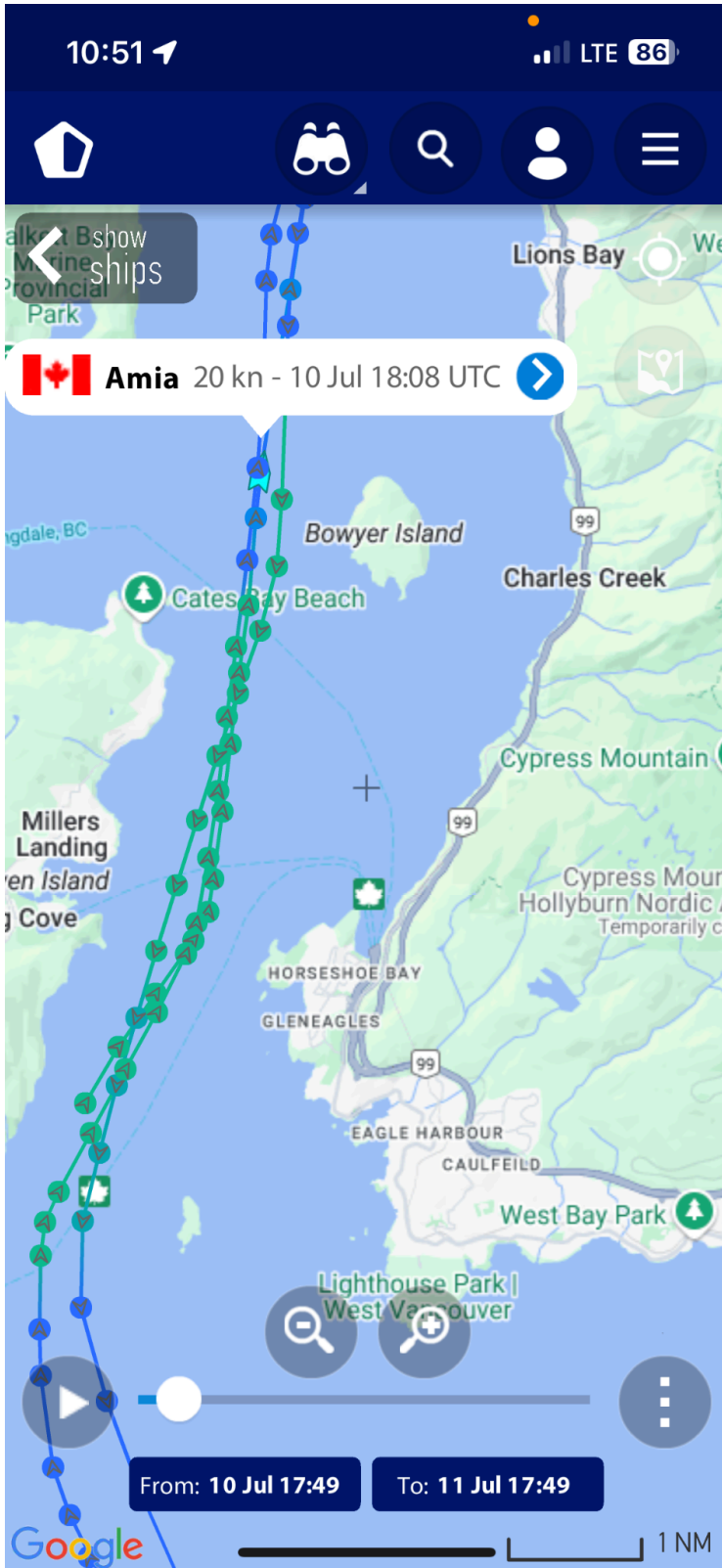


Figure 1: Amia X travelling at 20 kn in Howe Sound on July 10, 2025, captured using <https://www.marinetraffic.com/>

12. Climate concerns

International Court of Justice ruling on climate change

The International Court of Justice on the Obligations of States in respect of climate change,⁴² has ruled that countries are not only responsible for their emissions, but the oil and gas they produce, export, and subsidize. This exposes Canada to liability for climate harms.

The approval of a second floating workcamp intended to accelerate construction of a new fossil fuel export facility is contrary to this ruling, which states that:

*Failure of the state to take appropriate action to protect the climate system from GHG [greenhouse gas] emissions including through fossil fuel production, fossil fuel consumption, the granting of fossil fuel exploration licenses, or the provision of fossil fuel subsidies **may constitute an internationally wrongful act which is attributable to that state.***

and

The Court also emphasizes that the internationally wrongful act in question is not the emission of GHGs per se, but the breach of conventional and customary obligations identified under question (a) pertaining to the protection of the climate system from significant harm resulting from anthropogenic emissions of such gases.

and

*... the relevant conduct for the purposes of these advisory proceedings is not limited to conduct that, itself, directly results in GHG emissions, but rather **comprises all actions or omissions of States which result in the climate system and other parts of the environment being adversely affected by anthropogenic GHG emissions.** The Court considers that the material scope of its inquiry encompasses the full range of human activities that contribute to climate change as a result of the emission of GHGs, including both consumption and production activities.*

Worsening impacts of climate change for Canadians

This second floatel will have its own climate footprint, which needs to be assessed with the cumulative climate impacts of the project. The facts of climate change have changed considerably since the project itself was originally assessed in 2014, and since Floatel #1 was assessed in 2019. One

⁴² International Court of Justice (2025) Obligations of States in respect of climate change. Advisory Opinion, published July 23, 2025. 140 pp. <https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/187/187-20250723-adv-01-00-en.pdf>

need only look at the destructive wildfires that have directly impacted communities including Fort McMurray in 2016, Lytton in 2021, West Kelowna in 2023, and Jasper in 2024; the 2020 Heat Dome which caused 617 deaths;⁴³ and deadly atmospheric rivers, floods, and landslides – to judge whether the impacts of oil and gas projects are “significant.”

This is confirmed by the latest BC CEC 2024 Progress Report,⁴⁴ which said:

Climate-related disasters continue to place immense financial and social burdens on British Columbians. In 2024, BC endured a deep freeze; “zombie” fires; deadly atmospheric rivers, floods, and mudslides; heatwaves, drought, and wildfires; and deadly wind storms, including a bomb cyclone with winds up to 170 km per hour—all impacting hundreds of thousands of people, and costing billions.

Beyond direct economic impacts, people living in communities across the province face displacement, loss of livelihoods, dangerous working conditions, and worsening public health outcomes due to prolonged exposure to smoke, extreme temperatures, severe weather events, and other climate-change related hazards. The climate crisis is extracting a heavy price: harming our economy, driving up food prices, driving up home insurance premiums, increasing energy costs, and pushing up health care costs.⁴⁴

The federal government report *Health of Canadians in a Changing Climate: Advancing our Knowledge for Action*, mentions the word “death”, as flowing from climate change, over 200 times. These are some of the key statements from this federal government report:

- *Projected increases in the frequency and severity of intense precipitation events, urban flood risk, droughts, extreme heat, wildfires, and storms will directly affect health by causing more illness, injuries, and deaths, without greater adaptation efforts. (p 11)*
- *Climate change is already affecting the health of Canadians and, without taking concerted action, will continue to result in injury, illness, and death — with greater warming comes greater health risks. (p 18)*
- *Studies project increases in these effects in North America throughout the century, including thousands of deaths, depending on the climate change scenario {5.6.4}. (p 21)*
- *Deaths in Canada are projected to increase significantly by the end of the century due to the effects of rising temperatures (and extreme heat) if greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continue to rise at the same rate seen over the past 30 years. (p 122)⁴³*

⁴³ Berry, P., & Schnitter, R. (Eds.). (2022). *Health of Canadians in a Changing Climate: Advancing our Knowledge for Action*. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada. p 19. <https://changingclimate.ca/health-in-a-changing-climate/>

⁴⁴ BC CEC 2024 Progress Report <https://bcclimateemergency.ca/progress-report>



As we stated in our 2019 submissions, the cumulative greenhouse gas emissions for Woodfibre LNG have never been assessed, and the environmental assessment process has ignored both the upstream emissions from fracking and transporting the natural gas to the site, the downstream emissions of shipping the LNG to Asia, the emissions at the point of final combustion, and the cumulative emissions from the FortisBC pipeline and compressor station, and BC Hydro. Woodfibre LNG estimates the project will produce 142,000 tonnes of local CO₂ pollution every year during operations, while the associated FortisBC compressor station will produce an additional 27,000 tonnes of CO₂ pollution, creating combined emissions of 169,000 tonnes of CO₂ pollution per year. For comparison, that is more than double the greenhouse gas emissions for the entire community of Squamish which is estimated to produce 88,000 tonnes of CO₂ pollution per year.

Risks of LNG expansion on climate

The International Energy Agency maps out a scenario for net-zero emissions by 2050,^{45,46} as governments have committed. Straying from that path means not making those commitments. The key messages from the latest IEA report⁴⁶ were that:

*“As clean energy expands and fossil fuel demand declines in the NZE Scenario, **there is no need for investment in new coal, oil and natural gas**”*

and

*“**No new long-lead time upstream oil and gas projects are needed in the NZE Scenario, neither are new coal mines, mine extensions or new unabated coal plants.**”*

The section concludes:

*“The drop in fossil fuel demand and supply reduces traditional risks to energy security, but they do not disappear – especially in a complex and low trust geopolitical environment. In the NZE Scenario, higher cost producers are squeezed out of a declining market and supply starts to concentrate in large resource-holders whose economies are most vulnerable to the process of change. But **attempts by governments to prioritise domestic production must recognise the risk of locking in emissions that could push the world over the 1.5 °C threshold; and that, if the world is successful in bringing down fossil demand quickly enough to reach net zero emissions by 2050, new projects would face major commercial risks.**”*

⁴⁵ International Energy Agency 2021. Net Zero by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector

<https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050>

⁴⁶ International Energy Agency 2023. Net Zero Roadmap: A Global Pathway to Keep the 1.5 C Goal in Reach, 2023 Update

<https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-roadmap-a-global-pathway-to-keep-the-15-0c-goal-in-reach>

Impacts of climate change as stated by Canadian courts

The facts of climate impacts on Canadians have been stated unequivocally by this nation's top courts. It is worth reviewing what those courts have recently said about climate change. The Ontario Court of Appeal recently found that:

[11] The global carbon budget means total cumulative global carbon emissions. Scientists use the concept of a global “carbon budget” to define how much more carbon dioxide can be emitted into the atmosphere before certain levels of global temperature warming will be locked in and irreversible. As already noted, the scientific consensus at present is that the level of global temperature warming should be held to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Once the carbon budget is used up or exceeded, global temperatures could stabilize at a new dangerously high global temperature, even if measures are later taken to reduce global carbon dioxide emissions to net zero.⁴⁷

This project will produce liquified natural gas for the purpose of burning it. That will subtract from the global carbon budget regardless of where it is burned.

The Ontario Court of Appeal then went on to list impacts to Ontarians generally (translatable to all of Canada), including:

- **Deaths are projected to increase significantly** if global temperatures rise above 1.5 degrees Celsius;
- Climate change will increase the frequency and **severity of wildfires** in Ontario and across Canada, and smoke will cause **increasing mortality and morbidity**;
- Climate change will **increase flooding frequency and magnitude**, which will **lead to health risks** associated with the contamination of drinking water and food, exposure to mould and carbon monoxide poisoning, and mental health issues;
- Above 2 degrees Celsius of warming, climate change will lead to increased mercury in Ontario aquatic ecosystems, including in fish, which has been linked to a range of neurodevelopmental, cardiovascular, and immunologic effects;
- Climate change has been linked to serious and wide-ranging negative mental health impacts, including emotional reactions, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, grief and loss, increased drug and alcohol use, social and family stress, increased suicidal ideation and suicide, loss of cultural knowledge and continuity, and deterioration and loss of place-based connection;
- An increase in probability of large-scale displacement, regional food security crises, and climate-related violence and conflict; and
- Every incremental increase in global temperature **increases the likelihood of large-scale, devastating climate tipping points being crossed**.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ *Mathur v. Ontario*, 2024 ONCA 762 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/k7c3v>>, para. 11.

⁴⁸ *Mathur v. Ontario*, 2024 ONCA 762 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/k7c3v>>, para. 12.



The Ontario Court of Appeal then went on to accept as fact the disproportionate impacts on young people and Indigenous peoples, including:

- **Children are more sensitive to heat** and respiratory and communicable diseases;
- **Young people are especially at risk** from the impacts of wildfire smoke, flooding, extreme heat, vector-borne diseases, and toxic contamination;
- **Young people are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change** given increased reliance on caregivers for protection and adaptation;
- Climate change may differentially impact the mental health of children and youth;
- Indigenous youth face particular mental health challenges due to their strong ties to the land;
- Indigenous peoples in Ontario have already observed significant harmful effects from climate change, impacting food and water security and traditional and subsistence practices such as fishing, hunting, and plant harvesting;
- The loss of traditional foods and cultural practices is impacting Indigenous peoples' mental and physical well-being; and
- Indigenous peoples are particularly vulnerable to mental health impacts of climate change, which include anxiety, depression, grief, family stress, loss of identity, increased likelihood of substance usage, and suicidal ideation.⁴⁹

The Ontario Court of Appeal ended this review of the facts by finding “[t]he application judge concluded that: “Based on the evidence before [her], it is indisputable that, as a result of climate change, the [appellants] and Ontarians in general are experiencing **an increased risk of death** and an **increased risk to the security of the person.**”⁵⁰

In the Carbon Tax reference cases the Supreme Court of Canada, in finding factual support for application of the national concern doctrine, stated that:

To begin, this matter’s importance to Canada as a whole must be understood in light of the seriousness of the underlying problem. All parties to this proceeding agree that **climate change is an existential challenge. It is a threat of the highest order to the country, and indeed to the world.**⁵¹

All of these impacts mandate consideration of ss. 7 and 15 of the Charter in relation to this project, and the full scope of emissions from this project, including upstream, downstream, and fugitive.

⁴⁹ *Mathur v. Ontario*, 2024 ONCA 762 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/k7c3v>>, para 13.

⁵⁰ *Mathur v. Ontario*, 2024 ONCA 762 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/k7c3v>>, para 14.

⁵¹ *References re Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*, 2021 SCC 11 (CanLII), [2021] 1 SCR 175, <<https://canlii.ca/t/jdwnw>>, at para. 167.



The Federal Court of Appeal also made a similar finding recently. Justice Rennie, writing for the Federal Court of Appeal, recently overturned a motion to strike in *La Rose v. Canada*, 2023 FCA 241, (“*La Rose*”) stating that:

[116] Climate change’s current and potential effects are widespread and grave, they include **loss of land and culture, food insecurity, injury and death**. In the GGPPA References the Supreme Court noted that climate change is an existential challenge, a threat of the highest order to the country, and to the future of humanity which cannot be ignored (GGPPA References at para. 167). **If these do not constitute special circumstances, it is hard to conceive that any such circumstances could ever exist**; however this remains to be determined by the trial judge.⁵²

The other counter argument here, and the only basis on which to refuse to consider downstream emissions and impacts to Charter rights is that climate change is a global problem and each project, or each provincial contribution to global GHGs does not make a difference. This argument was roundly rejected by the Supreme Court of Canada in 2021, saying:

[188] Furthermore, I reject the notion that because climate change is “an inherently global problem”, each individual province’s GHG emissions cause no “measurable harm” or do not have “*tangible* impacts on other provinces”: *Alta. C.A. reasons*, at para. 324; *I.F., Attorney General of Alberta*, at para. 85 (emphasis in original). Each province’s emissions are clearly measurable and contribute to climate change. The underlying logic of this argument would apply equally to all individual sources of emissions everywhere, so it must fail.

[189] I note that similar arguments have been rejected by courts around the world. In *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 549 U.S. 497 (2007), for instance, the majority of the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the federal government’s argument that projected increases in other countries’ emissions meant that there was no realistic prospect that domestic reductions in GHG emissions in the U.S. would mitigate global climate change. The Supreme Court reasoned that “[a] reduction in domestic emissions would slow the pace of global emissions increases, no matter what happens elsewhere”: p. 526. Similarly, in *The State of the Netherlands (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy) v. Stichting Urgenda*, ECLI:NL:HR:2019:2007, the Supreme Court of the Netherlands upheld findings of The Hague District Court and The Hague Court of Appeal that “[e]very emission of greenhouse gases leads to an increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere” and thus contributes to the global harms of climate change: para. 4.6. The Hague District Court’s finding that “any anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission, no matter how minor, contributes to . . . hazardous climate change” was thus confirmed on appeal: *Stichting Urgenda v. The State of the Netherlands (Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment)*, ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2015:7196, at para. 4.79. In *Gloucester Resources Limited v. Minister for Planning*, [2019] N.S.W.L.E.C. 7, a New South Wales court rejected an argument of a coal mining project’s proponent that the project’s GHG emissions would not

⁵² *La Rose v. Canada*, 2023 FCA 241 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/k1qs8>>, para. 116.

make a meaningful contribution to climate change. The court noted that many courts have recognized that “climate change is caused by cumulative emissions from a myriad of individual sources, each proportionally small relative to the global total of GHG emissions, and will be solved by abatement of the GHG emissions from these myriad of individual sources”: para. 516 (AustLII).

[190] While each province’s emissions do contribute to climate change, there is no denying that climate change is an “inherently global problem” that neither Canada nor any one province acting alone can wholly address. This weighs in favour of a finding of provincial inability. As a global problem, climate change can realistically be addressed only through international efforts. Any province’s failure to act threatens Canada’s ability to meet its international obligations, which in turn hinders Canada’s ability to push for international action to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, a provincial failure to act directly threatens Canada as a whole. [...]

[206] [...] Although this restriction may interfere with a province’s preferred balance between economic and environmental considerations, it is necessary to consider the interests that would be harmed — owing to irreversible consequences for the environment, for human health and safety and for the economy — if Parliament were unable to constitutionally address the matter at a national level. This irreversible harm would be felt across the country and would be borne disproportionately by vulnerable communities and regions, with profound effects on Indigenous peoples, on the Canadian Arctic and on Canada’s coastal regions. In my view, the impact on those interests justifies the limited constitutional impact on provincial jurisdiction.⁵³

The legislation has changed. The law has changed, with a number of significant decisions which shape not how courts MAY review government decision that impact the climate, but how they MUST review them. Similarly, they change how administrative decision makers must review them as well.

Changes in scientific understanding related to climate change

Since Woodfibre LNG’s export license was granted in 2017, new scientific research has also emerged:

a. The need to limit warming to 1.5°Celsius.

In September 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned that we must take significant action by 2030 in order to limit warming to 1.5 °Celsius (C) to avoid worsening the long-lasting and irreversible impacts of climate change.⁵⁴ The IPCC report recommends that human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) need to fall 45–60% below 2010 levels by 2030, and achieve “net zero” by 2050. This will require a rapid, far-reaching culture shift to immediately reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and minimize impacts on ecosystems and human health.

⁵³ *References re Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*, 2021 SCC 11 (CanLII), [2021] 1 SCR 175, <<https://canlii.ca/t/jdwnw>>.

⁵⁴ IPCC (2018) Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. 630 pp. <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>



b. Declaration of a “climate emergency” by 11,258 scientists

In November 2019, more than 11,258 scientists from 153 countries signed a declaration published in *BioScience*,⁵⁵ stating that:

“Scientists have a moral obligation to clearly warn humanity of any catastrophic threat and to “tell it like it is.” On the basis of this obligation and the graphical indicators presented below, we declare, with more than 11,000 scientist signatories from around the world, clearly and unequivocally that planet Earth is facing a climate emergency.”

Recommendations include to: replace fossil fuels with low-carbon renewables; leave remaining stocks of fossil fuels in the ground; support poorer nations in transitioning away from fossil fuels; eliminate fossil fuel subsidies; and increase carbon pricing.

The declaration of a climate emergency has now been signed by more than 15,000 scientists, and annual “State of the Climate Reports”^{56,57,58,59} have been published, with the most recent 2024 report stating:

“We are on the brink of an irreversible climate disaster. This is a global emergency beyond any doubt. Much of the very fabric of life on Earth is imperiled.”

AND

“Human-caused carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases are the primary drivers of climate change. As of 2022, global fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes account for approximately 90% of these emissions, whereas land-use change, primarily deforestation, accounts for approximately 10%.”

AND

“Rapidly phasing down fossil fuel use should be a top priority.”

AND

“...pricing and reducing methane emissions is critical for effectively mitigating climate change. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, and unlike carbon dioxide, which persists in the atmosphere for centuries, methane has a relatively short atmospheric lifetime, making reductions impactful in the short term. Drastically cutting methane emissions can slow the near-term rate of global warming, helping to avoid tipping points and extreme climate impacts.”

⁵⁵ Ripple WJ et al (2020) World Scientists’ Warning of a Climate Emergency. *BioScience*, Volume 70, Issue 1, January 2020, Pages 8–12.

⁵⁶ Ripple WJ et al (2021) World Scientists’ Warning of a Climate Emergency 2021. *BioScience*. Volume 71, Issue 9, September 2021, Pages 894–898.

⁵⁷ Ripple WJ et al (2022) World Scientists’ Warning of a Climate Emergency 2022. *BioScience*. Volume 72, Issue 12, December 2022, Pages 1149–1155.

⁵⁸ Ripple WJ et al (2023) The 2023 state of the climate report: Entering uncharted territory. *BioScience*. Volume 73, Issue 12, December 2023, Pages 841–850.

⁵⁹ Ripple WJ et al (2024) The 2024 state of the climate report: Perilous times on planet Earth. *BioScience* 2024.



British Columbia and Canada are not on track to achieve their climate targets.

According to Section 25 of the Environmental Assessment Act,⁶⁰ every assessment must consider:

- h. greenhouse gas emissions, including the potential effects on the province being able to meet its targets under the [Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act](#);*

The 2024 Climate Change Accountability Report⁶¹ acknowledges that BC is not on track to meet its emission reduction targets for 2025 or 2030. BC has failed to meet its emission reduction targets for over a decade, and BC's annual emissions in 2022 were 26% higher than 1990 levels (see Figure 2).

Similarly, Canada has also failed to meet past climate targets, and is not on track to meet its emission reduction targets of 40% below 2005 levels by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. Canada's annual emissions in 2022 were 16% higher than 1990 levels (see Figure 1). In comparison, other G7 countries successfully reduced emissions by up to 50%.

Developing an LNG export industry further threatens BC's and Canada's ability to meet these climate targets. As Floatel #2 is intended to accelerate construction of the Woodfibre LNG facility, the BC EAO must consider how the Woodfibre LNG project will affect BC's ability to meet its legislated emissions targets.

⁶⁰ BC Environmental Assessment Act

<https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/18051#section25>

⁶¹ Government of British Columbia (2025) 2024 Climate Change Accountability Report. 46 pp.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/climate-change/planning-and-action/ccar>

BC CLIMATE POLLUTION & TARGETS

COMPARISON OF BC VERSUS G7 NATIONS

— SOCREDS — BC NDP — BC LIBERALS

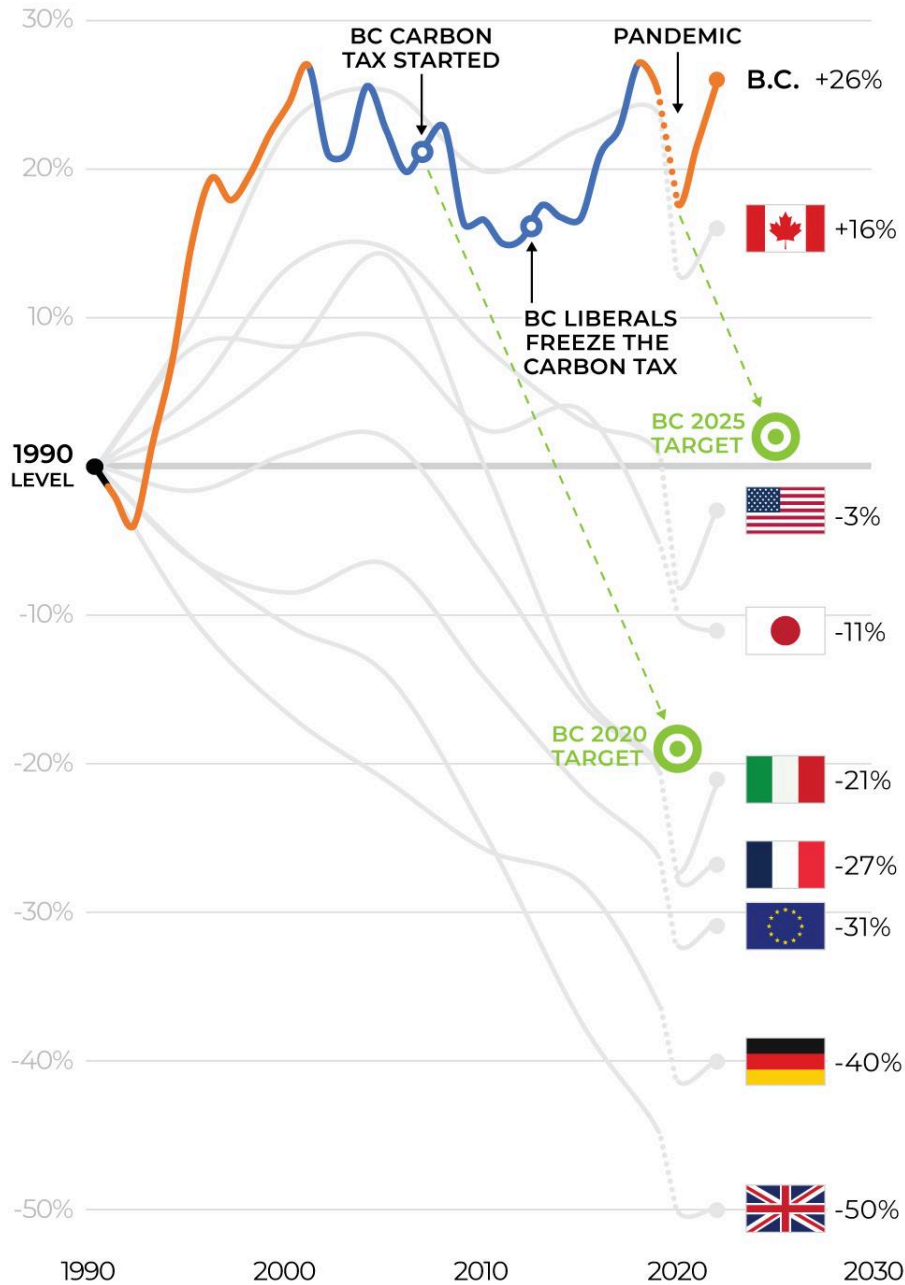


Figure 2: Comparison of BC's greenhouse gas emissions with G7 Nations from 1990 to 2022. BC's emissions increased by 26% and Canada's emissions increased by 16%. In comparison, other G7 countries reduced emissions by up to 50%. Adapted from Barry Saxifrage at [VisualCarbon.org](https://visualcarbon.org), September 2024. Historical emissions data for G7 nations from UNFCCC National Inventory Reports for 2024.

Canada's claims of "low emission" LNG are not accurate

A brief⁶² and a report⁶³ published in 2025 found that:

- *"Canada's methane emissions for oil and gas activities reported in the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program are 54% lower than satellite measurements.*
- *Projected Canadian methane emissions from liquefaction (3.48gCO₂e/MJ) are inconsistent with those reported by the US (12.55 gCO₂e/MJ) and other nations. Due to the absence of large-scale LNG facilities in Canada as of early 2025, Canadian estimates are mostly based on proposed low-carbon scenarios and not real world projections.*
- *Well-to-tank emissions (production, extraction, liquefaction, and transport) of Canadian LNG (28.58 gCO₂e/MJ, AR5 GWP100) are roughly the same as the average (e.g., 20.22 gCO₂e/MJ, AR5 GWP100) for EU Imports (Russia, Algeria, US, Nigeria, Qatar, UK, Trinidad and Tobago, Norway).*
- *Canadian LNG emissions projections are contingent on facilities powered by renewable electricity.*
- *Exporting Canadian LNG could significantly raise the fuel's overall emissions, largely due to methane leaks during LNG tanker transport. Around 90% of the global LNG shipping fleet use low pressure dual fuel engines which produce 10 to 45x the amount of methane slip compared to readily available high pressure engines."*

Application of Charter Rights to climate impacts

This review of Floatel #2 must comply with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the *Charter*). Application of *Charter* rights mandates consideration of the cumulative climate impacts including upstream, downstream, and fugitive emissions.

The *Constitution Act, 1982*, is clear that all laws must comply with the Constitution and the *Charter*, or they are of no force or effect. It says:

Primacy of Constitution of Canada

52 (1) The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.

⁶² Say No to LNG (2025) Canada's claims of "low emission" LNG are not accurate. Well-to-Tank Carbon Intensity of Canadian LNG. Briefing, June 2025. 7 pp.

⁶³ Energy and Environmental Research Associates (2025) Well-to-Tank Carbon Intensity of Canadian LNG. Report, published February 2025. 34 pp.



In other words, if any law in Canada, federal, provincial, or municipal, does not comply with the *Charter*, it is of no force or effect. This applies to environmental assessment processes, which flow from law. Government agencies, both federal and provincial, are bound by the *Charter*.

Section seven of the *Charter* states:

Life, liberty and security of person

7 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

The application of rights protected under s. 7 to climate change and climate impacts has recently been decided to be “justiciable” in two cases in Canada where the issue was raised and the other party moved to have the case struck on the basis that Charter rights could not protect Canadians from climate impacts.⁶⁴

The Supreme Court of Canada has recognized that section 7 may apply to government action “entirely unrelated to adjudicative or administrative proceedings”, provided that it impacts on the right to life, liberty and security of the person.⁶⁵

The Supreme Court of Canada has also said that the right to life is engaged where state action imposes death or an increased risk of death, either directly or indirectly.⁶⁶

The right to be heard on matters affecting one’s constitutional rights is central to both the principles of fundamental justice, and procedural fairness generally.⁶⁷

Section 15 of the Charter, known as the “equality guarantee” protects Canadians from discrimination on certain enumerated bases:

15 (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

Specifically, Ontario courts have found that matters covered by ss. 7 and 15 related to climate change, are justiciable.⁶⁸ In other words – the courts will consider climate impacts to rights under ss. 7 and 15

⁶⁴ *La Rose v. Canada*, 2023 FCA 241 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/k1qs8>>; *Mathur v. Ontario*, 2024 ONCA 762 (CanLII).

⁶⁵ *Chaoulli v. Quebec (A.G.)*, [2005] 1 S.C.R. 791 at paragraphs 124 and 194-199.

⁶⁶ *Carter v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [2015] 1 S.C.R. 331 at paragraph 62.

⁶⁷ *Idziak v. Canada*, [1992] 3 S.C.R. 631 (“Idziak”), at para. 53.

⁶⁸ *Mathur v. His Majesty the King in Right of Ontario*, 2023 ONSC 2316 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/jwq17>>, para. 96; *Mathur v. Ontario*, 2024 ONCA 762 (CanLII), <<https://canlii.ca/t/k7c3v>>.



– covering rights to life, liberty and security of the person, procedural rights as they relate to those three, and equality rights.

This proposed second floatel impacts Canadians both through climate impacts, and impacts to women, girls, indigenous women & girls, and the LGBTQ+ communities.

We request the BC EAO to:

- **Ensure that the full climate impacts of the floatel be assessed, including indirect effects to Canadians through a warming climate.**
- **Conduct a full cumulative effects assessment of climate impacts including direct, upstream, downstream, and fugitive emissions, to evaluate the massively increased scope of the Woodfibre LNG project.**
- **We request a full accounting of all emissions - upstream, downstream, and fugitive, and an assessment of impacts on the Charter rights of Canadians, specifically youth, in light of local impacts and global impacts felt locally through a changing climate.**
- **Evaluate how Floatel #2 will increase greenhouse gas emissions by enabling Woodfibre LNG to accelerate construction.**

13. Loss of economic benefits

Instead of building permanent housing for its workers, Woodfibre LNG has been permitted to spend \$200 million dollars on two temporary floating workcamps that leave no lasting legacy for Squamish. We have discussed the impact that this failure by regulators has had on our community, and the loss of economic benefits in section 2 above.

In display materials shared at the open house on 2025-06-18, Woodfibre LNG promises to "*bring economic benefits to Squamish, British Columbia, and Canada*"⁶⁹ but is currently suing the District of Squamish to overturn the municipal tax rate.⁷⁰ This shows an unwillingness by Woodfibre LNG to pay their fair share in taxes—the entire basis of the supposed benefit of this project.

After operating Floatel #1 for over a year without a municipal permit, we are concerned that this lawsuit has been used to strong-arm the District of Squamish into approving the Temporary Use

⁶⁹ Woodfibre LNG 2025. Posterboard at 2025-06-18 open house.

⁷⁰ Woodfibre LNG vs District of Squamish, 2025, Petition to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, June 6, 2025.



Permit for both floating workcamps, in a rushed process that staff described as being on “*the proponents preferred timeline.*”⁷¹

In its petition to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Woodfibre LNG states that:

“...the adoption of the 2025 Major Industry Rate, affecting only Woodfibre LNG, that will standing alone and if carried forward into future years **adversely impact the Project** while it remains under construction and is not generating any revenue, and that will likely be **unsustainable** for Woodfibre LNG once it enters into the operations phase.”

LNG is a risky, volatile market that is expected to shrink as cheaper renewable energy⁷² makes fossil fuels like LNG obsolete.

This is more proof that the economic case to produce and export British Columbia’s liquefied natural gas is weak, if a municipal tax threatens to render a US\$9.84 billion dollar project unsustainable.

We’re talking about a community benefit of approximately \$1.5 million a year during construction, most of which is to pay for increased policing costs incurred **because** of Woodfibre LNG.⁷³

Frontline communities cannot be expected to prop up the shaky economic viability of foreign-owned LNG export projects. Major industries should pay their fair share. If other LNG projects planned in the province have similarly tight profit margins, it’s going to keep falling on the people in British Columbia and Canada to make up that difference, and that is unfair.

Economic impacts of accelerating construction for LNG exports

In our 2017 submission to the National Energy Board opposing the 40-year export license for Woodfibre LNG, we warned that LNG exports threaten Canada’s energy self-sufficiency, and will increase energy costs for Canadians.

⁷¹ District of Squamish 2025-07-29 Special Business Meeting

<https://www.youtube.com/live/56pmPI9qnsE?feature=shared&t=5141>

⁷² CBC News 2025. Green energy has passed 'positive tipping point,' and cost will come down, UN says

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/climate/green-energy-renewables-united-nations-report-1.7591214>

⁷³ Squamish Chief 2025. Woodfibre LNG could be taxed almost \$1.5 million by District of Squamish in 2025

<https://www.squamishchief.com/local-news/woodfibre-lng-could-be-taxed-almost-15-million-by-district-of-squamish-in-2025-10273466>



This has occurred in the USA where energy costs increased by 52% between 2016 and 2023;⁷⁴ and in Australia where natural gas prices increased from AUD\$4 per gigajoule prior to 2015 to AUD\$50 per gigajoule in 2022.^{75,76}

As LNG Canada begins exports this year, Canadian natural gas prices are projected to increase by 60%.⁷⁷ Once Woodfibre LNG and other LNG projects come online, this will only worsen.

A 2025 analysis by IEEFA^{78,79} found that:

“The reality of Queensland's LNG export industry has failed to live up to the hype, plagued by cost blowouts and billions in asset writedowns.

The Queensland government's expectations of an LNG revenue bonanza have not been met, with gas royalties remaining lacklustre by international standards.

As LNG export contracts expire, the industry faces a global supply glut, declining prices and demand, and stiff competition from cheaper overseas producers.

Exporting LNG has shackled eastern Australia's gas supply to volatile global markets, driving up gas prices, constraining local supply and forcing manufacturers to close.”

The BC Government must guarantee that domestic gas prices will not increase due to LNG exports.

We reiterate our request for an independent cost-benefit analysis of Woodfibre LNG. Despite requesting this repeatedly since 2014, to our knowledge, this has never been completed.

⁷⁴ Public Citizen, 2024, The Impact of LNG Exports on U.S. Energy Bills and Inflation. Report.

<https://www.citizen.org/article/the-impact-of-lng-exports-on-u-s-energy-bills-and-inflation/>

⁷⁵ Globe & Mail, 2025-07-22, Canada, don't make the same mistake with LNG that Australia did

<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/business/commentary/article-canada-lng-exports-gas-prices-australia/>

⁷⁶ The Australia Institute, 2022, War Gains: LNG Windfall Profits 2022. Report.

<https://australiainstitute.org.au/report/war-gains-lng-windfall-profits-2022/>

⁷⁷ Financial Post, 2025-07-07, Canadian natural gas prices could climb 60% this year as LNG exports ramp up

<https://financialpost.com/commodities/energy/oil-gas/natural-gas-prices-canada-could-climb-60-per-cent-report>

⁷⁸ IEEFA 2025. 'Golden age of gas' falls short of hype after decade of LNG exports

<https://ieefa.org/articles/golden-age-gas-falls-short-hype-after-decade-lng-exports>

⁷⁹ IEEFA 2025. Queensland LNG exports: A decade of high domestic prices, falling local demand

<https://ieefa.org/resources/queensland-lng-exports-decade-high-domestic-prices-falling-local-demand>



14. Impacts to herring

As Davina Dube notes in her boycott letter to the BC EAO, Woodfibre LNG is proposing to anchor Floatel #2 in one of Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound's most critical herring spawning habitats—an area the Squamish Nation's Search for Slhawt' (Herring) project identifies as *"one of the most consistent, high-density spawn events year over year."*⁸⁰

We share their concern about the cumulative impacts of Woodfibre LNG, FortisBC's pipeline and tunnel, two floatels, and log storage tenures to store logs along the shoreline near Foulger Creek.

These cumulative impacts must be evaluated.

We are also concerned about the impacts to herring from: anti-fouling paint of the floatel, resulting in mortality of eggs; loss of shoreline habitat; underwater noise; artificial lighting; and pollution from the floatels resulting in environmental degradation of Rockweed, which is highly intolerant to chlorine / hypochlorite.

Forage fish such as herring are a critical link in Howe Sound's food web. **The impacts to Forage Fish such as herring must be re-assessed using all known and current available data.**

Conclusion

As both Federal and Provincial governments continue to double down on their support for LNG export projects, we are concerned that the environmental assessment process for this amendment is little more than a rubber stamp.

The ever-increasing scope of the Woodfibre LNG project demonstrates how superficial the original Environmental Assessment was, and how the many cumulative impacts have never been assessed.

Sincerely,

Tracey Saxby, Executive Director, My Sea to Sky

Eoin Finn, Chair, My Sea to Sky

Patrick C. Canning, Legal Counsel

⁸⁰ Marine Stewardship Initiative 2024 Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound Slhawt' / Herring Spawn Survey Report
<https://howesoundguide.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/2024-Searching-for-Slhawt--Herring-Spawn-Survey-Full-Report.pdf>

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Thursday, September 18, 2025 2:08 PM
To: Mark Sager, Mayor; correspondence
Cc: John Lo (WVPD); info@wvschools.ca; Chris Kennedy; jleiterman@wvschools.ca; Sandralynn Shortall; cbroadly@wvschools.ca; nbrown@wvschools.ca; fzhu@wvschools.ca; dstevenson@wvschools.ca; sdonahue@wvschools.ca; Block.MLA, Lynne; Jeremy.Valeriote.MLA@leg.bc.ca; Weiler, Patrick - M.P.; aprest@nsnews.com
Subject: Cathy Peters- 3 ASKS to Stop Child Sex Trafficking in British Columbia

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization from email address [REDACTED] s. 22(1). Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. If you believe this e-mail is suspicious, please report it to IT by marking it as SPAM.

Dear Mayor Mark Sager and West Vancouver District Council, (MLA's, MP, police, media, school board and superintendent),

I have presented a number of times to both Council and the Police Board.

Thank you Mayor Mark Sager.

The Province (RCMP HQ) has recently announced a **BC Counter Human Trafficking Unit (CHTU)** of 12 officers.

Please access their expertise. For example, Prince George hosted their team for Human Trafficking presentations.

The second edition of my new book is now available: **Child Sex Trafficking in Canada and How to Stop It.**

Please consider having it available for City Hall, local police, educators, hospital staff, library, frontline service providers.

It is an invaluable resource with **strategies for prevention. It is the only book of its kind in Canada.**

Backgrounder: **CBC released a 2023 documentary on human trafficking in Canada called "Human Trafficking is one of the fastest growing crimes in Canada and anyone can be a target."**

BC is behind every province in addressing this crime.

The **full decriminalization of hard drugs** has exacerbated this crime.

Drug and sex trafficking are linked. **Organized crime and international crime syndicates** are involved.

Gang recruitment is occurring in schools in BC, including elementary schools.

(School Liaison Officer programs are key to stopping this crime.)

A faltering economy and increasing massive debt is exacerbating crime in the Province as well.

3 ASKS:

1. Please write to the Premier and ASK the government to **reverse the harmful policy that fully decriminalizes hard drugs.**
2. Please ask the Premier to **remove phones from all schools.** This is occurring in many States and countries around the world.

(Australia has brought in the law for no social media for under 16 years of age- The Online Safety (*Social Media Minimum Age*) Amendment Act).

3. Enforce and educate about the **Federal Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act (2014) PCEPA** in British Columbia that criminalizes the root cause of human trafficking, the sex buyers and profiteers.

Please contact me for more information.

Sincerely, Cathy Peters

BC anti human trafficking educator, speaker, advocate

beamazingcampaign.org

s. 22(1)

North Vancouver, BC

s. 22(1)

phone: s. 22(1)

Queen's Platinum Jubilee Medal recipient for my anti human trafficking advocacy work

Author: **Child Sex Trafficking in Canada and How to Stop It- second edition**





WEST VANCOUVER MEMORIAL LIBRARY BOARD

MINUTES

July 16, 2025, 7:00 p.m.

Welsh Hall

Present: A. Krawczyk [Chair], A. Donovan, B. Hafizi, E. He, H. Kaart, W. Marais, P. Morris, S. Sanajou, H. Vane, T. Wachmann, L. Yu

Absent: A. Nimmons, S. Thompson

Staff: S. Hall, S. Gill, S. Dale

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 7:10 p.m.

2. Land Acknowledgement

3. Approval of Agenda

Moved by: B. Hafizi

Seconded by: P. Morris

THAT the Agenda be approved.

CARRIED

4. Approval of Consent Agenda

S. Hall provided an update to the Board on user statistics highlighting the following:

- New cards got a bump from the Capilano Little Ones School Library Card Project.
- Staff followed up with vendors on a discrepancy in use and learned it's likely virtual visits in 2024 were artificially high due to bot traffic. An issue was fixed and so we are seeing more consistent numbers to past years now.
- Program attendance is high this year, and one bump to adult attendance was the Robin Wall Kimmerer event.
- Physical circulations stats are down as the mezzanine has been closed; however, the mezzanine is schedule to open on August 13 and it is likely that this trend will start to reverse.

[2]

S. Hall mentioned that in the 2024 Library User Survey, patrons indicated that they wanted more delineated quiet space in the Library. With the reopening of the Mezzanine, new signs are being added around the Library to help everyone enjoy the space (both quieter spaces and gathering spaces). An email will be sent to all staff to help support their conversations with patrons.

Moved by: H. Kaart
Seconded by: P. Morris

THAT the Consent Agenda be approved.

CARRIED

5. Business Arising from Minutes

None.

6. Chair Update

A. Krawczyk advised that there are six trustees whose term expires in December 2025. Please let S. Dale know by the end of August if interested in continuing to serve on the Board as re-appointment recommendations are made to Council in the Fall.

Both W. Marais and H. Vanee have indicated that they will not be continuing after their terms expire in December 2025, although H. Vanee may decide to still serve on the Engagement Committee in 2026. A. Krawczyk thanked them for their work and expressed appreciation for being part of the Library Board.

S. Hall spoke to the change in the Board recruitment process this fall and advised that the Library will do their own recruitment and advertising for Board members going forward. Library appointments will be made at the first Council meeting in November.

A. Krawczyk spoke to the importance of active participation and the value that this adds to the Board. Some trustees have expressed interest in mentorship, and it was encouraged to contact him if extra support is needed. He further spoke to the importance of trustee attendance and referenced the *Library Act* where it states that a member cannot miss more than three consecutive meetings. He acknowledged that special circumstances will arise throughout the year and thanked the trustees for all their hard work.

7. Director

a) Update

Please see report attached report from the Director.

8. Governance

a) Draft Equity Statement

S. Hall mentioned that the creation of an Equity Statement was a deliverable of the WVML's Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Steering Committee. The statement was intended to be a standalone public statement endorsed by the Board. It expands on the commitment to equity already outlined in the Accessibility section of Board policy, and within the Inclusion pillar of the Board's strategic framework.

A. Donovan suggested putting the final line up higher, just before "commitments" and the Board spoke in support. They further commented that the equity statement is thoughtful and thorough.

Moved by: T. Wachmann

Seconded by: W. Marais

That the WVML Equity Statement be approved by the Board and posted on our website.

That section 1.4 of the Board Policy Manual be updated to be called "Equity and Accessibility" and that the text be updated to make reference to the Equity Statement as outlined in Option A below.

CARRIED

9. Strategy

a) Business Plan – Q2 Update

S. Hall reported on the progress of these goals noting that most projects are on track.

The Board commended staff on the progress shown in the Q2 Business Plan update commenting that it was obvious that a lot of work is getting done.

10. Finance

a) 2026 Library Amended Funding Distribution Request to the Foundation

W. Marais advised that the Library is required to include third-party contributions in its annual budget proposal to the District. As such, the Library brings forward a funding distribution request to the WVML Foundation each year.

[4]

Senior staff have prepared the 2026 Foundation Distribution request based on a combination of support for support for proposed 2026 Strategic Initiatives and for historic annual sustained investments in collection, programming and technology.

The 2026 Library Funding Distribution Request supports the following 2026 Strategic Priorities:

- A Learning Culture
- Community
- Integrity
- Inclusion

The community of West Vancouver benefits greatly from the enhancements to the WVML supported by the WVML Foundation. Key milestones in the Foundation's history include the \$2M raised in its first capital campaign for the construction of the four-story East Wing, as well as the receipt of significant bequests from the Welsh and Patrick Estates.

S. Gill noted that overall, the request to the Foundation remains the same as before at \$300,000.

The Finance Committee recommend that the Library Board approve the motion as presented.

Moved by: W. Marais
Seconded by: L. Yu

To consent to the Library's 2026 amended funding distribution request for a total of \$300,000 in 2026 as follows:

\$112,340 for collections
\$175,660 for programming
\$12,000 for technology and projects

CARRIED

S. Hall advised that the Library will receive a one-time grant of \$23,959.04 which can be carried over to 2026. This is the final year that libraries will receive such a targeted grant. S. Hall will provide an update to the Board at their September meeting.

b) Young Canada Works Funding Memo

[5]

W. Marais advised that the WVML has generally received Young Canada Works Federal Government subsidies to help hire and pay for a summer reading club assistant annually and it has again been approved in 2025.

Moved by: W. Marais

Seconded by: L. Yu

To approve the expenditure of 2025 Young Canada Works funding of \$3,181.36 to help cover in part the cost of a summer reading club assistant.

CARRIED

c) 2025 Mid-Year Budget Amendment

W. Marais advised that as part of the 2025 budget process, the mid-year budget amendment provides an opportunity for the Library and other District's division to review their operating and capital activity and make adjustment to reflect actual conditions.

Library staff have reviewed the 2025 operating budget compared to year-to-date actual results for the purposes of the mid-year adjustments and assessed the condition of capital assets. Based on the analysis, Library staff propose submitting a mid-year budget amendment for:

Operating

- An increase in operating 3rd Party revenues and corresponding expenditures of \$16,991.36

Capital

- An increase in capital 3rd Party revenues and corresponding expenditures of \$16,500

Moved by: W. Marais

Seconded by: L. Yu

To approve the 2025 Mid-Year Budget Amendment submission to the District as presented.

CARRIED

11. Infrastructure Committee

B. Hafizi reported on the following projects:

[6]

- Preliminary work and electrical design for the heating system upgrade are ongoing. A site meeting with the contractor and BC Hydro took place in June, and a path forward for the necessary service upgrades has been identified. Construction is scheduled to begin in summer 2025; however, the boiler replacement may be deferred to the following summer, depending on equipment lead times and the need to complete the work during warmer weather.
- The vertical lift is scheduled for installation during the week of July 21. While the project has experienced delays due to re-inspections and additional engineering requirements, completion is anticipated by the end of July 2025.
- Most construction work for the Mezzanine renovation is now complete, and collections are being returned to the space. The Mezzanine is tentatively set to reopen in mid-August.
- A few firms have been shortlisted for the architectural design of the Youth area. Interviews are scheduled for the week of July 14. Once a firm is selected, design work is expected to begin in Q3 2025.
- The skylight replacement project will be revisited once the Mezzanine renovation and vertical lift installation are complete.
- Library staff recently met with the Infrastructure and Finance Committees to review the draft 2026 capital budget and appreciated the valuable feedback received. Staff will now work on finalizing the budget for presentation at the September Board meeting.

12. InterLINK

None.

13. Arts & Culture Advisory Committee

A. Krawczyk reported on the ongoing meetings with the Arts & Culture Advisory Committee (ACAC) to discuss the potential relocation of the West Vancouver Art Museum. ACAC supports the identification of the Sweeney Triangle site and the adjacent spaces as a key aspect of the Ambleside Local Area Plan to enable the construction of a purpose-built Arts and Culture Centre located in the area of 16th Street and Bellevue Avenue as envisioned in the Arts and Culture Facility Plan. This will be presented to Council for their consideration and approval.

A. Krawczyk mentioned that as part of the Arts & Culture Strategy Update an item on their 2025 work plan is to develop an independent umbrella group which will connect, support, and provide services for the community arts groups and individual artists in West Vancouver.

14. Engagement Committee

[7]

T. Wachmann mentioned that as part of the Library's long-term infrastructure strategy review, Steph and a few members of the Board met with Gleneagle's staff to get a better understanding of their space and to look at opportunities to provide meaningful services to that community. The Engagement Committee will meet in September to explore ideas.

15. Council Update

None.

16. New Business

None.

17. Date of Next Meeting

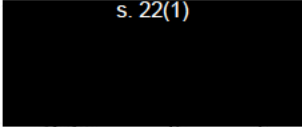
Wednesday, September 17, 2025, 7 p.m.

18. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 8:29 p.m.

All documents distributed at the meeting are available for perusal upon request.

s. 22(1)


Andy Krawczyk
Chair, West Vancouver Memorial Library Board