



DISTRICT OF 100 MILE HOUSE

**AGENDA FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
TO BE HELD IN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
Tuesday, August 11th, 2026 at 5:30 PM**

A.	<u>CALL TO ORDER</u>
	Mayor to call the regular meeting to order at 5:30 PM. Acknowledgement that this meeting is being held on Tsq̓escencúfcw. <i>Please be advised that this is an open public meeting. As such, members of the press or public may be capturing audio and video recordings or photos of our proceedings. By attending and participating, you acknowledge that your voice, image, and statements form part of the public record.</i>
B.	<u>APPROVAL OF AGENDA:</u>
	B1 BE IT RESOLVED THAT the August 11th, 2026 Regular Council agenda <u>be approved</u>.
C.	<u>INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS AND FROM COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:</u>
D.	<u>DELEGATIONS / PUBLIC HEARING:</u>
Ministry of Forest – Timber Supply Review	D1 Ministry of Forest representative K.Copley to summarize and discuss the importance of the Timber Supply Review.
Interior Health – ORV Bylaw	D2 Interior Health representatives K.Copper and Dr. Pizzi will be present to discuss the considerations of the adoption of the Off-Road Vehicle Bylaw.

E.	<u>MINUTES:</u>
COW – July 28th, 2026	E1 BE IT RESOLVED THAT the minutes of the Committee of the Whole meeting of July 28 th , 2026 <u>be adopted</u> .
Regular – July 28th, 2026	E2 BE IT RESOLVED THAT the minutes of the Regular Council meeting of July 28 th , 2026 <u>be adopted</u> .
F.	<u>UNFINISHED BUSINESS:</u>
G.	<u>MAYOR’S REPORT:</u>
H.	<u>CORRESPONDENCE:</u>
FYI Correspondence	H1 BE IT RESOLVED THAT the August 11 th For Information Correspondence <u>be received</u>
I.	<u>STAFF REPORTS:</u>
CIRD Resolution Request	I1 BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council of the District of 100 Mile House supports the Central Interior Rural Division’s (CIRD) application to Northern Development Initiative Trust’s Marketing Initiatives Program for its Physician Recruitment Marketing Expansion Initiative.
Zoning Clarification – Short Term Rentals	I2 BE IT RESOLVED THAT the memo from Director of Economic Development & Planning regarding short-term rentals be received Further action at the discretion of Council
FireSmart July Report	I3 BE IT RESOLVED THAT the July 2026 FireSmart monthly report be received

J.	<u>BYLAWS:</u>
Off Road Vehicles Bylaw No. 1482, 2026	J1 BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Off Road Vehicles Bylaw No. 1482, 2026 be adopted this 11th day of August 2026.
K.	<u>VOUCHERS</u>
Paid Vouchers (July 11 th – July 22 nd , 2026) #31223 – #31233 & EFTs	K1 BE IT RESOLVED THAT the paid manual vouchers #31223 to #31233 and EFT's totaling \$259,088.90 <u>be received</u>.
L.	<u>OTHER BUSINESS:</u>
M.	<u>QUESTION PERIOD:</u> Call for questions from the public for items relevant to the agenda.
	<u>IN CAMERA SESSION:</u> BE IT RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to Section 92 of the <i>Community Charter</i>, this meeting of the Council be closed to the public under Section 90 (1)(g) of the Community Charter. Mayor called the In-Camera Council meeting to order at: Regular meeting called back to order at:
N.	<u>ADJOURNMENT :</u> BE IT RESOLVED THAT this August 11th, 2026, meeting of Council be adjourned: Time:

100 Mile House Timber Supply Area Timber Supply Analysis Discussion Paper

June 2026

**Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch
Ministry of Forests**

**4th floor, 545 Superior Street
Victoria, BC
V8V 0C5**



Ministry of
Forests

Cover photograph of 100 Mile House Natural Resource District courtesy of Krista Blades, Engineering Officer

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Introduction

The British Columbia (BC) Ministry of Forests (the “Ministry”) regularly reviews the timber supply^a for all timber supply areas^b (TSA) and tree farm licences^c (TFL) in the province. This review examines the impacts of current legal requirements and demonstrated forest management practices on the timber supply, economy, environment, and social conditions of the local area and province. Information gathered in this review will be used by the chief forester when determining a new allowable annual cut^d (AAC) for the 100 Mile House TSA.

According to Section 8 of the *Forest Act* the chief forester must determine an AAC for each TSA and TFL in the Province of BC at least once every 10 years. If information indicates that the AAC is not likely to change the chief forester may postpone a determination for a further five years, making the total possible time between AAC determinations 15 years.

The objectives of the timber supply review (TSR) are to:

- examine relevant forest management practices, environmental and social factors, and input from First Nations, forest licensees, and the public;
- support the chief forester’s AAC determination; and,
- identify information to be improved for future timber supply reviews.

This *Discussion Paper* provides a summary of the results of the timber supply analysis for the timber supply review of the 100 Mile House TSA. Details about the data and assumptions used in the analysis were provided in the 100 Mile House TSA Timber Supply Review *Data Package* (January 2024 and March 2026).

Further details regarding the description of the updated technical information (as described in the *Data Package*) are available on request from the Ministry’s Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch.

^aTimber supply areas (TSAs)

Timber supply areas are integrated resource management unit established in accordance with Section 7 of the Forest Act.

^bTree farm licences (TFLs)

Tree farm licences are tenures that grant exclusive rights to harvest timber and manage forests in a specific area; may include private land.

^cTimber supply

Timber supply is the amount of timber available for harvesting over a specified period of time.

^dAllowable annual cut (AAC)

Allowable annual cut is the maximum volume of timber available for harvesting each year from a specified area of land, usually expressed as cubic metres of wood.

The timber supply analysis should be viewed as a “work in progress”. Prior to the chief forester’s AAC determination for the TSA, further analysis may need to be completed, and existing analysis reassessed because of input received over the review period for this *Discussion Paper*.

Timber Supply Review in the 100 Mile House TSA

In January 2024, a *Data Package* documenting the data and forest management assumptions to be used in this timber supply analysis was released for public review and to assist with ongoing First Nations engagement and consultation. An updated *Data Package*, which accounts for some of the feedback received, was published in March 2026. This *Discussion Paper* provides an overview of the timber supply review and highlights the key findings of the timber supply analysis.

Before setting a new AAC, the chief forester will review all relevant information, including the results of the timber supply analysis and input from government agencies, First Nations, the public, and forest licensees. Following this review, the chief forester’s determination will be outlined in a publicly available *Rationale*. The actual AAC that is determined by the chief forester during this timber supply review may differ from the harvest projections presented in this *Discussion Paper* as the chief forester must consider a wide range of information, some of which is not quantifiable. Ultimately, the chief forester’s AAC determination is an independent, professional judgment based on the legal requirements set out in Section 8(8) of the *Forest Act*.

Once the chief forester has determined a new AAC, the Minister of Forests will apportion the AAC to the various licence types and programs according to Section 10 of the *Forest Act*. Based on the minister’s apportionment, the regional executive director will establish a disposition plan that identifies how the available timber volume is assigned to the existing forest licences and, where possible, to new licensees.

Description of the 100 Mile House TSA

The 100 Mile House TSA is comprised of approximately 1.24 million hectares of land in south-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The TSA is administered by the 100 Mile House Natural Resource District. The TSA is bounded on the west by the Fraser River, on the east by the Cariboo Mountains and Wells Gray Provincial Park, and TFL 18, on the north by the Williams Lake TSA, and on the east and south by the Kamloops TSA.

The 100 Mile House TSA has varied topography and climate. The flat, dry interior plateau separates two mountain ranges – the Marble Range to the southwest and the Quesnel Highlands to the northeast. The western part along the Fraser River has a hot, dry climate while the Cariboo Mountains to the east have a wetter climate and steep slopes. The main communities within the TSA are 100 Mile House, 108 Mile Ranch and Clinton. Smaller communities include Lac la Hache, Forest Grove, 70 Mile House, Lone Butte and Bridge Lake. Approximately 71 percent of the land base of the TSA is productive forest which is

referred to as the analysis forest land base^e (AFLB). Approximately 68 percent of the AFLB (48 percent of the total TSA area) is available for timber harvesting. This portion of the land base is also known as timber harvesting land base^f (THLB). The dominant tree species in the TSA are Douglas-fir, spruce, and lodgepole pine.

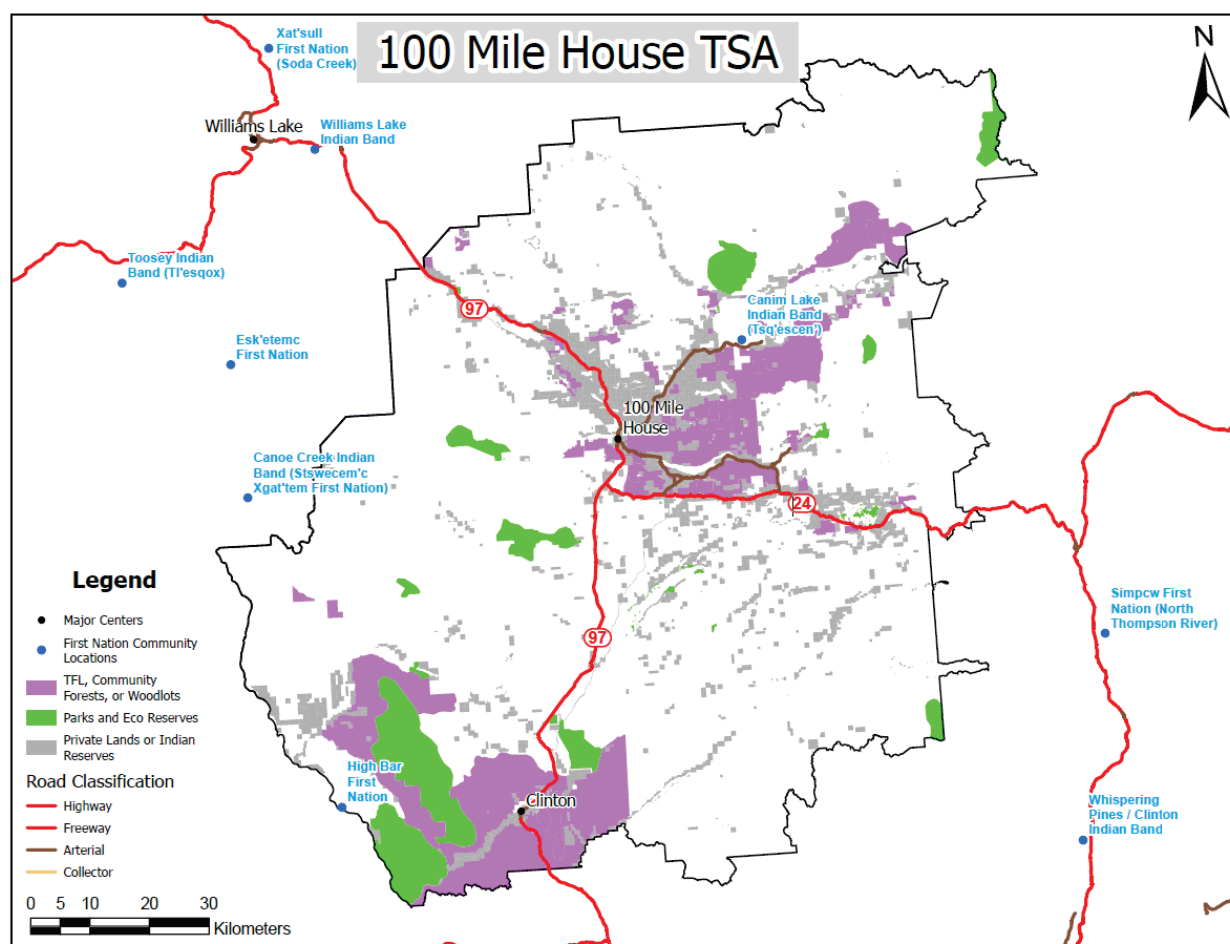


Figure 1. Overview map of the 100 Mile House Timber Supply Area.

^eAnalysis forest land base (AFLB)

The forested area of the TSA that the provincial government manages for a variety of natural resource values. This excludes non-forested areas (e.g., water, rock and ice), non-productive forest (e.g., alpine areas, areas with very low productivity), and non-commercial forest (e.g., brush areas). The analysis forest does include federally-protected areas because of their contribution to biodiversity.

^fTimber harvesting land base (THLB)

The THLB is an estimate of the land where timber harvesting is considered both acceptable and economically feasible, given the objectives for all relevant forest values, existing timber quality, market values and applicable technology. The THLB is derived from the data, forest management practices, and assumptions described in the data package. It is a theoretical, strategic-level estimate used for timber supply analysis and could include areas that may never be harvested or may exclude areas that will be harvested. THLB is a subset of the AFLB.

Environmental Values

Current forest management must be consistent with the requirements of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulations, which are designed to maintain a range of biodiversity and wildlife values. All forested lands, whether they contribute to timber supply or not, help to maintain critical habitat for many species. Therefore, the timber supply analysis includes constraints on timber harvesting to protect biodiversity, scenic areas, wildlife habitat, community watersheds, recreation features, riparian and wetland areas and protection of environmentally sensitive areas.

Natural Resources

The dominant tree species in the TSA are Douglas-fir, spruce and lodgepole pine. Other tree species occurring in the TSA include aspen, subalpine fir (balsam), western redcedar, western hemlock and various deciduous (hardwood) species.

The 100 Mile House TSA provides habitat for a wide variety of wildlife including: mule deer, moose, black bear, lynx, marten and owls, as well as many fish species. Species at risk in the TSA include mountain caribou, grizzly bear, bighorn sheep, and the prairie falcon. The forests of the 100 Mile TSA are very diverse and provide a wide range of resources including timber, forage, non-timber forest products, fish and wildlife habitat, water, and recreation and tourism opportunities. Residents and tourists enjoy outdoor recreation activities such as cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, mountain biking, hiking, camping, fishing and hunting.

First Nations and Consultation Process

There is a rich, diverse Indigenous history in the 100 Mile House TSA. Four First Nation communities, the Tsq'escen First Nation (Canim Lake Band), Stswecem'c Xget'tem First Nation, High Bar First Nation and Whispering Pines/Clinton Indian Band reside within the 100 Mile House TSA. Other First Nations whose traditional territories extend into the 100 Mile House TSA include: Ashcroft Indian Band, Bonaparte First Nation, Boothroyd Indian Band, Coldwater Indian Band, Cook's Ferry Indian Band, Esk'etemc, Lower Nicola Indian Band, Lytton First Nation, Neskonlith, Nicomen Band, Nooaitch Indian Band, Oregon Jack Creek Indian Band, Shackan Indian Band, Simpcw First Nation, Siska First Nation, Skeetchestn Indian Band, Skuppah Indian Band, Spuzzum First Nation, Tit'q'et First Nation, Tk'emlups Band te Secwepemc, Tsilhqot'in Nation, Ts'kw'aylaxw First Nation, and Williams Lake First Nation.

The government has committed to true, lasting reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples. The *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* of 2019 (the '*Declaration Act*') creates the path forward for aligning provincial laws with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). While changes to policies, programs, and legislation are underway, timber supply review processes will be consistent with relevant agreements that are in effect between First Nations and the Province of British Columbia and court decisions that define Aboriginal title and rights.

A Collaborative Technical Working Group (CTWG) made up of First Nations' representatives and government staff has been formed to serve as a forum for engagement and to exchange ideas throughout this TSR process. This group has been initiated in late 2022 and met regularly through different phases of the timber supply review process.

Regional Economy

The main communities within the TSA are 100 Mile House (including 108 Mile Ranch) and Clinton; smaller communities include Lac la Hache, Forest Grove, 70 Mile House, Lone Butte and Bridge Lake. The BC Input-Output Model is used to generate regional economic dependency figures, as well as employment and revenue multipliers. It is used to assess the regional impact of various projects and economic events. The model is combined with BC Stats data to produce Economic Dependency Tables reporting the contribution of various industries to local economies. In the 2020 tables, the forest sector accounts for 10.3% of total basic employment in the 100 Mile House Natural Resource District. The major income was government transfer (36.4%) and non-employment market income (21.4%), and the following sectors providing employment in the district include: public sector (12.2%); tourism (1.7%); construction (7.5%); agriculture and food (1.6%); and mining and mineral production (1.3%).

All three primary mills in 100 Mile House have recently closed. West Fraser Mills Limited's Chasm Sawmill was closed in 2019, Norbord's 100 Mile House Oriented Strand Board (OSB) Plant closed in 2020, and West Fraser Mills Limited's 100 Mile Lumber in November of 2025. The primary mills currently receiving timber from 100 Mile House TSA include: West Fraser Mills Limited's Williams Lake Sawmill, Tolko Industries Limited's Williams Lake Sawmill, West Fraser Mills Limited's Williams Lake Plywood Plant, Interfor's Adams Lake Lumber Mill, Williams Lake Sigurdson Forest Products, Dunkley Lumber in Hixon, and Gilbert Smith Forest Products in Barriere. Following the closure of the OSB plant there has been an increase in pulp log deliveries to pulp mills in Quesnel and Kamloops and forest biomass deliveries to Atlantic Power in Williams Lake.

Land Use Planning

The Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) was completed for the Cariboo Region in 1994 and declared a higher-level plan under the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* in 1996. Between 1996 and 2006, the CCLUP aspatial objectives were integrated aspatially including a revision to the CCLUP Timber Targets, and then spatialized under the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Caribou and Mule Deer Winter Range Strategies, and seven sub-regional planning processes (SRMP). In 2006, the CCLUP objectives were carried forward as objectives set by government under FRPA by *Land Act* Section 93.8. Between 2004 and 2011, orders under the Government Action Regulation for Ungulate Winter Range (mule deer) and Wildlife Habitat Areas (caribou and other species) were established.

In 2010, resource objectives were established under *Land Act* Section 93.4 by a LAO for 34 key objectives selected from CCLUP and the SRMPs. These objectives and practice requirements are incorporated into the information and assumptions in the updated *Data Package*.

Land Base and Forest Management Changes since 2013

Since 2013, the following changes which affect timber supply have occurred with the TSA:

- A new Vegetation Resource Inventory (VRI) has been completed;
- The TSA was heavily impacted by wildfires in 2017, 2018, and 2021; and,
- Land parcels have been transferred to fee-simple land under Phase 1 of the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmucw Interim Treaty Agreement.

Forest Fires

Forest fires are an integral part of the ecosystems of the 100 Mile House TSA and stand replacing fires are frequent. Lodgepole pine is a fire-adapted species and is well suited to prompt re-establishment after fires. Fires provide nutrient cycling, complexity, resiliency, and biological legacies within the ecosystem. A number of factors contribute to the occurrence and behaviour of wildfires. These include fuel characteristics (e.g., overall vegetation structure, dominant species, forest floor characteristics), fuel distribution, topography and climate.

The extent of recent wildfires and a projection of possible future fires is explored in sensitivity analyses under '*Catastrophic wildfires during the first decade*'. The VRI that supports the timber supply analysis was updated for all fires that occurred prior to 2025. The inventory is also updated annually to reflect timber harvesting and all silviculture activities such as planting.

Allowable Annual Cut and Harvest Performance

The last AAC determination for 100 Mile House TSA was on November 7, 2013. In this determination the AAC was set at 2 000 000 cubic metres until 2018. After 2018, the AAC was reduced to 1 000 000 cubic metres. The determination stipulated that no more than 500 000 cubic metres of live trees may be harvested in any year.

Following the establishment of the Clinton Community Forest Agreement on June 11, 2014, the AAC was adjusted under the AAC Administration Regulation. The effective AAC is now 967 805 cubic metres, with a 477 707 cubic metres partition⁹ attributable to live trees.

⁹Partition

Under Section 8(5) of the Forest Act the chief forester in determining an AAC can specify a portion of the AAC that is attributable to certain types of timber, terrain, or areas of the TSA.

As can be seen in Figure 2, annual harvested volume was significantly below the AAC except for 2018. The live volume harvested averaged somewhat less than the amount stipulated by the chief forester in 2013. The volume of dead timber harvested (killed during the mountain pine beetle epidemic) has gradually diminished but still comprises a significant proportion of the total harvest.

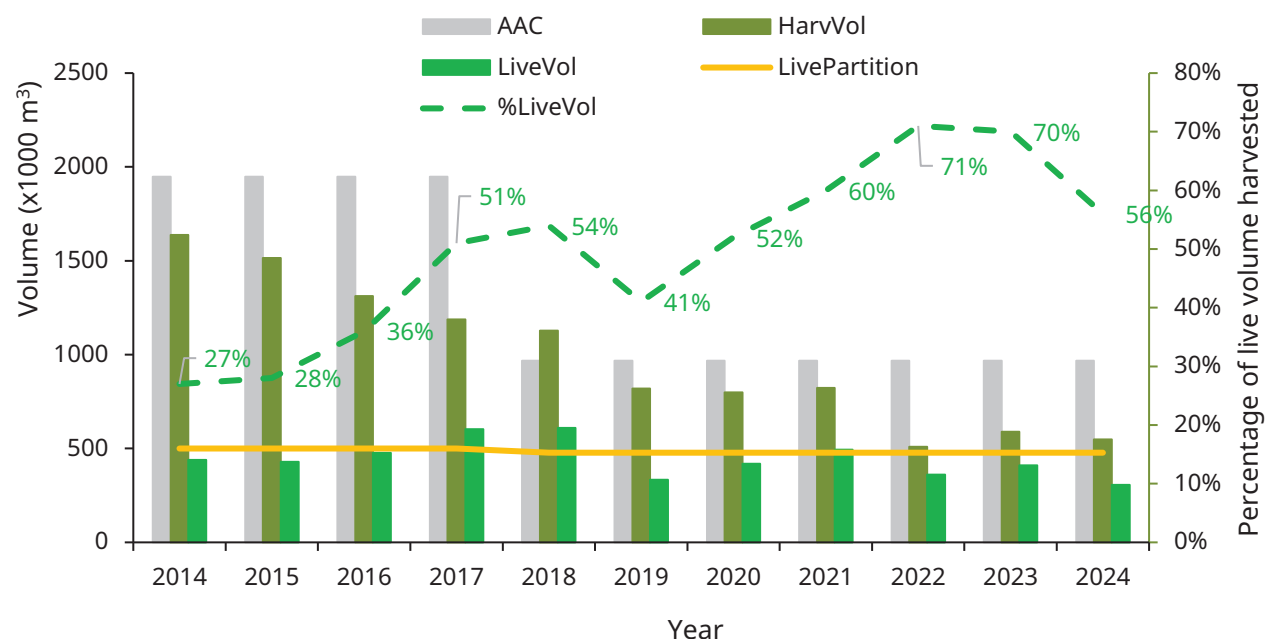


Figure 2. Historic harvest performance of the 100 Mile House TSA.

Timber Harvesting Land Base

As part of the process used to define the THLB in the timber supply analysis, a series of deductions are made from the productive forest land base (Table 1). These deductions account for the factors (ecological, economic or social) that effectively reduce the suitability or availability of the productive forest area for harvest. The total area within the boundaries of the 100 Mile House TSA is 1 235 960 hectares. After accounting for areas that are not Crown-owned, non-productive forest, or are under area-based forest licences, such as First Nations Woodland Licences and Community Forests, the remaining land base is 877 243 hectares. This productive forest area, known as the AFLB, contributes towards meeting non-timber objectives such as for old growth and wildlife. Approximately 20 percent of the AFLB is excluded from harvesting because it occurs in parks, woodlots, wildlife habitat, or reserves for biodiversity. Another 11.5 percent of the area is excluded from harvesting because it is uneconomic, within stream or riparian buffers, wildlife tree retention or on terrain unsuitable for timber harvesting. The remaining area available for harvesting, the THLB, for the 100 Mile House TSA is 596 297 hectares.

Table 1. Derivation of the 100 Mile House TSA timber harvesting land base

Land classification	Total area (ha)	Crown managed area (ha)	Net area removed (ha)	% of total area	% of AFLB
Total area	1 235 960			29%	
Land not administered for timber supply purposes	227 133		227 133	18.4%	
Non-forested and non-productive	117 149		117 149	9.5%	
Roads	14 435		14 435	1.2%	
Analysis forest land base	877 243			71.0%	100%
Parks and protected areas	61 340	49 585	49 528	4.0%	5.6%
Woodlots	20 448	19 201	19 358	1.6%	2.2%
OGMA	113 557	91 983	90 364	7.3%	10.3%
Wildlife habitats	25 159	17 186	15 688	1.3%	1.8%
Critical fish habitats	3 221	1 507	1 176	0.1%	0.1%
Class A lakes	6 070	4 335	1 869	0.2%	0.2%
Recreation	10 383	7 797	760	0.1%	0.1%
Research plot	1 923	1 576	1 306	0.1%	0.1%
Total gross harvesting land base	697 193				
Inoperable areas	35 819	18 232	6 026	0.5%	0.7%
Low productivity sites	142 519	21 125	8 660	0.7%	1.0%
Deciduous	75 216	39 138	30 677	2.5%	3.5%
Buffered trails	13 561	8 903	4 490	0.4%	0.5%
Stream & Riparian areas	49 524	26 774	18 200	1.5%	2.1%
Wildlife tree retention areas		only applied to THLB	32 842		3.7%
Total current reductions			280 946		32.0%
Timber harvesting land base	596 297				68.0%
Future roads			13 596		1.5%

Land Base Description

Eight biogeoclimatic zones occur within the 100 Mile House TSA. The interior Douglas-fir (IDF) biogeoclimatic zone is the largest (~53%), followed by sub-boreal spruce (SBS) zone (19%), sub-boreal pine/spruce (SBPS) zone (8%), Engleman-spruce/sub-alpine fir (ESSF) zone (8%), interior cedar/hemlock (ICH) zone (6%). The remaining three zones comprise about 6% of the TSA. In the IDF zone, Douglas-fir is the dominant species (52%), followed by lodgepole-pine (34%), and spruce (8%), while in the SBS zone, Douglas-fir is also the leading species (33%), followed by lodgepole pine (33%), and spruce (20%). In the SBSP zone, lodgepole-pine (57%), spruce (25%), and deciduous (11%) were the dominant species (Figure 3).

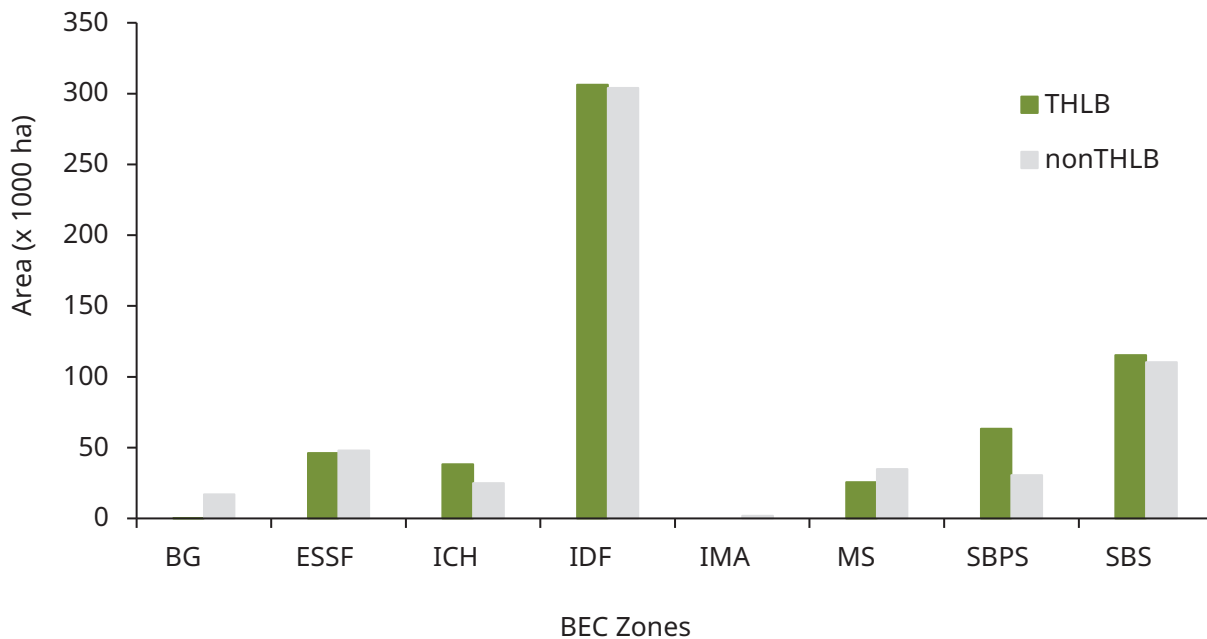


Figure 3. *Biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification zones in 100 Mile House TSA (BG: Bunch Grass; ESSF: Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir; ICH: Interior Cedar Hemlock; IDF: Interior Douglas-fir; IMA: Interior Mountain-heather Alpine; MS: Montane Spruce; SBPS: Sub-Boreal Pine-Spruce; SBS: Sub-Boreal Spruce).*

Within the THLB, the mature forest (>60 years old) is mostly Douglas-fir-leading stands (47%). Spruce-leading stands comprise 33%, and lodgepole pine-leading stands comprise 16% of the THLB. Balsam (3%) and western redcedar (1%) also occur in the THLB (Figure 4a).

Within the non-THLB, the mature forest is also mostly Douglas-fir-leading stands (47%). Spruce-leading stands comprise 21%, aspen-leading stands 17%, and lodgepole pine-leading stands comprise 10% of the non-THLB. Balsam (3%), birch (1%) and western redcedar (1%) also occur in the non-THLB (Figure 4b).

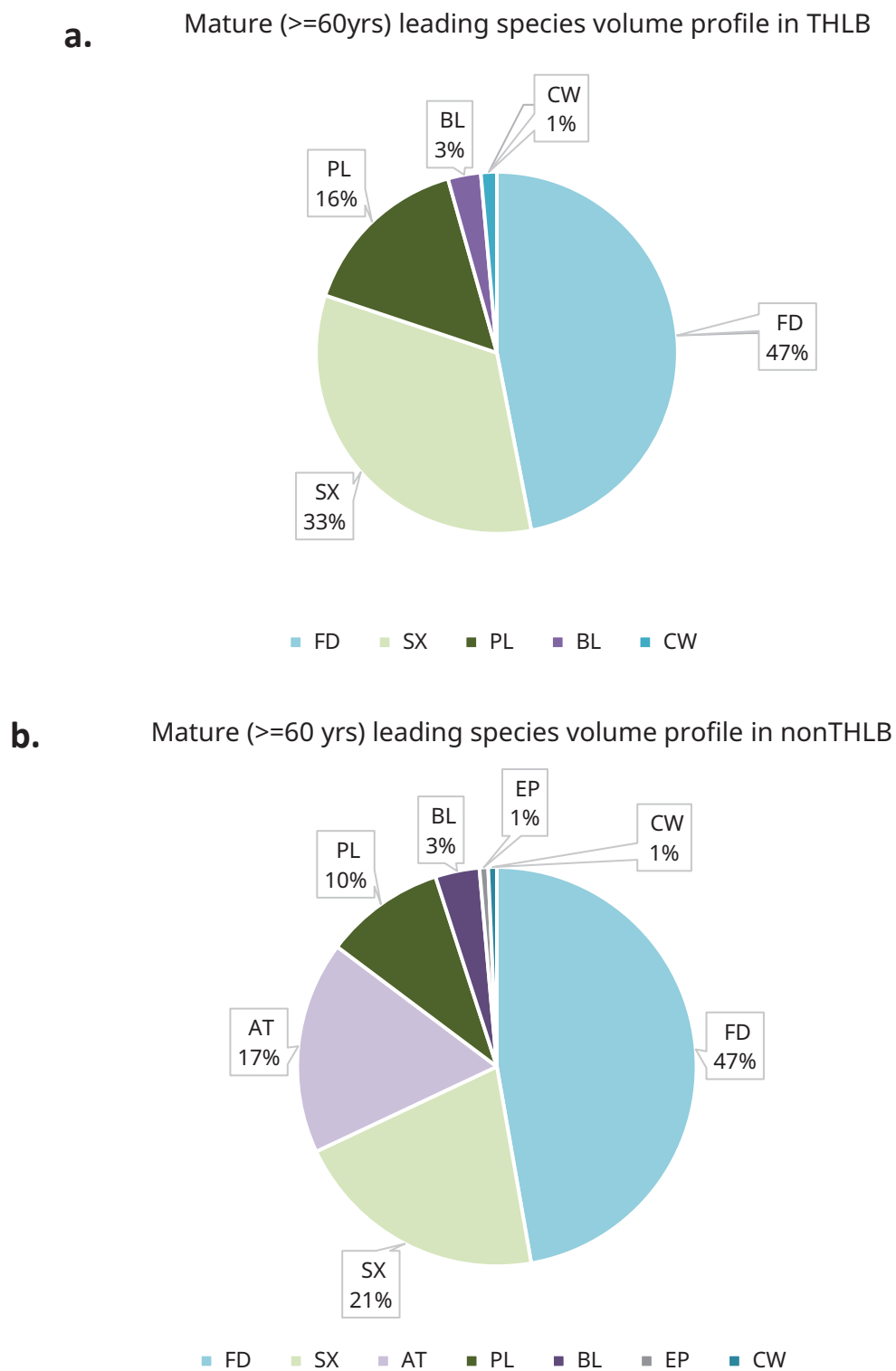


Figure 4. Mature (age ≥ 60 years) leading species volume profile in THLB (a) and non-THLB (b) FD: Douglas-fir, SX spruce, AT-aspen, PL-lodgepole pine, BL-balsam, EP: birch, and CW-western redcedar.

Figure 5 shows the current age class distribution of stands in the AFLB separated by THLB and non-THLB. A large component of THLB is less than 10 years old, mainly due to recent wildfires and the effects of the mountain pine beetle infestation. The older natural stands are greater than 100 years old, while the younger managed stands are between 11 and 50 years old.

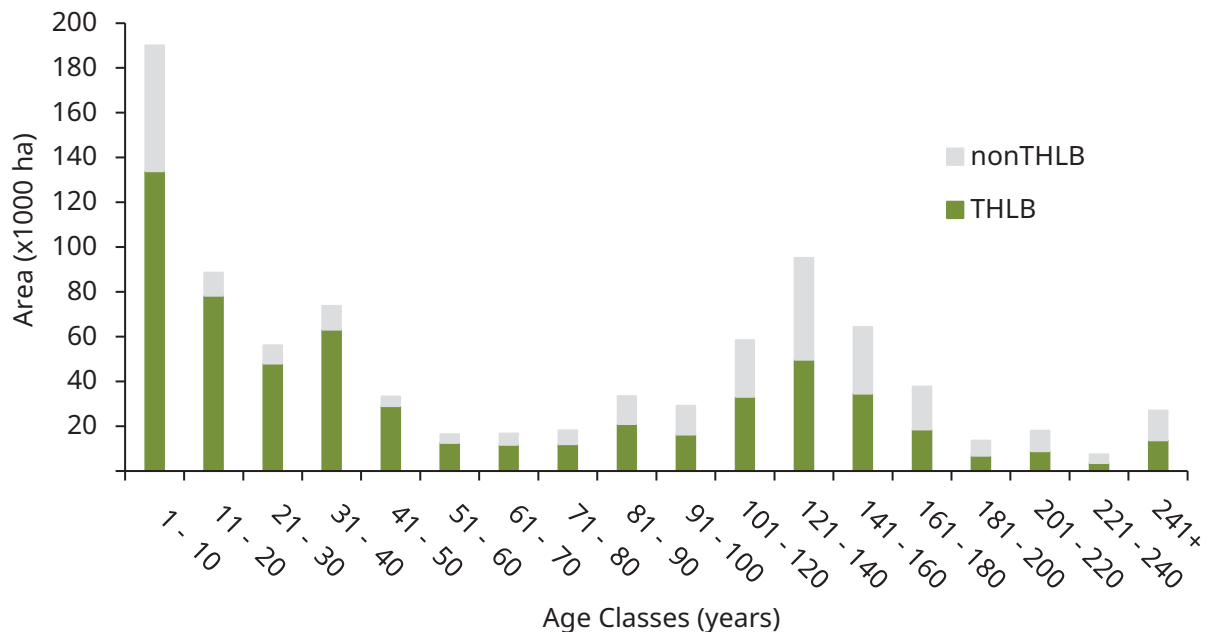


Figure 5. Age class distribution in the THLB and non-THLB in the 100 Mile House TSA.

The forests within the 100 Mile House TSA grow in areas varying in site productivity. Site index (the average height of dominant and co-dominant trees at age 50 years) is the most common measure of site productivity used in British Columbia. As seen in Figure 6, in this TSA, about 46% of the AFLB is within the 15–20-metre range of site index (26% in THLB and 20% in non-THLB). About 26% of the AFLB is within the 20–25-metre range (18% in THLB and 8% in non-THLB).

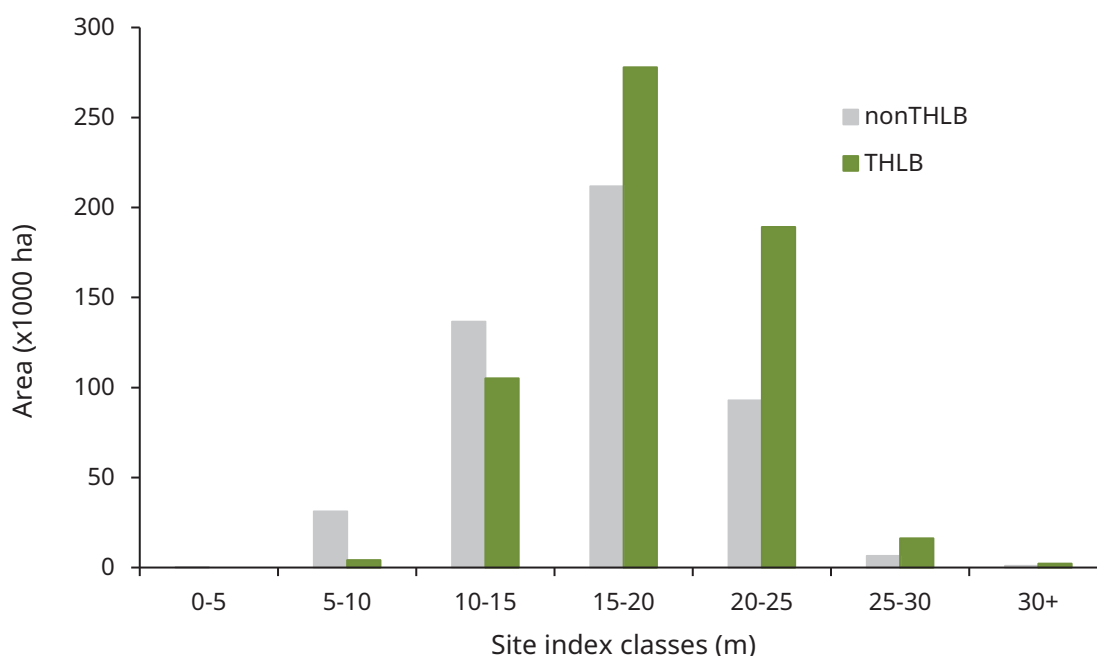


Figure 6. Site index distribution in the 100 Mile House TSA.

Timber Supply Analysis

As part of the TSR, a timber supply analysis is typically carried out using three categories of information: land base inventory, timber growth and yield, and forest management practices. Using this information and a computer model, a series of timber supply projections are produced to reflect different starting harvest levels, rates of increase or decrease, and potential trade-offs between short- and long-term harvest levels.

From a range of possible projections, one is chosen which attempts to avoid both excessive changes from decade to decade and significant timber shortages in the future, while ensuring the long-term productivity of forest lands. This is known as the 'base case' projection and forms the basis for comparison when assessing the effects of uncertainty of the information modelled in the timber supply analysis. The base case is designed to reflect current management practices.

The base case is not an AAC recommendation because it represents only one in a number of possible projections and incorporates information and modelling assumptions about which there may be some uncertainty. The validity of the base case - as with all the other projections provided - depends on the validity of the data and assumptions incorporated into the computer model used to generate it.

Due to the existence of uncertainty in the timber supply analysis, additional projections are usually prepared to test the effect of changing some of the assumptions or data used in the base case. These harvest projections are referred to as '**sensitivity analyses**'. Both the base case and sensitivity analyses are prepared using a computer model that projects the future availability of timber for harvesting based on the growth of the forest and the

level of harvesting, while staying within the legal land use objectives established by the provincial government. For the current analysis, a forest estate model created with the spatially explicit model Patchworks was used to conduct these projections.

The Base Case

Based on current forest management practices and inventory information used to prepare the base case, it is possible to harvest 702 000 cubic metres per year of live volume for the next nine decades in the 100 Mile House TSA. As shown in Figure 7, it is possible after decade nine to increase the harvest to 1.288 million cubic metres per year for the remainder of the projection horizon. The current AAC allowed for live volume is 477 709 cubic metres per year whereas the live volume projected in the base case is 702 000 cubic metres (47% higher). There is still a minor component of dead by-catch of 50 000 cubic metres per year for the first decade (2023–2033).

Figure 7 also shows the base case harvest projection obtained in the previous TSR in 2013. The difference in harvest projections between the previous TSR and the current analysis is largely due to the last three catastrophic wildfires which burnt about 108 152 hectares of THLB (high and medium burn severity), which is about 18% of the total THLB.

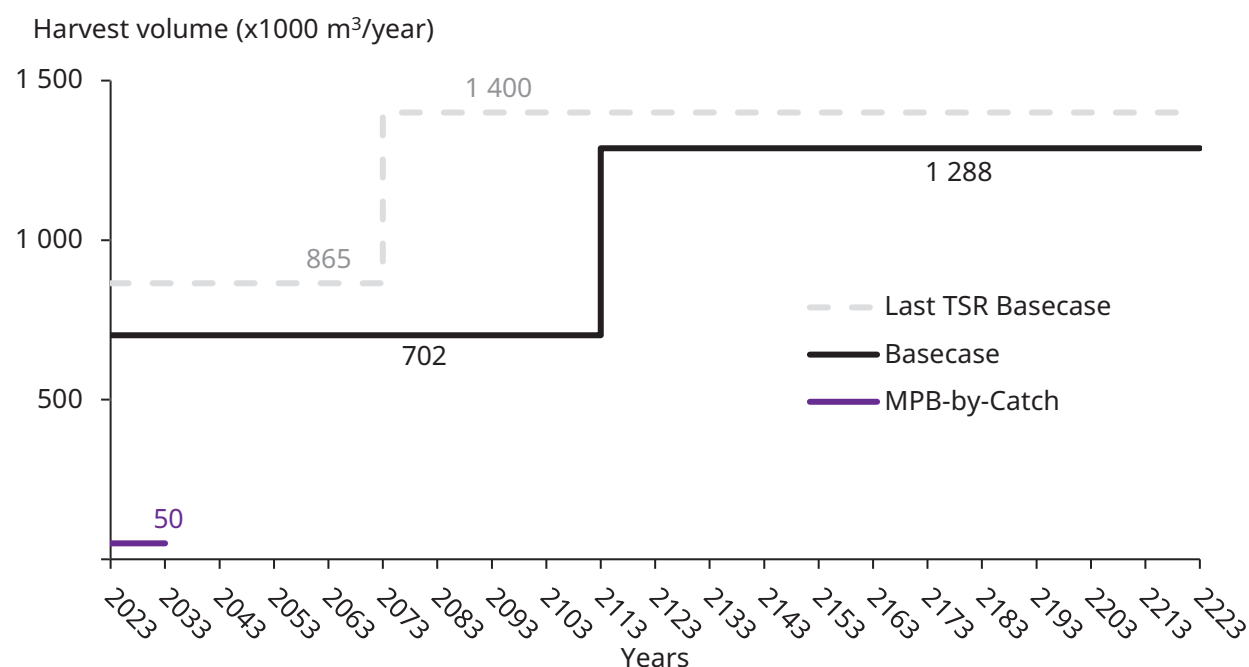


Figure 7. Current base case timber supply projection vs base case from the previous TSR for the 100 Mile House TSA.

The growing stock was assessed for all harvest projections, ensuring sustainability in meeting the harvest requests. The total growing stock for the base case starts at about 46 million cubic metres, of which about 35 million cubic metres meet the minimum merchantability requirements and are available for harvesting (Figure 8). The available

growing stock for the base case drops initially but then increases as the harvest transitions to managed stands by 2043. The available growing stock stabilizes at around 74 million cubic metres and the total growing stock stabilizes at around 97 million cubic metres.

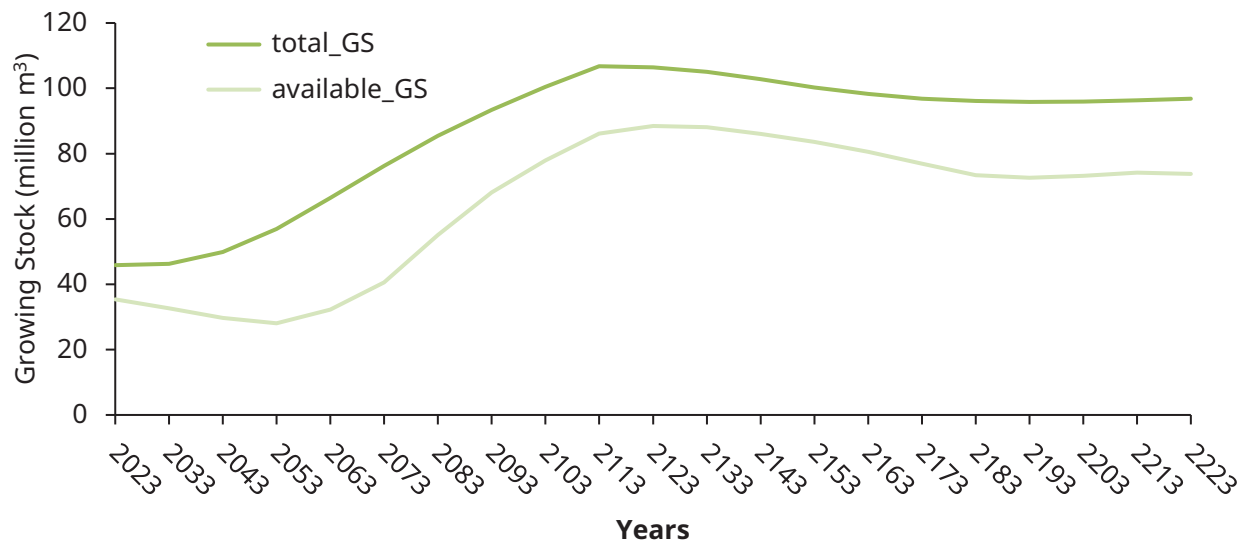


Figure 8. Total and available growing stock for the base case – 100 Mile House TSA.

Figure 9 shows that for the first four decades the base case harvest is almost entirely composed of existing natural stands. By the fifth decade, existing managed stands are projected to be harvested and by the ninth decade future managed stands will become part of the harvested volume. Existing natural stands are available throughout the projections horizon because of constraints imposed on the rate of harvest to meet non-timber values in the TSA.

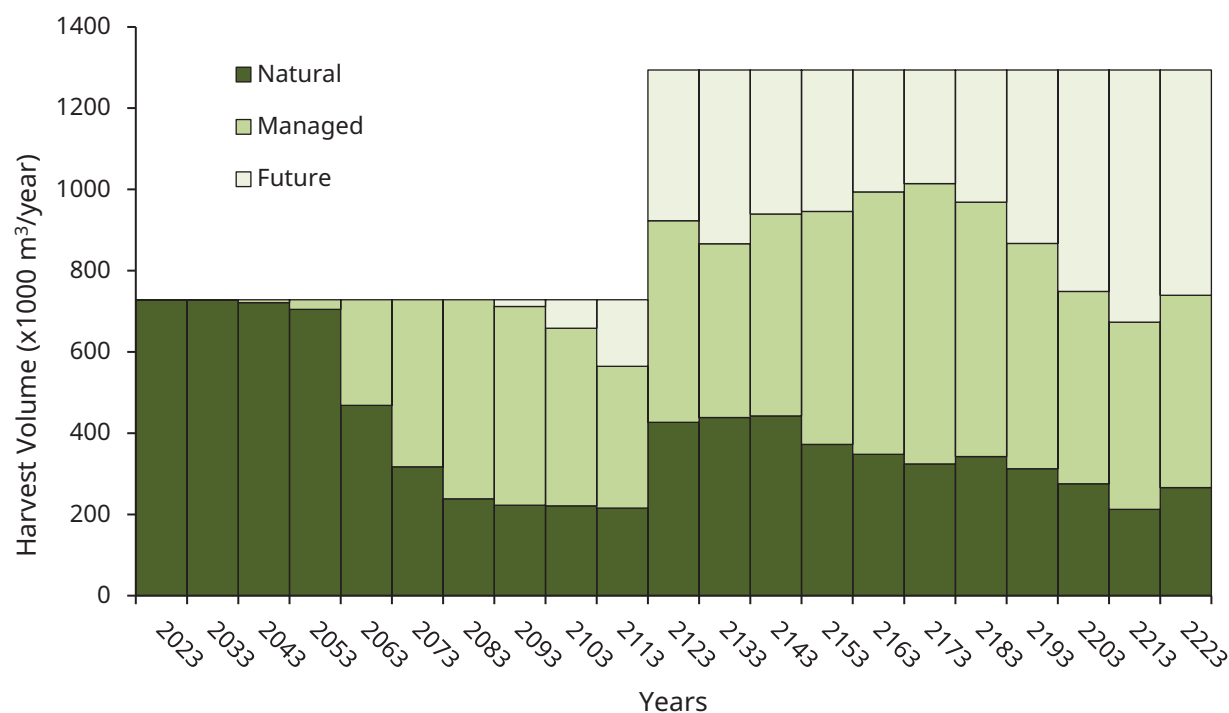


Figure 9. Harvest volume profile by natural, managed, and future stand types for base case – 100 Mile House TSA.

The mean harvest volume decreases initially but then increased gradually over time (Figure 10). Before 2053, the majority of the harvest comes from existing natural stands, which had relatively low volume (~241 cubic metres per hectare). The mean harvest volume increases as existing managed stands are harvested from 2053 to 2123 (~266 cubic metres per hectare). After future managed stand become part of the harvest profile the mean harvest volume increases to over 300 cubic metres per hectare. These higher stand volumes reflect the anticipated results of silviculture management such as prompt regeneration, improved site occupancy (i.e., reduced non-forested gaps), and the use of trees selected for better growth.

The mean harvest age, however, tends to decrease during the first nine decades (Figure 10) and then gradually increases to the initial levels. The mean harvest age starts at 157 years and declines to 108 years by 2063. After that time the mean age recovers to about 150 years. The overall mean harvest age for the base case throughout the harvest projection is 137 years.

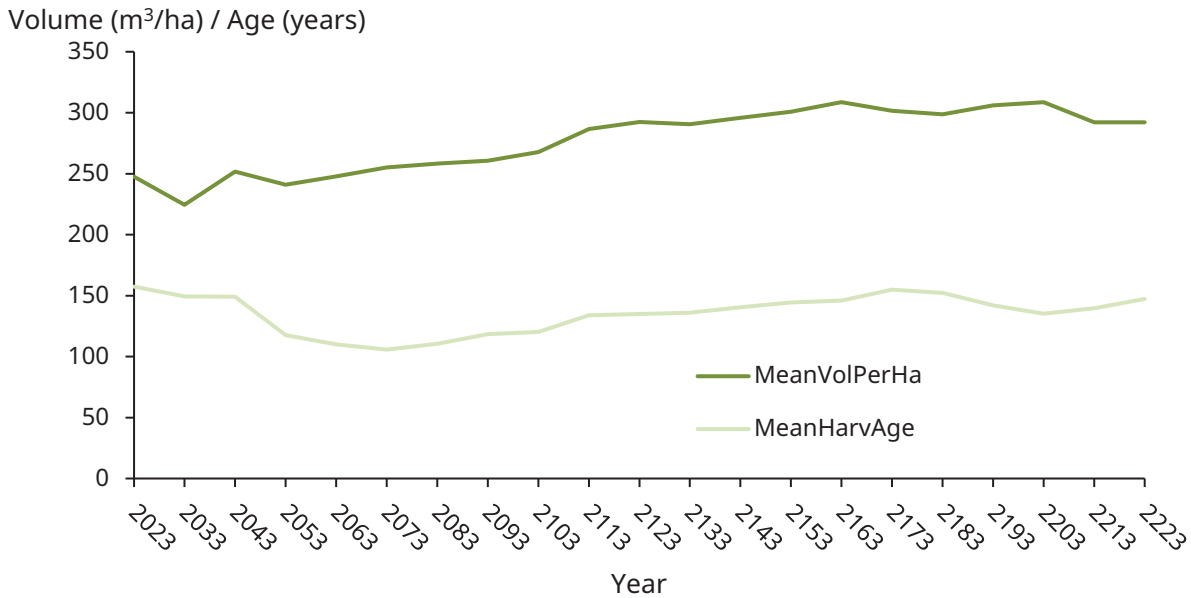


Figure 10. Mean volume per hectare and mean harvest age for base case - 100 Mile House TSA.

The mean area harvested for the base case is 3000 hectares per year from 2023 to 2113 and about 4500 hectares per year from 2114 to 2223 (Figure 11). The increase in area harvested coincides with the increased projected harvest volume.

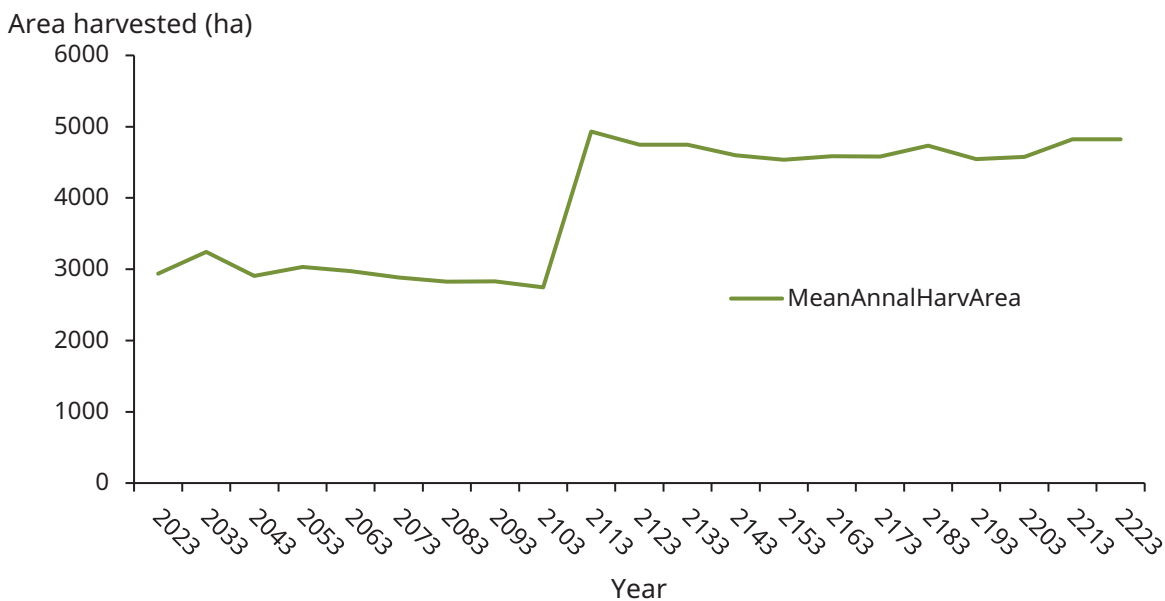


Figure 11. Area harvested overtime for the base case - 100 Mile House TSA.

Alternative Harvest Projection

As explained under '*Timber supply analysis*', the base case is only one of many harvest projections that can be obtained with the same set of data and management practices. Several alternative harvest projections can be made if a different starting harvest level and duration are used. These alternative harvest projections all meet the same base case objectives specified in the *Data Package*.

An alternative harvest flow explored the possibility of increasing the short-term timber supply in the TSA. Figure 12 shows that it is possible to increase the initial harvest level from 702 000 cubic metres per year to 704 000 cubic metres per year and maintain this harvest level for 50 years. After the fifth decade it is possible to increase the harvest to 1 050 000 cubic metres per year until the ninth decade. However, the trade-off is a decrease to the long-term harvest level from 1 288 000 cubic metres per year to 1 237 000 cubic metres per year.

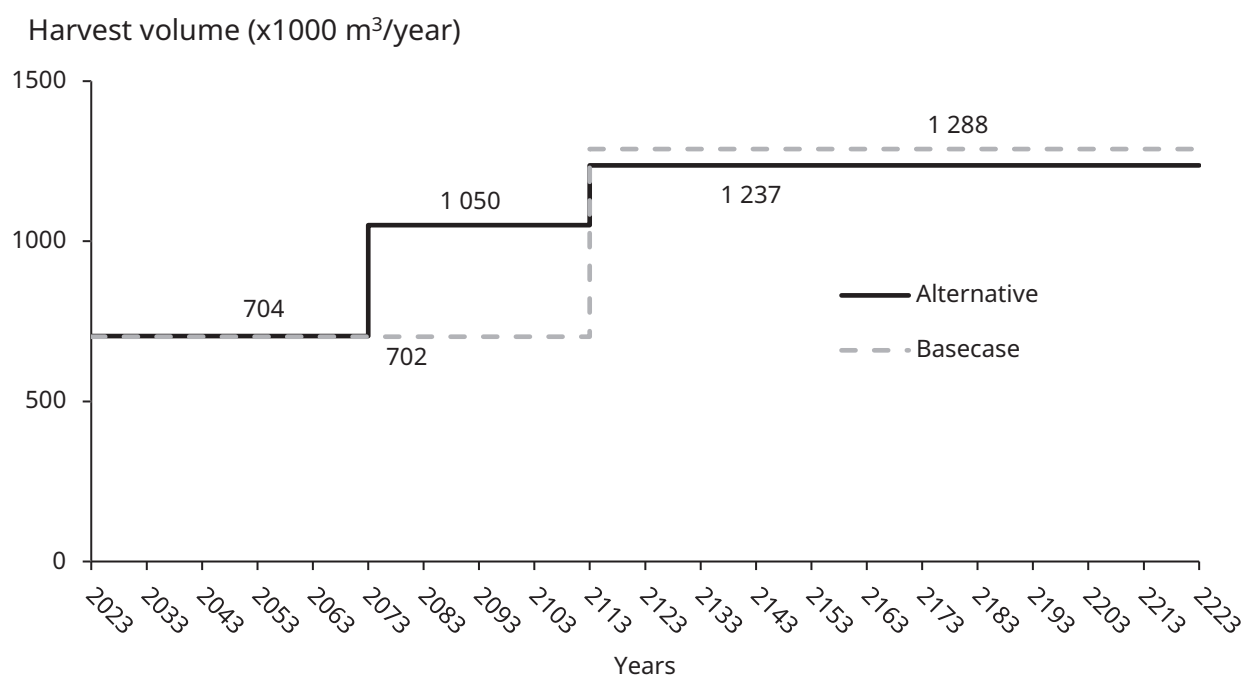


Figure 12. Alternative harvest flow projection 100 Mile House TSA.

Sensitivity Analyses

The base case uses a specific set of available data and forest management assumptions that are intended to reflect current forest composition and growth, legally established management objectives, and management practices. The factors used as inputs to timber supply analysis have differing levels of uncertainty associated with them, due in part to variation in physical, biological and social conditions. Therefore, sensitivity analyses are used to examine the potential impacts of different uncertainties about, or changes to, resource information and management practices. Table 2 provides a summary of the key

issues that were explored using sensitivity analysis. It provides percentage change in the first step (2023-2113) and second step for mid- and long-term (2123-2223) harvest levels compared to the base case harvest projection.

Table 2. Select sensitivity analyses for the 100 Mile House TSA

What	Change	Percent impact	
		2023-2113	2114-2223
MDWR removal	Remove MDWR from THLB	-6.8%	-1.6%
Commercial thinning	Existing managed stands at 45 years old, volume can reach 130 m ³ per hectare	1.3%	0.6%
Catastrophic wildfires	Mimic 2017, 2018, and 2021 wildfires will occur for the 1 st decade, meaning applying 18% to THLB and 24% to non-THLB	-37.3%	-11.6%

Mule Deer Winter Range

Harvesting has shifted away from mountain pine beetle (MPB) salvage and into live stands that include a component of Mule Deer Winter Range (MDWR) where harvesting is guided by additional general wildlife measures. District staff have received concerns that, because of the additional management requirements of MDWR, these stands may tend to be avoided and harvesting could become concentrated outside of the MDWR. The total MDWR in the THLB is about 53 262 hectares (8.9%). About 18 191 hectares are in transition and deep snowpack zone, and 31 845 hectares in the shallow and moderate snowpack zone.

Historic harvest data shows a trend of MDWR being avoided while MPB and fire salvage was ongoing; however, harvest levels in the past 5 years have been increasing. The proportion of MDWR harvested over the previous 5 years was compared to the proportion of MDWR harvest projected in the first decade of the base case. After excluding MPB and fire salvage, MDWR accounted for about 6.4% of the area harvested over the past 5 years while the base case projects that MDWR will constitute approximately 6.7% of the area harvested in the first decade. Although the total harvest volumes compared differ, the proportional contribution of MDWR projected in the base case reasonably matches the proportion observed in recent harvest performance.

As shown in Figure 13, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to evaluate the effect on timber supply of excluding all harvesting in the MDWR. The analysis projected a timber supply reduction of 48 000 cubic metres per year (6.8%) relative to the base case for the first nine decades and only a slight decrease in the long-term. These results approximate the maximum amount that timber supply would be overestimated if the trend to avoid MDWR harvest resumes in the future.

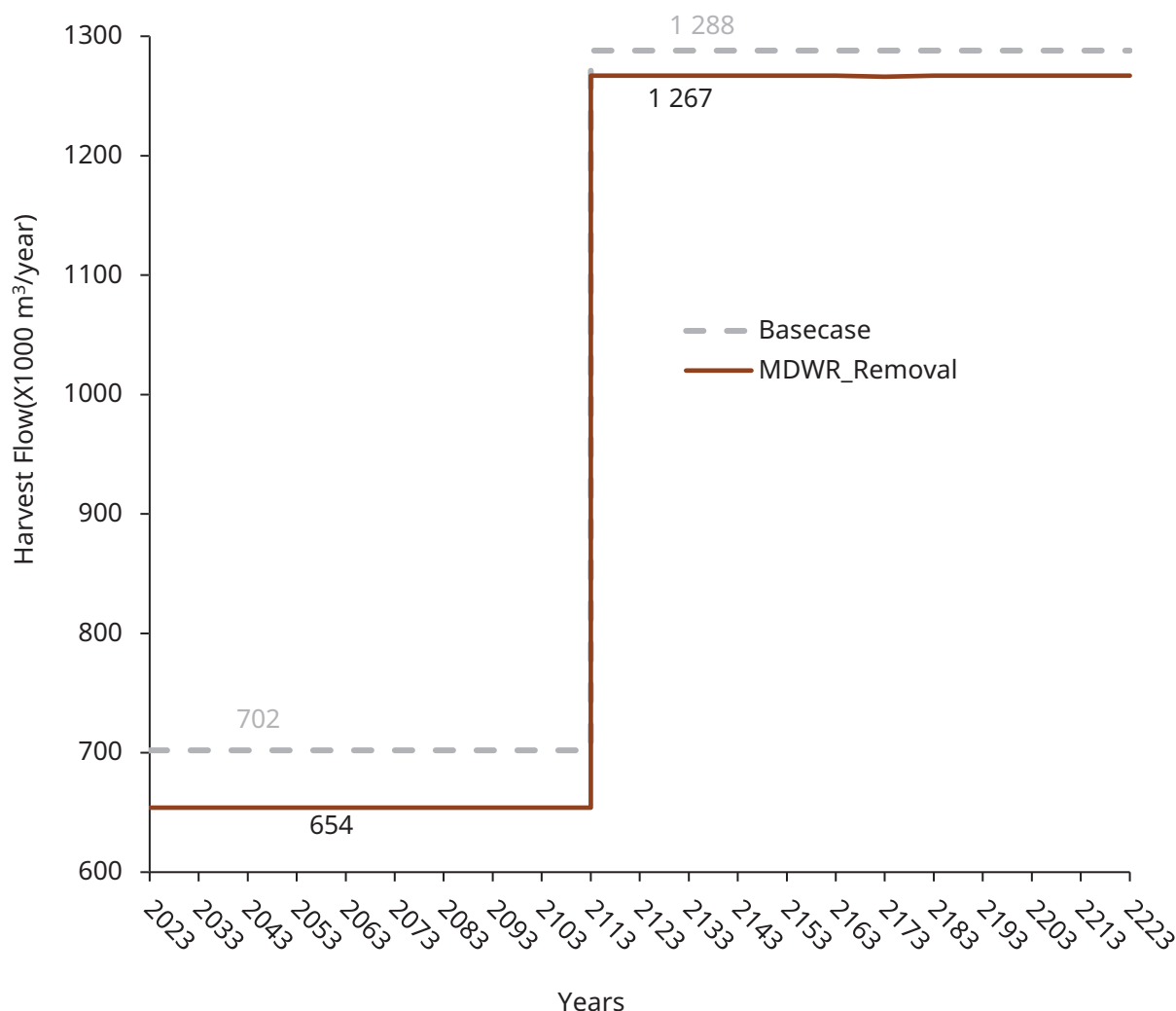


Figure 13. Current base case timber supply projection vs. sensitivity analysis removing Mule-Deer Winter Range from THLB for 100 Mile House TSA.

Commercial Thinning

In recent years, commercial thinning has been proposed as an alternative silviculture treatment to alleviate the declining timber supply. In the 100 Mile House TSA, approximately 220 hectares of commercial thinning has been completed, and more commercial thinning is planned by licensees. Therefore, a sensitivity analysis was formulated to evaluate the influence of commercial thinning on timber supply.

The following criteria were used to select stands for commercial thinning treatment:

- Stands suitable for commercial thinning are managed stands less than 45 years old and located on less than 45 percent slopes;
- Stands must have a minimum of 50 cubic metres per hectare which can be thinned and a minimum of 80 cubic metres per hectare remaining (i.e. at age 45, the stand volume must be greater than 130 cubic metres per hectare);

- c) The next harvest will occur at least 30 years after the thinning; and,
- d) Only highly productive biogeoclimatic zones (SBS, ESSFwk1 and ICH) in the TSA are considered.

Applying these criteria, there are about 5182 hectares of pine-leading stands and 722 hectares of spruce-leading stands currently eligible for commercial thinning.

As shown in Figure 14, a sensitivity analysis demonstrated that applying commercial thinning to these stands results in a 1.3% increase in harvest for the short-term (2023-2113), and about 0.6% increase in harvest for the long-term (2114-2223).

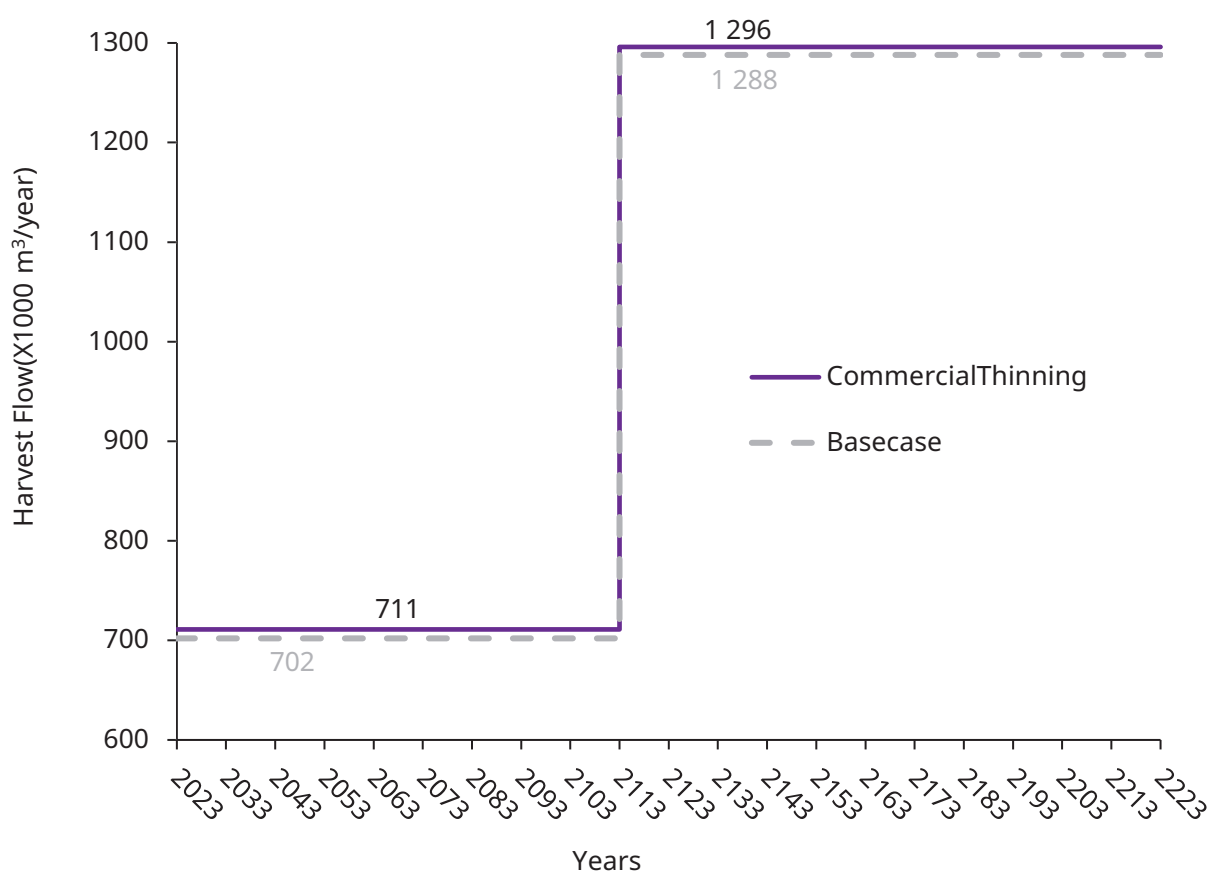


Figure 14. Current base case timber supply projection vs commercial thinning sensitivity analysis for the 100 Mile House TSA.

Catastrophic Wildfires during the First Decade

Extreme wildfires in recent years, specifically 2017, 2018, and 2021, have impacted forests throughout the Cariboo Natural Resource Region and communities remain sensitive to the risks of wildfires. Wildfire mitigation programs were implemented to build community safety and address forest resiliency through primary- and landscape-level fuel breaks,

wildland urban interface treatments as well as other thinning and fuel reduction treatments to mitigate potential climate change consequences.

There is substantial scientific evidence that climate-induced events (i.e., insects or wildfires) will likely happen in fire-risk prone TSAs. A spatial analysis was conducted to evaluate the area impacted by the 2017, 2018 and 2021 wildfires in the TSA. As shown in Table 3, the three wildfires burnt about 108 090 hectares of THLB (~18%) and 66 658 hectares of non-THLB (~24%). A sensitivity analysis was conducted to investigate the effect on timber supply if future large-scale fires were to occur again in the TSA, burning an area equal to the total area of the past three largest fires. If this was to occur in the next decade, the sensitivity analysis projected that the harvest level will decrease to 444 000 cubic metres per year from 2023-2113, which is about 37.3% lower than the base case. However, the long-term harvest level only decreases by 11.6% (Figure 15).

Table 3. Three catastrophic wildfires events (2017, 2018, and 2021) in the 100 Mile House TSA

Fire Year Severity	2017		2018		2021	
	THLB	Non-THLB	THLB	Non-THLB	THLB	Non-THLB
High	20 913	15 700	756	801	20 350	10 017
Medium	28 670	22 154	3 145	2 628	34 256	15 358
Total	49 583	37 854	3 901	3 429	54 606	25 375

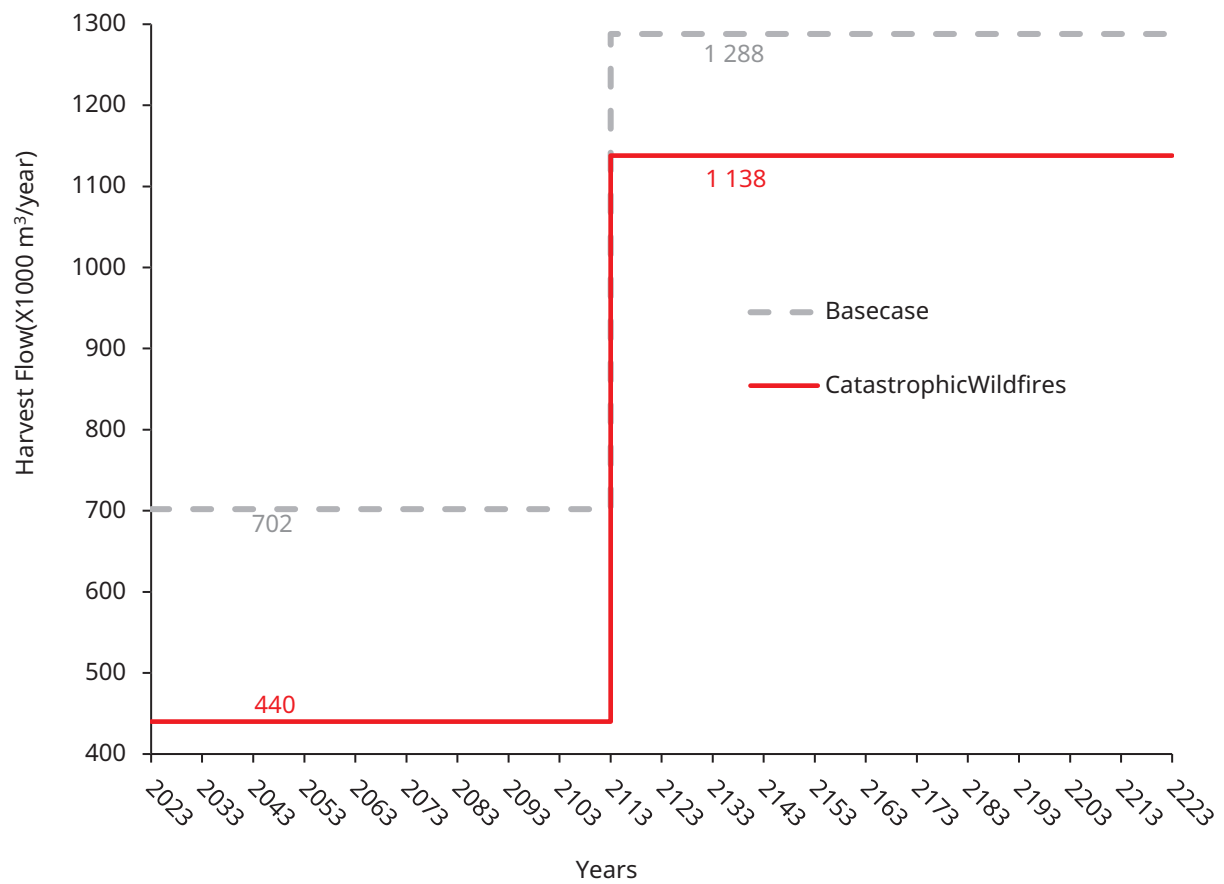


Figure 15. Current base case timber supply projection vs catastrophic wildfires in the first decade for the 100 Mile House TSA.

Summary of Sensitivity Analyses Completed

Several other sensitivity analyses were conducted to test the effects on timber supply of uncertainty in data and management practices in the TSA. These are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Other sensitivity analyses completed for the 100 Mile House TSA

What	Change	Percent impact	
		2023-2113	2114-2223
Managed stands 10%-	Managed stand yield decrease 10%	-2.3%	-4.7%
Managed stand 10%+	Managed stand yield increase 10%	0.9%	7.2%
Natural stand 10%-	Natural stand yield decreased 10%	-9.5%	-4.0%
Natural stand 10%+	Natural stand yield increase 10%	10.0%	2.6%
Minimum harvestable age 5 years -	Minimum harvestable age decreases 5 years	5.3%	2.8%
Minimum harvestable age 5 years +	Minimum harvestable age increases 5 years	-9.8%	-6.8%
Minimum harvestable volume 20 m ³ decrease	Minimum harvestable volume decreases 20 m ³	4.6%	1.6%
Minimum harvestable volume 20 m ³ increase	Minimum harvestable volume increases 20 m ³	-5.1%	-2.9%

Alternative Scenario - Full Fibre Utilization

There is a strong interest in the fibre profile of the 100 Mile House TSA, particularly regarding potential supply from the three catastrophic fires (2017, 2018, and 2021), and from the remnants of the mountain pine beetle infestation. To explore the potential for increased fibre utilization, a set of assumptions was developed for the analysis, including inventory vintage¹, fibre utilization and fibre loss during recovery.

Figure 16 shows approximately 4 million cubic metres of dead wood² remains standing as sawlogs in the TSA from the past three catastrophic wildfires. Of this, about 2.2 million cubic metres are within the THLB (~0.6 M m³ from 2017, <0.1 M m³ from 2018, and 1.6 M m³ from 2021), and 1.8 million cubic metres in the non-THLB (~0.7 M m³ from 2017, <0.1 M m³ from 2018, and 1.1 M m³ from 2021).

¹ The VRI is adjusted annually to account for wildfires and stand volumes are modified based on fire severity. To accurately reflect pre-fire condition, the VRI data from the year preceding each fire was utilized in the analysis. For example, for the 2017 fire year, the 2016 VRI dataset was used.

² Only unsalvaged areas with medium- and high-severity fire areas were considered potentially salvageable in the future. Medium fire severity was assumed to result in 50% stand mortality due to wildfire. The analysis includes only two major species: Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine.

In addition to merchantable volume from catastrophic wildfires, other non-sawlog biomass is potentially available from tree tops, bark, branches and foliage³. This represents an estimated 1.3 million cubic metres of non-sawlog fibre for potential utilization, of which about 57% is within the THLB.

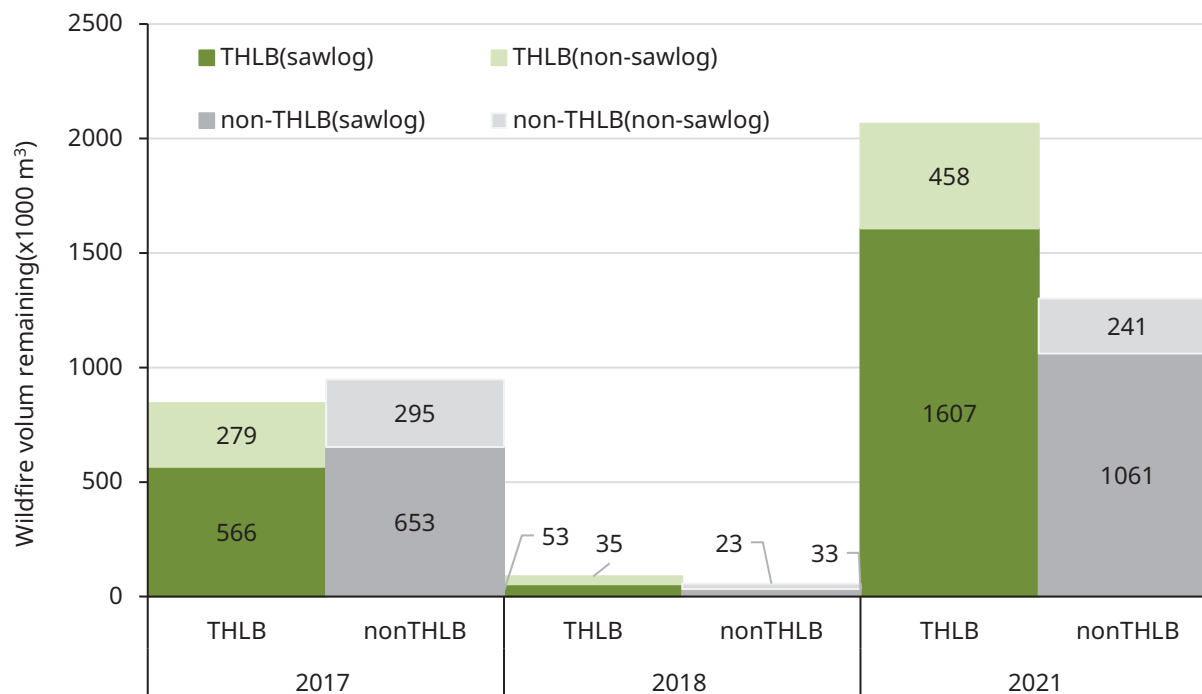


Figure 16. Three catastrophic wildfires (2017, 2018 and 2021) killed volumes (sawlogs and non-sawlog) from THLB and non-THLB in 100 Mile House TSA.

Figure 17 shows the MPB epidemic has left a significant volume of dead pine⁴ in the 100 Mile House TSA. Approximately 2.3 million cubic metres of dead pine remains, of which about 44% is within the THLB.

³ In this analysis, high-severity fire was assumed to result in 100% foliage loss, 70% branch loss, 30% stem top loss, and 50% bark loss. For medium-severity fire, the assumed losses were 50% for foliage, 35% for branches, 15% for stem tops, and 25% for bark. To convert this additional biomass to volume, an average conversion factor of 2.6 was applied, and only 50% of the resulting biomass was considered potentially usable.

⁴ Available dead pine was estimated under the following assumptions: no harvest history, no areas affected by major severe or moderate wildfires, inclusion of only the pine component, and application of biogeoclimatic zone-specific shelf-life factors (50% for SBPS, SBS, MS, and IDF zones; 25% for ICH and ESSF zones).

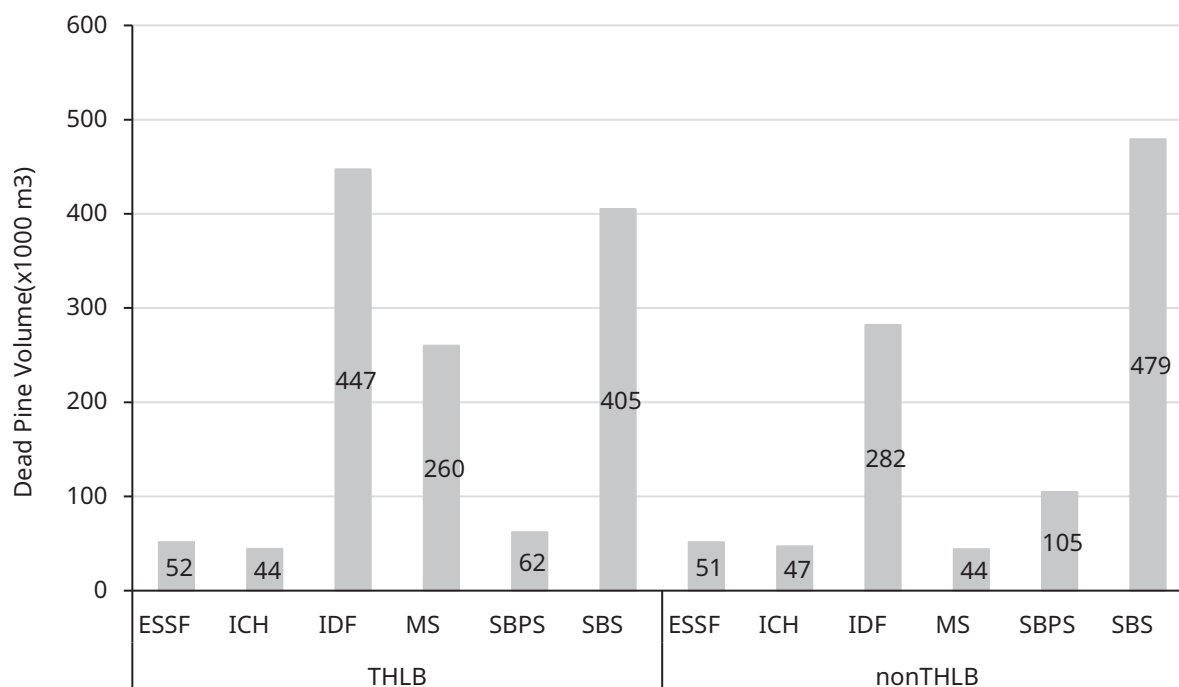


Figure 17. Available MPB killed standing volume in THLB by biogeoclimatic zones in 100 Mile House TSA.

Non-sawlog biomass produced during base case timber harvesting, such as tree tops, bark, branches and foliage⁵, can be utilized when a full fibre approach is considered. Figure 18 shows the fibre supply potentially available in the 100 Mile House TSA if the full fibre potential can be realized (sawlog + non-sawlog). In this analysis, these components contribute approximately 45% additional fibre available from 2023 to 2113, and 38% from 2114 to 2223.

⁵ In this analysis, it was assumed that 80% of tops, 80% of bark, 50% of branches, and 10% of foliage are recoverable for other biomass uses, such as biofuels. To convert this biomass to volume, a factor of 2.6 was applied, along with an additional factor of 0.5 to express the tops, bark, branches, and foliage in terms of sawlog-equivalent volume.

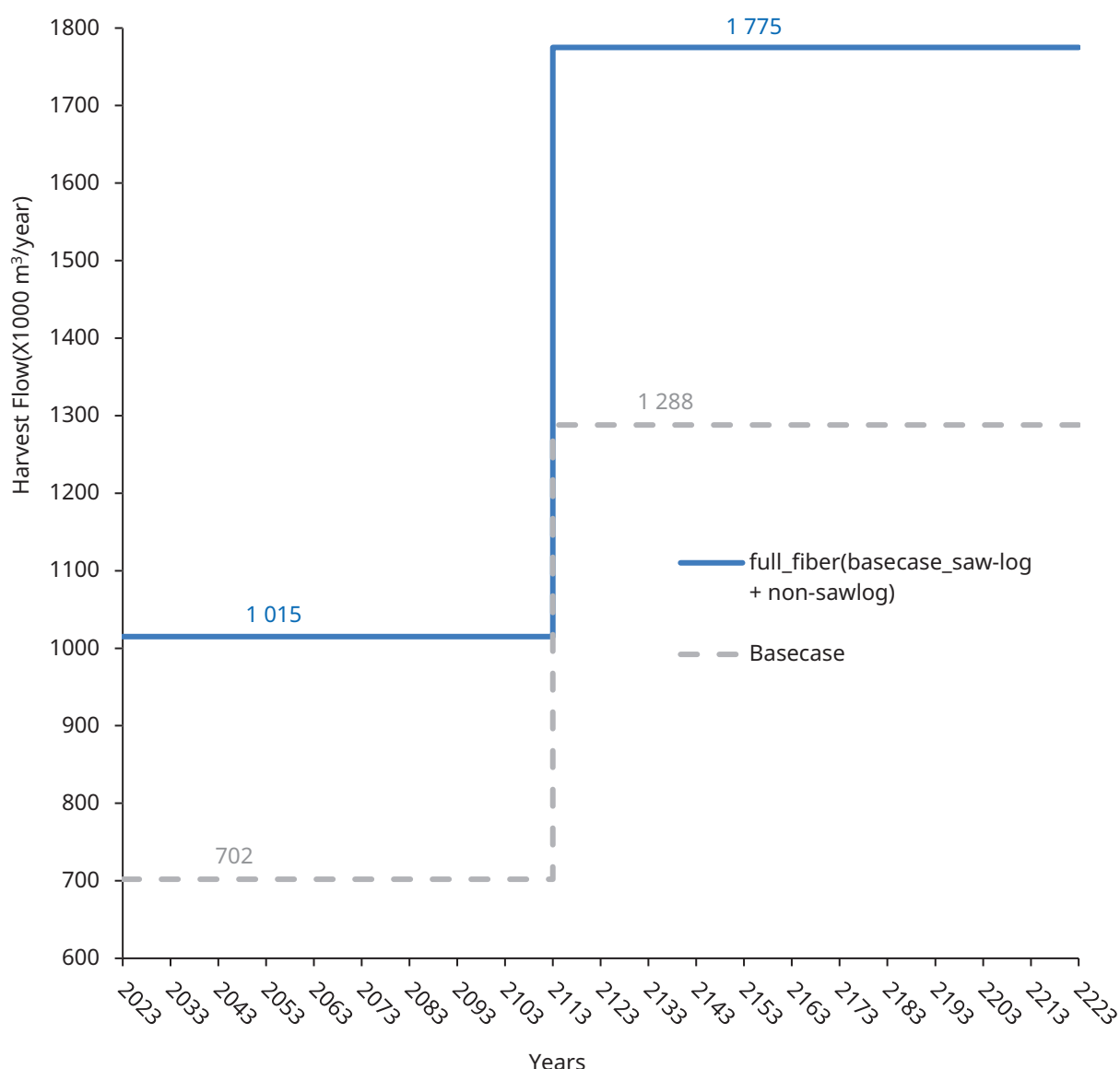


Figure 18. Full fibre profile (sawlog+non-sawlog) vs. base case (sawlog) for 100 Mile House TSA.

Conclusion

The base case projects an initial harvest level of 702 000 cubic metres per year that can be maintained for 90 years. The harvest then increases to 1 288 000 cubic metres per year for the long term.

The catastrophic wildfire sensitivity analysis showed that short-term timber supply could be significantly affected (37.3% decrease) if wildfires continue to disturb stands within the THLB. Avoiding harvesting stands in the MDWR could reduce short-term timber supply by about 6.8%, and long-term timber supply by 1.6%. Commercial thinning could increase short-term and long-term timber supply by 1.3% and 0.6% respectively.

Your Input is Needed

Public input is an important part of establishing the allowable annual cut. The information and comments received from this review will be provided to the chief forester prior to determination of the new allowable annual cut. Feedback is welcomed on any aspect of this *Discussion Paper* or any other issue related to the timber supply review for the 100 Mile House TSA. Ministry staff would be pleased to answer questions to help you prepare your response. Please send your comments to the resource district manager at the address below.

Your comments will be accepted until August 25, 2026.

You may identify yourself with the response if you wish. If you do, you are reminded that responses will be subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and may be made public. If the responses are made public, personal identifiers will be removed before the responses are released.

For more information or to send your comments, contact:

Kane Copley, Strategic Land Manager
Ministry of Forests
100 Mile House Natural Resource District
PO Box 129
100 Mile House, BC V0K 2E0

Electronic mail: 100MileHouseTSR@gov.bc.ca

Further information regarding the technical details of the timber supply analysis is available on request by contacting Forests.ForestAnalysisBranchOffice@gov.bc.ca

To obtain further information about the AAC determination process, the Timber Supply Review and past 100 Mile House TSA timber supply review documents visit the BC government website at

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/timber-supply-review-and-allowable-annual-cut>

Public Health Considerations of Expanding ORV Access to Municipal Roads

Dr. Andy Delli Pizzi & Dr. Johnmark Opondo

August 11, 2026

Land Acknowledgement

Interior Health would like to recognize and acknowledge the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the Dăkelh Dené, Ktunaxa, Nlaka'pamux, Secwépemc, St'át'imc, syilx, and Tăilhqot'in Nations where we live, learn, collaborate and work together.



Purpose of this Presentation

**Provide a
public health
perspective on
the proposed
bylaw.**

- Summarize data & evidence related to ORV-related injuries and fatalities.
- Highlight key risk factors associated with ORV use.
- Identify potential health implications of expanded municipal road access.
- Support informed municipal decision-making.



What does the evidence tell us?

Operating Off-Road Vehicles on Roads Increases Injury Risk

- Paved and unpaved road riding is one of the strongest predictors of serious injury and death, as these vehicles are fundamentally designed for off-road use
- On-road crashes are more likely to involve high-risk behaviours (passengers, alcohol use, no helmet)
- Permitting ORVs on public roads has been linked to increased collisions, rollovers, head injuries, and fatalities



Regulatory bodies and medical associations strongly advise against driving off-road vehicles on road, including:

- Canadian Pediatric Society
- Parachute Canada
- Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle Association
- US Consumer Product Safety Commission
- American Academy of Pediatrics



Data

- **Interior Health had the highest** number of deaths and hospitalizations among health authorities, with **Thompson-Cariboo-Shuswap reporting the highest counts** within the region
- Just under 30% of ORV deaths within the Interior Health Region between 2008-2024 occurred **on-road**



Why is riding ORVs on road a major risk factor for serious injury and/or death?



Non-Modifiable Risk Factors

- Off-road design increases rollover and handling risks on paved roads.
- Tires and higher centre of gravity can reduce stability and control on pavement.
- Higher speeds and lower visibility increase the risk and severity of collisions.



Image from: <https://www.pexels.com/search/atv/>



Modifiable Risk Factors

- Enforcement and regulations
- Nighttime riding linked to higher-risk behaviours
- Passengers increase crash and fatality risk
- Alcohol and drug impairment
- Low helmet & safety gear use
- Speeding



Image from: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/gfw-atv-driving-incidents-1.7317813>



Unintended consequences



Noise and community disturbance



Increased RCMP enforcement and administrative burden



Potential wildfire ignition risk



Environmental impacts and wildlife disturbance



Summary

Both vehicle design limitations and rider behaviours contribute to this risk.

Even with risk-reduction measures in place, ORVs remain inherently less safe on roads because they are designed for off-road use.

Operating ORVs on roadways significantly increases the risk of serious injury and death.

Limited evidence exists regarding risk reduction strategies, as roadway use is widely recognized as a high-risk activity.

- Recommendations focus on mitigating risk through Education, Enforcement, and Engineering strategies.

There are unintended consequences such as increased wildfire risk, noise, increased RCMP resource and environmental degradation



Questions?



Health and well-being for all
Quality | Integrity | Compassion | Safety



E1

DISTRICT OF 100 MILE HOUSE**MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL HELD IN DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAMBERS****Tuesday July 28th, 2026, AT 4:00 PM**

PRESENT: Mayor Maureen Pinkney
 Councillor Donna Barnett
 Councillor Jenni Guimond
 Councillor Dave Mingo
 Councillor Marty Norgren

STAFF: CAO T. Boulanger Dir. of Community Services T. Conway
 Fire Chief D. Bissat Bylaw Officer J. Suggitt
 Policy Analyst F. Vincenzi Ec. Dev. Coordinator Y. Henshall

OTHERS: (0) MEDIA: (0)

	<u>CALL TO ORDER</u> Mayor Pinkney called the Committee of the Whole meeting to order at 4:00 PM Mayor Pinkney acknowledged that this meeting is being held on Tsq̓escencúłecw.
A	<u>APPROVAL OF AGENDA</u>
	A1 Res: 19/26 Moved By: Councillor Norgren Seconded By: Councillor Guimond BE IT RESOLVED THAT the July 28 th , 2026 Committee of the Whole agenda <u>be approved</u> . CARRIED

B	<u>INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS</u>
C	<u>DELEGATIONS</u>
D	<u>UNFINISHED BUSINESS</u>
E	<u>CORRESPONDENCE</u>
100 Mile Snowmobile Club	E1 Res: 20/26 Moved By: Councillor Mingo Seconded By: Councillor Barnett BE IT RESOLVED THAT the correspondence from the 100 Mile Snowmobile Club regarding the proposed ORV Bylaw be received. CARRIED
F	<u>STAFF REPORTS</u>
G	<u>BYLAWS</u>
Draft – Open Burning Bylaw No. 1480, 2026	G1 Res: 21/26 Moved By: Councillor Barnett Seconded By: Councillor Mingo BE IT RESOLVED THAT the draft Open Burning Bylaw No. 1480, 2026 be received. CARRIED Noted that 4.1 Dimensions should read “no larger than ½ meter by ½ meter” as per the standard campfire size limitations and permit application.

Draft – Animal Control Bylaw No. 1475, 2026	G2 Res: 22/26 Moved By: Councillor Mingo Seconded By: Councillor Barnett BE IT RESOLVED THAT the draft Animal Control Bylaw No. 1475, 2026 be received. CARRIED Discussion regarding the concerns over cats, licensing, and nuisance. Noted to bring the consideration of allowing chickens at future coffee with Council.
Draft – In-Line Skates, Skateboards and Scooters Bylaw No. 1481, 2026	G3 Res: 23/26 Moved by: Councillor Barnett Seconded by: Councillor Norgren BE IT RESOLVED THAT the draft In-Line Skates, Skateboards and Scooters draft Bylaw No. 1481, be received. CARRIED Public awareness is paramount in the management of bikes, scooters, and any other “wheeled” device on sidewalks and municipal roadways. Parking and Traffic Bylaw amendments to incorporate concerns could be considered. The original Skateboard Control Bylaw No. 910, 2003 can remain in place at this time.

Draft – Maintenance of Property and Nuisance Bylaw	G4 Res: 24/26 Moved by: Councillor Barnett Seconded by: Councillor Norgren BE IT RESOLVED THAT the draft Maintenance of Property and Nuisance Bylaw No. 1479, 2026 be received. CARRIED Concerns over weeds, long grass and property maintenance. Noted the definition of derelict vehicle and collector/vintage vehicle requires clarification Remove section 3.5 – public address system 6.7 – Minor grammatical error (Healthy) Further discussions relating to the maintenance of boulevards throughout 100 Mile and current agreement in place with MOTT. Staff will review financial implications of agreement and discuss possible update with MOTT.
H	<u>OTHER BUSINESS</u>
I	<u>QUESTION PERIOD</u>
J	<u>ADJOURNMENT</u> Res: 25/26 Moved By: Councillor Guimond Seconded By: Councillor Mingo BE IT RESOLVED THAT this Committee of the Whole meeting for July 28th, 2026 be adjourned at 5:15 PM CARRIED
I hereby certify these minutes to be correct. _____ Mayor _____ Corporate Officer	

**E2****DISTRICT OF 100 MILE HOUSE****REGULAR MEETING HELD IN DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAMBERS****Tuesday, July 28th, 2026, AT 5:30 PM**

PRESENT: Mayor Maureen Pinkney
 Councillor Donna Barnett
 Councillor Jenni Guimond
 Councillor David Mingo
 Councillor Marty Norgren

STAFF: CAO, T. Boulanger
 Director of Community Services, T. Conway

Other: (5) Media: (1)

A	<u>CALL TO ORDER</u> Mayor Pinkney called the regular meeting to order at 5:30 PM Mayor Pinkney acknowledged that this meeting is being held on Tsqescencúlecw.
B	<u>APPROVAL OF AGENDA</u> B1 Res: 184/26 Moved By: Councillor Barnett Seconded By: Councillor Guimond BE IT RESOLVED THAT the July 28 th , 2026 Regular Council agenda <u>be approved</u> . CARRIED
C	<u>INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS AND FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:</u>
D	<u>DELEGATIONS / PUBLIC HEARINGS:</u>

E	<u>MINUTES</u>
Regular – July 14th, 2026	E2 Res: 185/26 Moved By: Councillor Mingo Seconded By: Councillor Barnett BE IT RESOLVED THAT the minutes of the Regular Council Meeting of July 14th, 2026 <u>be adopted.</u> CARRIED
F	<u>UNFINISHED BUSINESS:</u> Rising from the Regular Minutes of the July 14th, 2026 regular meeting the following two items were discussed: ORV Bylaw: ➤ Mayor provided summary and Council discussed the routes associated with the draft bylaw. ➤ Approved the route of ORV's crossing of Cariboo Highway 97 at Exeter Rd and travelling all residential roads on the East side of Cariboo Highway 97. ➤ Future consideration will be given to an additional crossing at Horse Lake Rd and incorporating residential streets on the West side of Cariboo Highway 97. ➤ RCMP will process permitting for ORV access. ➤ Amend 4.5 of the draft bylaw to incorporate both sunrise and sunset limitations and 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM to limit disturbance to residents. ➤ Council requested that the Bylaw, as drafted, be referred to District solicitor for review. Res: 186/26 Moved by: Councillor Barnett Seconded by: Councillor Mingo BE IT RESOLVED THAT the District of 100 Mile House Off-Road Vehicles Bylaw No. 1482, 2026 be given a first, second, and third reading this 28th day of July, 2026. CARRIED

	Yarn Bombing on Birch Avenue: ➤ Mayor provided summary to Council on public art proposal – Main Street yarn bombing Res:187/26 Moved by: Councillor Barnett Seconded by: Councillor Mingo BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the District of 100 Mile House approve the yarn bombing of trees along Birch Avenue as per the proposal submitted by the Crafter’s Market. CARRIED
G	<u>MAYORS REPORT:</u> Mayor Pinkney noted the following: ➤ Thank you to ESS, BCWS, and all supporting Fire Departments. ➤ Reminder to the community to be prepared ➤ Supported the hospital rally ➤ Hot July Nights participation was amazing ➤ Reminder to conserve water ➤ Unfortunately, the Pride event in Centennial Park was cancelled ➤ CN Rail Advocation – Still progressing while acknowledging that a significant amount of work needs to be completed on the railway infrastructure Councillor Mingo noted the following: ➤ Hot July Nights – Thank you to volunteers ➤ Canadian National Riders Association South Cariboo Rally was well attended despite the weather events and smoke. Councillor Guimond noted the following: ➤ Hot July Nights – Great event and had a great time doing the Poker Walk ➤ Party in the Park ball tournament – Pending cancellation Councillor Barnett noted the following: ➤ Rally for 100 Mile House hospital had limited attendance due to hot smoky weather ➤ Hot July Nights – grateful for all the volunteers, staff, spectators and of course participants ➤ ESS volunteers working at the curling rink to assist evacuees who remain in good spirits

H	<u>CORRESPONDENCE:</u>
Branch 260 Royal Canadian Request	H1 Res: 188/26 Moved By: Councillor Mingo Seconded By: Councillor Barnett BE IT RESOLVED THAT the request from Branch 260 Royal Canadian Legion to incorporate a commemorative crosswalk on Birch Avenue at Third Street be received; and further BE IT RESOLVED THAT the request be approved. CARRIED Council encouraged the submission to the Grants for Assistance intake to assist in fundraising for the installation. General concerns were raised over the responsibility of the cost associated with installation, long-term maintenance and care. The legion did not have those figures at this time; however would assume responsibility for long-term maintenance.
I	<u>STAFF REPORTS:</u>
J	<u>BYLAWS:</u>
Officer Duties and Designations of Authority Bylaw No. 1476, 2026	J1 Res: 189/26 Moved By: Councillor Barnett Seconded By: Councillor Guimond BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Officers Duties and Designations of Authority Bylaw No. 1476, 2026 be adopted this 28th day of July 2026. CARRIED
Business Licence Amendment Bylaw No. 1477, 2026	J2 Res: 190/26 Moved By: Councillor Mingo Seconded By: Councillor Barnett BE IT RESOLVED THAT Business Licence Amendment Bylaw No. 1477, 2026 be adopted this 28th day of July 2026.

	CARRIED
Repeal Bylaw No. 1478, 2026	J3 Res: 191/26 Moved By: Councillor Barnett Seconded By: Councillor Guimond BE IT RESOLVED THAT Repeal Bylaw No. 1478, 2026 be adopted this 28th day of July 2026. CARRIED
K	<u>GENERAL VOUCHERS:</u>
Paid Vouchers (July 11th – 22nd, 2026) #31205 – #31222 & EFTs	K1 Res: 192/26 Moved By: Councillor Guimond Seconded By: Councillor Mingo BE IT RESOLVED THAT the paid manual vouchers #31205 to #31222 and EFT's totaling \$303,913.35 <u>be received.</u> CARRIED
L	<u>OTHER BUSINESS:</u>
M	<u>QUESTION PERIOD:</u>
	<u>IN CAMERA SESSION:</u>
In-Camera	Meeting closed at: 6:12 PM Res: 193/26 Moved By: Councillor Norgren Seconded By: Councillor Barnett BE IT RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to Section 92 of the Community Charter, this meeting of the Council be closed to the public under Section 90 (1)(g) of the Community Charter. CARRIED Regular meeting called back to order at 6:27 PM

N	<u>ADJOURNMENT:</u> Res: 194/26 Moved By: Councillor Barnett Seconded By: Councillor Norgren BE IT RESOLVED THAT this July 28th, 2026, Regular meeting of Council be adjourned: 6:27 PM CARRIED
	I hereby certify these minutes to be correct. _____ Mayor _____ Corporate Officer

**DISTRICT OF 100 MILE HOUSE****FOR INFORMATION CORRESPONDENCE – August 11th, 2026**

- Minutes – South Cariboo Joint Committee June 15th, 2026
- Media Release – City of Williams Lake
 - Cariboo Chilcotin Forestry Leaders Unite Around Regional Solutions
- Correspondence from Wendy Hamblin
 - Community promotion
- Correspondence from Sally Watson
 - Seniors Outreach Program
- Correspondence from City of Salmon Arm, Village of Slocan and Regional District of Central Okanagan
 - LGCAP Funding
- Correspondence from Town of Lake Cowichan
 - Elect Respect
- Communities in Bloom – August Newsletter



CARIBOO REGIONAL DISTRICT
SOUTH CARIBOO JOINT COMMITTEE MINUTES

June 15, 2026

12:00 p.m.

District of 100 Mile House Council Chambers
385 Birch Avenue
100 Mile House, BC

PRESENT: Co-Chair M. Wagner, Director A. Richmond, Director E. de Vries, Co-Chair M. Pinkney, Councillor D. Barnett, Councillor J. Guimond, Councillor D. Mingo

ABSENT: Councillor M. Norgren

STAFF: D. Campbell, Manager of Community Services, Cariboo Regional District, T. Boulanger, CAO, District of 100 Mile House, J. Dickerson, Manager of Recreation Services, District of 100 Mile House, T. Conway, Director of Community Services, District of 100 Mile House

1. CALL TO ORDER - By Co-Chair Wagner

The meeting was called to order at 12:00 p.m.

1.1 Adoption of Agenda

SCJ.2026-06-01

That the agenda be adopted as presented.

Carried

2. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

2.1 Minutes of the South Cariboo Joint Committee Meeting - May 11, 2026

SCJ.2026-06-02

That the minutes of the South Cariboo Joint Committee meeting, held May 11, 2026, be adopted.

Carried

3. INFORMATION ITEMS

3.1 Verbal Update - Soccer Gates

SCJ.2026-06-03

That a letter of appreciation be sent to Werner Heine of the soccer association for his cooperative effort towards this project.

Carried

4. ACTION ITEMS

4.1 Capital and Equipment Plan Amendment Request - South Cariboo Arena

SCJ.2026-06-04

That the South Cariboo Recreation Capital Plan be amended to include \$20,000 for accessibility improvements at the South Cariboo Recreation Centre with this cost to be covered by savings from the arena puckboard replacement project.

Carried

4.2 Reconsideration of South Cariboo Recreation Centre Outdoor Rink Resolution

By consensus

SCJ.2026-06-05

That \$1.35 million of Cariboo Regional District Community Works Funds be allocated to the outdoor rink multipurpose facility project at the South Cariboo Recreation Centre based on a 45% contribution of the \$3 million estimated project cost, which is consistent with the Community Works Fund Prioritization Policy No. 2025-07-31.

Carried

6. ACTION PAGE

SCJ.2026-06-06

That item #1 from the action page be removed.

Carried

7. ADJOURNMENT

SCJ.2026-06-07

That the meeting of the South Cariboo Joint Committee be adjourned at 1:02 p.m., June 15, 2026.

Carried

Co-Chair

MEDIA RELEASE

City of Williams Lake



For Immediate Release

August 4, 2026

450 Mart Street
Williams Lake, BC
V2G 1N3

Cariboo Chilcotin Forestry Leaders Unite Around Regional Solutions

Forum identifies six shared priorities to support healthy forests, stronger communities and the regional forest economy

More than 60 forestry, Indigenous, government and economic development leaders gathered in Williams Lake to identify shared priorities and advance collaborative action for the future of forestry in the Cariboo Chilcotin.

Hosted on Thursday, July 23, 2026 by the City of Williams Lake, the Cariboo Chilcotin Forestry Forum brought together a diverse cross-section of forestry leaders and stakeholders for discussions focused on strengthening the region's forest economy, supporting sustainable jobs, improving wildfire resilience and advancing long-term forest stewardship.

"It was a pleasure to see so many forestry and community leaders gathering in Williams Lake," said City of Williams Lake Mayor Surinderpal Rathor. "The depth of experience, knowledge and commitment was inspiring. What stood out was the shared determination to work together on practical solutions that will support healthy forests, stronger communities and a sustainable forest economy. Forestry has long been the backbone of the Cariboo Chilcotin and British Columbia, and by working together we can help ensure it remains a strong contributor to our communities and our provincial economy for generations."

Throughout the day, participants discussed opportunities to strengthen regional collaboration, improve forest management practices, enhance wildfire resiliency, address fibre supply challenges and ensure local perspectives help inform future forestry decisions.

Six priority areas emerged from the discussions to help guide future collaboration across the region:

- Strategic partnerships
- Wildfire resiliency
- Communication and public awareness
- Reliable access to fibre for local forestry operations
- Land stewardship and restoration
- Greater utilization of every harvested tree

The importance of local knowledge, long-term stewardship and community-based decision-making was a recurring theme throughout the forum.

"For me, one of the most encouraging outcomes was seeing so many organizations come together to identify what is missing locally in the Cariboo Chilcotin region and where we can move forward collectively," said Gord Chipman, Executive Director of Woodlots BC. "Forestry challenges are experienced differently across the province, and solutions need to reflect the realities of the communities they affect. Woodlot licence holders have demonstrated for generations that local knowledge, long-term stewardship and community-based decision-making create more resilient forests. By reducing barriers and giving local forest managers greater flexibility to do the right thing, we can strengthen both our forests and our communities."

Agreeing with Chipman's insights was Todd Chamberlain, General Manager of the Interior Logging Association (ILA), who attended alongside leadership from the ILA Board of Directors.

"The collaboration across the Cariboo Chilcotin sets a benchmark for the province. Local communities must drive these forestry decisions because they bear the heaviest burden of any mistakes," Chamberlain said. "We need immediate, decisive action; further manufacturing curtailments will devastate our membership."

Participants also emphasized the value of continued regional collaboration to ensure forestry remains a strong economic driver for communities throughout the Cariboo Chilcotin.

"Bringing so many people and organizations together with local government demonstrates that our region is ready to work collaboratively and bring forward practical solutions," said Margo Wagner, Chair of the Cariboo Regional District. "Too often we spend time identifying problems, but this forum was focused on identifying solutions and presenting strategic recommendations we believe will help strengthen the future of forestry in the Cariboo Chilcotin."

The Cariboo Chilcotin Forestry Forum marks the beginning of a collaborative process. Over the coming months, participants will refine the recommendations into a regional action plan, establish working groups and continue advancing opportunities for coordinated action across the sector.

Regional leaders also intend to invite the Premier and provincial ministers to the Cariboo Chilcotin this fall to discuss the forum's recommendations and explore practical solutions to support the future of forestry in the region.

"What made this day unique was the willingness of so many organizations to come together with a common purpose," said Beth Veenkamp, Manager of Economic Development for the City of Williams Lake. "Rather than focusing on individual priorities, participants worked collaboratively to identify practical actions that will benefit the entire region. The conversations reinforced that the Cariboo Chilcotin has the expertise, partnerships and leadership needed to shape the future of forestry in the region. Our next step is to build on this momentum, continue working together and advance these recommendations into meaningful action."

-30-

Media Contact:

Beth Veenkamp, Manager of Economic Development

bveenkamp@williamslake.ca

Phone: 250.392.8480

City Hall: 250.392.2311

COPY

[REDACTED]
100 Mile House, B.C.

V0K 2E0 ([REDACTED])
[REDACTED]

July 17, 2026

Yvonne Henschel
District of 100 Mile House
P.O. Box 340
100 Mile House, B.C.
V0K 2E0

RECEIVED
JUL 23 2026

Dear Ms. Henschel:

BY: [REDACTED]

I understand that you have joined the District with responsibilities for promoting local economic development. I have one small suggestion.

We were all pleased to see MacDonald's open a restaurant here, hoping that people who turn off the highway and stop because they are familiar with MacDonald's would choose to explore the town of 100 Mile and bring new business to our retail sector. I am not sure that this is actually happening to any significant extent, and I believe we could do more to make it happen.

Cars turning in to the MacDonald's property from Cariboo Trail have to pass a mini-park belonging to the District of 100 Mile. In my opinion, it would be entirely feasible to quickly put up a sign with an arrow directing motorists to cross Horse Lake Road and continue on Birch Avenue to see our "downtown" shopping area. We could also have an arrow indicating a mini-mall nearby on Horse Lake Rd. to encourage people to also check out Uptown Plaza.

By the start of the summer tourist season for 2027, we could have a contest in which we invite local artists to compete to enter a painting which could be enlarged to cover a small billboard in the same location on Cariboo Trail. Paintings would show Birch Avenue in all the beauty of its plantings and hanging baskets. The District could offer a small payment for the winning work, plus the right to attach a holder for cards or little brochures advertising the artist's work.

I approached the District Council several months ago with the idea for Hearts for 100 Mile, which was adopted and greatly expanded by Council and staff. This time, since the project in my mind is much more limited, I thought I would just bring it to you for consideration.

I hope you are enjoying living here in 100 Mile and doing important work for the benefit of our town and area.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
(Mrs.) Wendy Hamblin

Cassidy Kline

From: no-reply@100milehouse.com on behalf of District of 100 Mile House <no-reply@100milehouse.com>
Sent: July 7, 2026 1:34 PM
To: Info District of 100 Mile
Subject: Webform submission from: Contact Us > Content rows

Submitted on Tue, 07/07/2026 - 13:33

Submitted by: Anonymous

Submitted values are:

First Name

Sally

Last Name

Watson

Phone

[REDACTED]

Email

[REDACTED]

What are you inquiring about?

Finance

What kind of comment would you like to send? Concern

Subject

Seniors Outreach Program

Message

June 2026

To: Federal, Provincial, Regional, and Municipal Government Representatives

Re: Urgent request for funding support to preserve the CMHA Seniors Outreach Program Dear Government Representatives, I am writing to request the urgent attention of all levels of government regarding the loss of the CMHA Seniors Outreach Program due to a funding shortfall. This program has become an essential support for older adults in our community, particularly those facing mobility challenges, digital exclusion, financial vulnerability, isolation, and barriers to accessing health, legal, and government services.

Launched in June 2025, the Seniors Outreach Program was created to help seniors who cannot easily navigate increasingly complex systems on their own.

In its first full year, the program supported 28 clients and their families.

Some seniors required one-time help with a specific issue, while others needed ongoing, multi-issue support involving repeated appointments, follow-up, advocacy, and coordination with external agencies.

The work has included transportation to appointments, assistance with personal finances, Pharmacare applications, Lifeline device setup, simple will preparation, advance care planning, Disability Tax Credit applications, property name changes after the death of a spouse, and other administrative tasks. These are not optional conveniences. For many seniors, they are the difference between being able to remain safe, independent, connected, and supported—or being left behind.

This program also responds to a reality that is especially significant in rural communities: many seniors do not have reliable transportation, accessible local services, a computer, a smartphone, internet access, or the digital literacy needed to complete applications and access government programs that are now often online. Even where broadband expansion is improving access in parts of the Cariboo, digital access alone does not solve the problem for seniors who need hands-on support to use those systems safely and effectively.

The loss of the Seniors Outreach Program would create an immediate gap for vulnerable older adults and would place additional pressure on health care providers, family caregivers, community agencies, and emergency systems. The program has already demonstrated that modest, practical, local support can prevent larger problems by helping seniors attend appointments, complete essential paperwork, access benefits, plan for future care, and remain connected to the community.

We respectfully ask federal, provincial, regional, and municipal representatives to work together to identify immediate and sustainable funding options for this program. Existing government priorities—such as seniors’ social inclusion, healthy aging, financial security, digital literacy, rural accessibility, and age-friendly communities—align directly with the outcomes this program is already achieving.

I am asking for urgent consideration of bridge funding, operational funding, partnership funding, or another sustainable mechanism that will allow the Seniors Outreach Program to continue serving older adults in our community.

Without this support, seniors who already face barriers will lose a trusted, practical, and compassionate point of access to the services they need.

Our seniors deserve to age with dignity, safety, and connection. They should not be excluded from essential services because they lack transportation, internet access, digital skills, or the confidence to navigate complex systems alone. The Seniors Outreach Program is a proven local response to these challenges, and we urge all levels of government to help ensure it is not lost due to a funding shortfall.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter. I would welcome the opportunity to discuss the program’s impact, the current funding gap, and possible solutions to preserve this vital service for seniors in our community.

Sincerely,

Sally Watson

Seniors Outreach Worker



THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SLOCAN

P.O. BOX 50, SLOCAN, B.C. V0G 2C0

TELEPHONE (250) 355-2277

FAX (250) 355-2666

info@villageofslocan.ca

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

July 28, 2026

The Honourable David Eby, Premier
The Honourable Adrian Dix, Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions
The Honourable Kelly Greene, Minister of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness
The Honourable Christine Boyle, Minister of Housing and Municipal Affairs
The Honourable Brenda Bailey, Minister of Finance

Email: Premier@gov.bc.ca, ECS.Minister@gov.bc.ca, EMCR.Minister@gov.bc.ca,
HMA.Minister@gov.bc.ca, FIN.Minister@gov.bc.ca

Dear Premier Eby, Minister Dix, Minister Greene, Minister Boyle, and Minister Bailey:

RE: Support for Continued Local Government Climate Action Program Funding

On behalf of the Village of Slocan Council, I am writing in support of the District of Saanich's request that the Province of British Columbia confirm consistent, continuous funding for the Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP).

Local governments are essential partners in achieving provincial climate mitigation and adaptation objectives. Programs such as LGCAP provide flexible, predictable funding that allows communities of all sizes to plan, staff, and implement practical climate action initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, strengthen local resilience, and protect residents from the increasing impacts of extreme weather, wildfire, flooding, and heat.

For small and rural communities like Slocan, stable climate action funding is especially important. Limited tax base and staff capacity can make it difficult to pursue competitive grant opportunities, complete required planning and reporting, or advance multi-year projects without a reliable funding foundation. LGCAP helps address these barriers by supporting locally appropriate actions and enabling communities to leverage additional funding where available.

We share Saanich's concern that allowing LGCAP funding to lapse would create uncertainty for local governments that are already planning future budgets, staffing, and climate resilience work. Many climate initiatives require long-term planning and sustained implementation. Interruptions in funding risk delaying important work, reducing local capacity, and weakening progress toward provincial climate goals.

We respectfully urge the Province to renew and maintain LGCAP as a predictable, low-barrier funding program for B.C. local governments and Modern Treaty Nations. Continued investment in this program will support community-specific climate action, strengthen resilience, and reinforce the Province's partnership with local governments in protecting residents, infrastructure, and local economies.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter. We look forward to continued collaboration with the Province on climate action and preparedness.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Jessica Lunn', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Jessica Lunn
MAYOR

CC: District of Saanich Council
UBCM Member Municipalities



Office of the Chair
1450 K.L.O. Road
Kelowna, B.C. V1W 3Z4

Telephone: (250) 469-6220
Chair@rdco.com
rdco.com

June 25, 2026

The Honourable David Eby, Premier
The Honourable Adrian Dix, Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions
The Honourable Kelly Greene, Minister of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness
The Honourable Christine Boyle, Minister of Housing and Municipal Affairs
The Honourable Brenda Bailey, Minister of Finance

Dear Premier Eby and Ministers:

Re: BC Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP) – Funding Continuation

On behalf of the Regional District of Central Okanagan, I am writing to request the Province's continued commitment to the Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP).

For more than 15 years, LGCAP has provided stable funding that enables local governments to deliver climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives, support staff capacity, and leverage additional grant funding.

Local governments are on the front lines of responding to climate impacts and play a key role in achieving provincial climate objectives. The loss of this predictable funding source would create financial and operational challenges and limit the ability to advance climate initiatives aligned with provincial priorities.

The Regional Board respectfully requests that the Province confirm its commitment to ongoing, stable LGCAP funding. Continued partnership with local governments is essential to achieving shared climate goals and supporting resilient communities.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Loyal Wooldridge", is written over a large, stylized circular flourish.

Loyal Wooldridge
Chair

cc: Local MLAs
Southern Interior Local Government Association
BC regional districts and municipalities

July 28, 2026

The Honourable David Eby, Premier
The Honourable Adrian Dix, Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions
The Honourable Kelly Greene, Minister of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness
The Honourable Christine Boyle, Minister of Housing and Municipal Affairs
The Honourable Brenda Bailey, Minister of Finance

RE: BC Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP) - Funding Continuation

On behalf of the City of Salmon Arm, I am writing to request the Province's continued commitment to the Local Government Climate Action Program (LGCAP). LGCAP is a critical source of funding for communities investing in climate action related activities and programs. LGCAP has enabled the capacity and resources necessary for healthier and more resilient communities in BC and could continue to do so.

LGCAP puts energy security, disaster resilience, and climate action on the local agenda. It rewards communities of all sizes for putting these funds to use to meet local climate change needs.

LGCAP is crucial for municipalities have to dedicated staff responsible for maintaining climate, energy and resilience policies, and dedicated resources can ensure plans are both developed and implemented.

LGCAP facilitates planning around ambitious projects, has been successful at securing additional funding and can be used for matching contributions from other sources. Every dollar spent on preparing for climate impacts saves between \$2 and \$10 in the future, making these especially strong investments.

LGCAP enables the many local governments that operate a myriad of facilities at the heart of their communities, and energy efficiency measures help ensure that these facilities stay viable.

Our strong recommendation to the Committee and to the Province is to recapitalize and expand the Local Government Climate Action Program in Budget 2027. The City respectfully requests that the Province confirm its commitment to ongoing, stable LGCAP funding. Continued partnership with local governments is essential to achieving shared climate goals and supporting resilient communities.

Yours sincerely,



Alan Harrison
Mayor
City of Salmon Arm



Town of Lake Cowichan

Municipal office: PO Box 860, 39 South Shore Road, Lake Cowichan B.C. V0R 2G0
Phone: 250-749-6681 Fax: 250-749-0281 www.lakecowichan.bc.ca

July 7th, 2026

To: Association of Vancouver Island Coastal Communities Members
Union of BC Municipalities Members
Federation of Canadian Municipalities Members

Council for the Town of Lake Cowichan passed the following motion and wished to seek your support on this worthwhile initiative.

That the Town of Lake Cowichan supports the *Elect Respect* pledge and commits to:

- Treat others with respect in all spaces—public, private, and online,
- Reject and call out harassment, abuse, and personal attacks,
- Focus debate on ideas and policies, not personal attacks,
- Help build a supportive culture where people of all backgrounds feel safe to run for and hold office,
- Call on relevant authorities to ensure the protection of elected officials who face abuse or threats, and
- Model integrity and respect by holding one another to the highest standards of conduct.

THAT the Town of Lake Cowichan, calls on elected officials, organizations, and community members to support the *Elect Respect* campaign and sign the online pledge at <https://electrespect.ca/>; and

THAT a copy of this resolution be sent to the Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities, Union of BC Municipalities, and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.

Yours truly,

Tim McGonigle
Mayor
Town of Lake Cowichan

Growing GREAT PLACES Together

B.C. COMMUNITIES IN BLOOM NEWSLETTER

IN THIS ISSUE:

- 20 Years for Hope CiB
- COMMUNITY EVALUATIONS:
Fruitvale, Harrison Hot Springs, Hope,
Kelowna, Montrose, Sun Peaks
- LOOKING GOOD: Naramata, Tumbler
Ridge, Castlegar
- FRIENDS/SHOWCASE: 100 Mile House,
Qualicum Beach, Berwick House QB,
and Sicamous

GOLD SPONSORS:

URBAN
SYSTEMS

Teck

BRONZE SPONSOR

Specimen Trees Wholesale Nurseries

GREEN BUD SPONSOR

Equinox Environmental Products

NATIONAL CiB MAJOR SPONSOR

Scotts Canada

MEMBER OF

Gardens BC
BC Council of Garden Clubs



British Columbia
Communities in Bloom

Mailing Address:

4451 212-Street, Langley, V3A 7Z8
(604) 576-6506

www.bccib.ca

[Facebook](#) [BC CiB](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

Coordinator Catherine Kennedy
catherine.bccib@gmail.com

Celebrating 20 years of Growing Together HOPE COMMUNITIES IN BLOOM

"Hope is proud to have participated in BC Communities in Bloom for 20 years. We still have founding members who regularly come out to work bees, demonstrating their ongoing commitment to our community. We are proud of our efforts in tidiness, beautification, and environmental stewardship.

Having a strong and dedicated team of volunteers has made this program not only a valuable social activity but also an important source of community support. In addition, partnerships with local merchants and other organizations have provided essential assistance through equipment loans and financial contributions, helping to ensure the program's continued success."

Teresa Williams, Co-Chair Hope Communities in Bloom



Some of the communities the Judges were in this summer

Village of Fruitvale

Left to right: is John Abernante (Earthy Organics Farm), Mayor Wes Startup (Yellow Shirt), Judge Linda Tomlinson, and Lauren Brescacin (Chair of Beaver Valley Blooming Society).



Village of Montrose



Sun Peaks Resort Municipality



Village of Harrison Hot Springs



City of Kelowna
Fairy Garden at Guisachan Heritage Park

And the District of Hope of course!



LOOKING GOOD!

BC Communities in Bloom Ambassador's are proud of our communities.

The purpose is to photograph a special space or a community enhancing project that is worthy of some recognition in our newsletter.

NARAMATA (RDOS) - MANITOU BEACH PARK is a lovely hidden gem. With its soft sandy beach for swimming and generous turf areas for events such as the Wednesday Farmers Market, the park is a well used space. Congratulations to the people who do an outstanding job of maintaining this area.



TUMBLER RIDGE CEMETERY - The landscaped areas of this space, particularly the lawns, are of a superior standard. The cemetery is positioned like an emerald oasis surrounded by a dense forest making challenging conditions to maintain such a high quality of turf management. Also deserving of recognition are the floral displays, particularly at the water treatment plant, visitor information centre, and hanging baskets all throughout the town-site. They are a vibrant seasonal installation set against the backdrop of a rich surrounding forest. A feast for the senses.

CASTLEGAR is known as the Sculpture Capital of Canada as every summer upward of 70 sculptures are displayed in public places. For the last 16 years **SCULPTURE WALK** has captivated all ages as they view, touch and vote for their favorite sculpture. Once the votes are counted, the city purchases the sculpture to add to their permanent collection. This year there are 28 new sculptures that have either been leased for the summer or purchased by donors to be part of the art walk. Castlegar has achieved their goal of making art accessible to everyone, supporting local artists and revitalizing downtown.

The Raven from the Taking Flight Series by Angelkos Glares is featured on the right.





Communities are invited to register in the non-evaluated Friends recognition category to continue their CiB initiatives and are invited to feature a Showcase project.

DISTRICT OF 100 MILE HOUSE

Ten years ago, in 2016, the Japanese Internment Camp plaque, created by the Mural Society, was unveiled with more than 50 community members in attendance. Dedicated to the Komori family, the interpretive sign has stood peacefully beside the 100-Mile Community Hall ever since, sharing an important part of our local history.

After a decade, the structure was ready for a little care and attention. Over the winter, the District of 100 Mile House Public Works crew carefully removed the sign and, with exceptional skill and craftsmanship, rebuilt the structure to ensure it can continue to educate and inspire for years to come.

If you haven't had the opportunity to stop and read the stories, we encourage you to take a few moments to visit. At the top of the display is a small plaque in Japanese that reads, "Dedicated to our parents"—a simple but powerful tribute that reflects the family's enduring legacy.

The sign is also surrounded by beautiful, colourful gardens that are lovingly maintained by our Public Works crew and gardener. Together, they have created a peaceful and tranquil space where visitors can pause, reflect, and appreciate this important piece of our community's history.

A heartfelt thank you to our Public Works crew for their outstanding craftsmanship and ongoing care in preserving this meaningful community landmark for generations to come.

Submitted by Tammy Boulanger, CAO

District of 100 Mile House

www.100milehouse.com





Glassford Square A Therapeutic Garden In The Heart Of QUALICUM BEACH

Glassford Square is the heart of downtown Qualicum Beach, offering a welcoming public space where nature, community, and wellness come together. Located at the centre of Town, the square provides a peaceful oasis amid the activity of daily life, inviting residents and visitors alike to pause, connect, and recharge.

The focal point of the square is its large water feature, whose gentle movement and soothing sounds create a calming environment that encourages relaxation and reflection. Comfortable seating throughout the space allows people to enjoy the tranquil surroundings, whether meeting friends, reading a book, or simply taking a quiet moment before continuing to nearby destinations such as Town Hall, the Qualicum Beach Library, and local restaurants with outdoor patios.

The landscape has been thoughtfully designed to support both comfort and beauty. Mature trees and carefully selected shrubs provide shade and shelter, creating cool, inviting spaces during the warmer months. Colourful annual flower displays are refreshed seasonally, bringing vibrancy, visual interest, and a sense of renewal that enhances visitors' emotional well-being. The combination of lush greenery, flowering plants, and the sound of water creates a multi-sensory experience that promotes relaxation and encourages people to spend time outdoors.

Glassford Square is more than a civic gathering place—it is a therapeutic garden that supports mental wellness, social connection, and a sense



of belonging. It demonstrates how thoughtfully designed public landscapes can enrich everyday life by providing accessible green spaces where people of all ages can rest, interact, and experience the restorative benefits of nature in the heart of their community.

Submitted by: Councillor Jean Young
Town of Qualicum Beach
www.qualicumbeach.com



BERWICK QUALICUM BEACH

Therapeutic gardening was a theme easily embraced by the Berwick Qualicum Beach retirement community. Our green-thumbed residents have happily used their own balconies or Berwick public spaces for their own form of Therapeutic Gardening.

During the 20th Anniversary and Awards dinner for CIB in Kelowna, we were deeply honored to receive two Equinox self-watering planters. These innovative planters were thoughtfully designed with the purpose of promoting water conservation and supporting environmental sustainability.

A resident who has always excelled in growing a variety of tomatoes was astounded to find how these planters have boosted production. Other residents have also chosen to highlight different varieties of tomatoes and often set out bowls of ripened tomatoes for sampling.

Therapeutic gardening holds a variety of meanings for each resident. For some, it might be the joy of watching tomatoes thrive in eco-friendly planters, while for others, it could be witnessing the breathtaking transformation of wildflowers in full bloom or needing a combination of the beauty of flowers and the practicality of vegetables. There are also those who find solace in setting aside just 15 minutes each day to connect with nature. In each of these ways, therapeutic gardening contributes significantly to their overall wellness.

Seeing the town's beautiful in-ground plantings complementing the colourful hanging baskets and planters is a joyful reminder of the reputation the Town of Qualicum Beach gained during the competitive years in the national Communities in Bloom program and is therapy for all.

Submitted by:
Dylann Herron
Community Relations Assistant
berwickqualicumbeach@berwickrc.com





Healing Through Design

Sicamous Healing Centre & Reflection Park

Designed by the internationally renowned Canadian architect, Douglas Cardinal, the Sek'emaw's (Sicamous) Health Centre reflects his philosophy that architecture should exist in harmony with the natural environment while fostering healing, inclusion and community. Its striking, flowing form is a landmark in Sicamous, illustrating how exceptional architecture can complement the surrounding landscape while creating a welcoming place for health, wellness and community connection.

As the community's centre for primary care, allied health services, traditional healing and community gathering, the facility brings a broad range of services together under one roof, creating a welcoming destination that supports the well-being of residents throughout the region.

The Reflection Park extends that vision beyond the building itself. Gentle curves, accessible pathways, carefully selected plantings and the preservation of mature trees create a peaceful outdoor setting that echoes the building's organic design while providing space for quiet reflection and connection with nature. Out of respect for the cultural significance of the site, the landscape was completed without disturbing the existing ground, allowing the natural setting to guide the final design. Mature trees were preserved, creating a space that honours both the natural environment and the enduring cultural importance of the area.

Together, the Healing Centre and Reflection Park demonstrate Sicamous' commitment to thoughtful design, environmental stewardship and welcoming public spaces that support wellness, reflection and a strong sense of community, while demonstrating an ongoing commitment to respect for Indigenous values and the cultural significance of the land.



ARCHITECTURE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE



CURVING LANDSCAPE DESIGN



A PLACE FOR QUIET REFLECTION



REFLECTION PARK



PRESERVED MATURE TREES



**District of
100 MILE HOUSE**

**COUNCIL REPORT
File No. 570-01**

**Regular Council Meeting
August 11, 2026**

REPORT DATE: August 4, 2026

TITLE: CIRD Resolution Request

PREPARED BY: J. Doddridge, Director Economic Development & Planning

PURPOSE: To seek Council endorsement of the CIRD's grant application

RECOMMENDATION: Recommended Resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council of the District of 100 Mile House supports the Central Interior Rural Divisions' (CIRD) application to Northern Development Initiative Trust's Marketing Initiatives Program for its Physician Recruitment Marketing Expansion Initiative.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION / DISCUSSION:

CIRD has requested a formal Council resolution in support of its application to the Northern Development Initiative Trust (NDIT) Marketing Initiative Grant. Although the Mayor provided a letter of support on behalf of Council on July 24, the CIRD has since confirmed that a Council resolution is required to satisfy the program's application requirements.

OPTIONS: N/A

BUDGETARY IMPACT: N/A



LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws): N/A

ATTACHMENTS: Council letter of support July 24th, 2026

Prepared By: 
J. Doddridge, Dir Ec Dev & Planning

Date: Aug. 4/26

Reviewed By: 
T. Boulanger, CAO

Date: Aug. 4/26





July 24, 2026

Northern Development Initiative Trust
Marketing Initiatives Program

RE: Letter of Support for the Central Interior Rural Division of Family Practice's Physician Recruitment Marketing Expansion Initiative

To Whom It May Concern,

On behalf of the District of 100 Mile House, I am pleased to provide this letter of support for the Central Interior Rural Division of Family Practice's application to Northern Development Initiative Trust's Marketing Initiatives Program for its Physician Recruitment Marketing Expansion Initiative.

The District recognizes that physician recruitment and retention remain among the most significant challenges facing communities throughout rural and northern British Columbia. Access to primary care services is essential to the health and well-being of residents and plays a critical role in supporting economic development, workforce attraction, and community growth.

The proposed initiative represents an important expansion of local physician recruitment efforts. By marketing physician opportunities through targeted Canadian and international medical journals, the Division will reach qualified physicians who may not otherwise be aware of the professional opportunities and exceptional quality of life available in 100 Mile House and the Central Interior region. The project will strengthen the region's ability to compete for highly sought-after healthcare professionals in an increasingly competitive recruitment environment.

File:

The District of 100 Mile House supports innovative and proactive approaches to physician recruitment, particularly at a time when recent changes to physician licensing pathways have created new opportunities to attract internationally trained physicians to British Columbia. Expanding recruitment marketing efforts will help position our community to take advantage of these opportunities and increase awareness of the benefits of living and practicing medicine in our region.

The anticipated benefits of this initiative extend beyond healthcare. Increased physician capacity contributes to improved access to primary care, supports the recruitment and retention of other healthcare professionals, and enhances the overall attractiveness of our community for residents, families, businesses, and investors. A strong healthcare system is a foundational component of a vibrant and resilient community and is essential to the long-term prosperity of 100 Mile House and the surrounding region.

The District of 100 Mile House fully supports the Central Interior Rural Division of Family Practice's Physician Recruitment Marketing Expansion Initiative and its application to the Northern Development Initiative Trust Marketing Initiatives Program. We believe this project will make a meaningful contribution to addressing physician shortages and strengthening healthcare access for residents throughout the Central Interior.

Thank you for your consideration of this application.

Sincerely,



Maureen Pinkney

Mayor, District of 100 Mile House





**District of
100 MILE HOUSE**

**COUNCIL REPORT
File No. 570-01**

**Regular Meeting
Aug. 11, 2026**

REPORT DATE: Aug. 7, 2026

TITLE: Zoning Clarification – Short-Term Rentals

PREPARED BY: J. Doddridge, Director Economic Development & Planning

PURPOSE: To seek Council clarification on short-term rentals

RECOMMENDATION: Recommended Resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the memo from Director of Economic Development & Planning regarding short-term rentals be received;

Further action at the discretion of Council.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION / DISCUSSION:

There has been an increase in inquiries regarding short-term rentals (STRs). In reviewing some of these inquiries, it has become evident that some additional clarity in Zoning Bylaw No. 1466, 2026 is warranted.

A short-term rental is defined as:

“short-term rental” means the renting of a dwelling unit or one or more sleeping units in a dwelling unit, for overnight accommodation for a period equal to or less than 30 consecutive days but does not include Bed and Breakfast.

Section 5.19 Short-Term Rentals (regulation) states:

5.19.1 A short-term rental is permitted as an accessory use within a single detached dwelling, or as a rental of sleeping unit within a dwelling unit, in all zones subject to the following:

a) must be validly licensed;



- b) must have one onsite parking space provided;
- c) no patron may stay within the same dwelling for more than thirty days in a calendar year; and
- d) is located in a building with a valid building permit for residential occupancy.

Whole home vs part of a home - The definition of STR implies that a whole dwelling unit can be used as an STR, but the regulation states that an STR can only be used as an accessory use within a single detached dwelling, implying more of a partial use only.

Does Council wish to allow STRs in a whole dwelling unit (ie: a residential home)?

If so, the 'accessory' use verbiage should be deleted, allowing a whole home to be used as an STR.

Zones where STRs are permitted - Section 5.19.1 regulation states that STRs are permitted within ... dwelling units "in all zones" subject to conditions a-d. This could include residential zones, commercial zones, even industrial zones, provided the dwelling units have been authorized by building permit for a residential occupancy (among other conditions). Note also that dwelling units may consist of apartments, single family homes, mobile homes, caretaker suites, and others.

This clearly means that STRs are permitted in any and all zones, provided they meet the conditions outlined in a-d. The ambiguity arises with specifying an accessory use and listing types of residential units in the regulation. It would be clearer to let the definition stand and the regulation to say simply:

A short-term rental is permitted in all zones subject to the following:

Should Council agree, staff will make a note to address any necessary amendments and return these items as housekeeping amendments in the future.

BUDGETARY IMPACT: N/A

LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws): N/A

ATTACHMENTS: N/A

Prepared By: J. Doddridge
J. Doddridge, Dir Ec Dev & Planning

Date: Aug. 7/26

Reviewed By: T. Boulanger
T. Boulanger, CAO

Date: Aug. 7 - 2020



July 31, 2026

District of 100 Mile House FireSmart Program Monthly Report

In July of 2026, the most significant activity of the FireSmart Coordinator was completion of the first Wildfire Mitigation Assessments within the District of 100 Mile House. These assessments provide personalized recommendations to homeowners about what steps they can take on their properties towards mitigation from the impacts of wildfire. The assessments are a key part of the overall FireSmart program.

A critical infrastructure assessment was completed at the 100 Mile House Fire Rescue radio repeater station, which unlocks funding to perform fuel mitigation around the structure to protect the infrastructure in case of wildfire.

As well, the FireSmart Coordinator also delivered multiple educational events, including presentations to summer camp students at the South Cariboo Recreation Centre and the South Cariboo Farmer's Market.

The next step of the FireSmart Program will be to continue to promote and deliver home assessments to homeowners within the District of 100 Mile House, which will allow them to identify ignition risks on their individual properties, and initiate fuel mitigation at the repeater station.

Some key activities undertaken by the FireSmart Coordinator in July:

- 4 Wildfire Mitigation Program assessments completed
- Critical infrastructure assessment of the 100 Mile House Fire Rescue radio repeater station
- South Cariboo Farmer's Market (x2)
- South Cariboo Recreation Centre summer camp presentations (x2)
- Meeting with the owner of Scenic Place Mobile Home Park to recommend mitigation activities on the property

Prepared by Ryan Dugaro, FireSmart Coordinator



DISTRICT OF 100 MILE HOUSE

Bylaw No. 1482, 2026

Being a Bylaw to regulate the operation of off-road vehicles in the District of 100 Mile House

WHEREAS it is in the interest of public safety for off-road vehicles to be operated safely within the municipality, and to ensure they do not pose a hazard to other users of highways within the municipality; and

AND WHEREAS the Council of the District of 100 Mile House is empowered and authorized pursuant to the Community Charter to regulate, prohibit and impose requirements respecting public places including highways within the District of 100 Mile House;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the District of 100 Mile House, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. TITLE

This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as **“District of 100 Mile House Off-Road Vehicles Bylaw No. 1482, 2026.”**

2. DEFINITIONS

“Bylaw Enforcement Officer” means any person appointed by Council or under any applicable enactment, to enforce this Bylaw.

“Council” mean the Municipal Council of the District of 100 Mile House

“Designated Trail” means those trails in a Public Place designated for use by Off-Road Vehicles in Schedule “A” of this Bylaw.

“Designated Route” means a route that is on the travelled portion of a highway authorized by an access permit issued by the RCMP.

“District” means the District of 100 Mile House

“Drivers Licence” means a licence issued under the Motor Vehicle Act (RSBC 1996, c.318), other than a learner’s licence under that division; or a licence issued by another jurisdiction and accepted by ICBC as equivalent to a licence issued under the Motor Vehicle Act..

“Highway” includes every highway within the meaning of the Transportation Act but does not include a provincial highway: every road, street, lane or right of way designed or intended for or used by the general public for the passage of vehicles, and every private place or passageway to which the public, for the purpose of the parking or servicing of vehicles, has access or is invited.

“ICBC” means the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia

“Motor Vehicle Act” means the Motor Vehicle Act for the Province of British Columbia

“Off-Road Vehicle” means an off-road vehicle as defined in the *Off-Road Vehicle Act* for the Province of British Columbia, (which includes all terrain vehicles (ATVs), snowmobiles, off-highway motorcycles, etc.)

“Off-Road side-by-side vehicle” has the same meaning as in the Off-Road Vehicle Regulation (B.C. 193/2015)

“Owner” means the registered owner of an off-road vehicle.

“Public Place” means property owned or occupied by the District and includes all designated trails but does not include Provincial Highways and property owned by the District but occupied by another person.

3. ACCESS PERMITS

- 3.1 No person shall operate an off-road vehicle in the District of 100 Mile House except as authorized in accordance with the requirements set out in this bylaw.
- 3.2 No person shall operate an off-road vehicle in the District of 100 Mile House unless they are the holder of a valid Access Permit issued by the RCMP and a map of the designated trails and designated route identified in Schedule “A” of this bylaw.
- 3.3 No person shall operate an off-road vehicle in the District of 100 Mile House contrary to the conditions set out in the Access Permit issued by the RCMP.

4. OPERATION OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

- 4.1 No person shall operate an off-road vehicle in a public place other than on a designated trail / designated route.
- 4.2 The owner of an off-road vehicle operating on a Designated Trail within the District must:
 - a) Carry proof of third-party liability insurance coverage of at least \$2 million for the operation of the Off-Road Vehicle;
 - b) carry proof of registration of the Off-Road Vehicle with ICBC, or registration with an extra-provincial jurisdiction that satisfies the requirements of the motor vehicle laws of British Columbia;
 - c) carry an owner’s certificate under the Insurance (Vehicle) Act (RSBC 1996, c. 231), or an owner’s certificate issued by an extra-provincial jurisdiction that satisfies the requirements of the motor vehicle laws of British Columbia.
 - d) display an ICBC-issued number plate, decal or sticker in the manner required by ICBC, or display a number plate, decal or sticker issued by another jurisdiction issued by an extra-provincial jurisdiction that satisfies the requirements of the motor vehicle laws of British Columbia; and
 - e) have and carry a valid Driver’s licence.
 - f) carry a valid Access Permit issued by the RCMP

4.3 Every person operating an Off-Road Vehicle on a Designated Trail must:

- a)** produce any documentation required to be carried under this Bylaw when requested by a Bylaw Enforcement Officer;
- b)** not operate an Off-Road Vehicle on any part of a Highway except in compliance with the requirements of the Motor Vehicle Act.
- c)** except in the circumstances referred to in section 21 (3) of the Off-Road Vehicle Regulation and except for off-road side-by-side vehicles, wear a safety helmet, and ensure that each passenger wears a safety helmet, that meets the requirements of the Off-Road Vehicle Regulation, B.C. Reg. 193/2015.
- d)** wear a seat belt, and ensure that each passenger wears a seatbelt, if one is installed by the manufacturer;
- e)** utilize headlights, tail lights, and brake or stop lights in the circumstances referred to in section 24 of the Off-Road Vehicle Regulation, B.C. Reg. 193/2015.
- f)** not exceed the posted speed limits on any trail, or, if no speed limit is posted, then the speed limit set by the District of 100 Mile House Street and Traffic Bylaw shall apply;
- g)** operate it on the right-hand side of a designated trail / designated route.
- h)** yield the right-of-way to all other vehicles and persons.
- i)** not operate it in a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger or cause injury to a person or property or so as to cause a nuisance;
- j)** not operate it in such a manner as to harass, run over, injure, or kill wildlife, livestock, or a domestic animal; and
- k)** not tamper with by removing or replacing any posted Designated Trail signs or barricades.

4.4 Nothing in this Bylaw relieves the operator of an Off-Road Vehicle from complying with the motor vehicle laws of British Columbia, including but not limited to the requirement for an operation permit for the cooperation of the Off-Road Vehicle on a Highway, under section 24.09 of the *Motor Vehicle Act* Regulations.

4.5 A person must not use or operate an off-road vehicle on designated routes and or trails between one ½ hour after sunset and one ½ hour before sunrise or outside of the hours of 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM daily.

5. EXEMPTIONS

5.1 Sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5 of this Bylaw do not apply to:

- a)** police, fire, ambulance, search and rescue, or other emergency vehicles operated by emergency response personnel engaged in the execution of their emergency response duties.
- b)** persons acting at the request of emergency response personnel during an actual or apparent emergency event.

- c) Off-Road Vehicles owned and operated by local, provincial, or federal governments if use is within the scope of their duties.

6. PENALTY

- 6.1 Every person who contravenes a provision of this bylaw, or who suffers or permits any act of thing to be done in contravention of this bylaw, or who refuses, omits, or neglects to fulfil, observe, carry out or perform any duty or obligation imposed in this bylaw is guilty of an offence and;
 - (a) on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$2,000.00 (plus the costs of prosecution).
 - (b) on conviction of a bylaw offence under the District of 100 Mile House Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw No. 1429, 2026, is liable for the penalty imposed under that bylaw; and
 - (c) subject to penalties imposed by way of a bylaw offence notice or as otherwise permitted by law.
- 6.2 Each day during which violation of this bylaw is continued shall be determined to constitute a new and separate offence.

7. ENFORCEMENT

- 7.1 This bylaw may be enforced by the Bylaw Enforcement Officer, the Chief Administrative Officer, or their delegates, and RCMP.
- 7.2 A Bylaw Enforcement Officer is empowered to stop and inspect any Off-Road Vehicle operating in the District of 100 Mile House and request the operator for any and all documentation required to operate in accordance with this bylaw.
- 7.3 no person shall obstruct, impede, or interfere with a Bylaw Enforcement Officer in the performance of his duties.

8. SEVERABILITY

- 8.1 If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, or clause of this Bylaw is for any reason held to be invalid by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction such decision does not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the Bylaw.

9. REPEAL

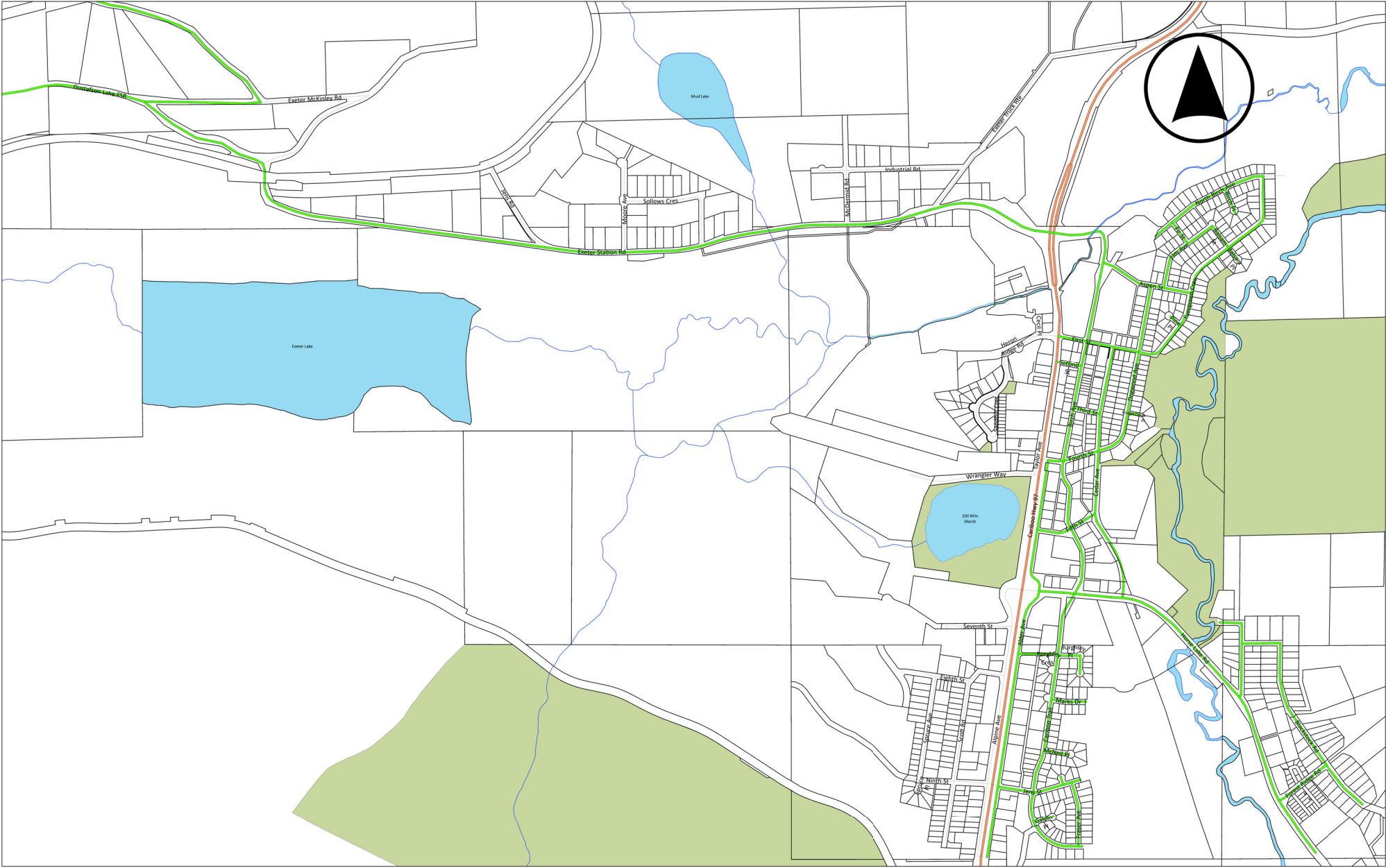
- 9.1 The District of 100 Mile House Snowmobile Bylaw No. 923, 2003, and any amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME this 28th day of July, 2026.

ADOPTED this 11th day of August, 2026.

Mayor

Corporate Administrator



ORV BYLAW NO. 1482, 2026
SCHEDULE A



Legend

- DESIGNATED ROUTE
- CARIBOO HWY 97
- Park



DISTRICT OF 100 MILE HOUSE

Cheque Register-Summary-Bank



AP5090

Date : Aug 05, 2026

K1

Supplier : 079850 To ZZ9950

Pay Date : 22-Jul-2026 To 05-Aug-2026

Bank : 0099 - CASH CLEARING/SUSPENSE "BANK" To 6 - 100

Seq : Cheque No.

Status : All

Medium : M=Manual C=Computer E=EFT-PA

Print Signature Block : No

Cheque #	Cheque Date	Supplier	Supplier Name	Status	Batch	Medium	Amount
31223	30-Jul-2026	1MDE50	100 MILE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Issued	309	C	5,575.50
31224	30-Jul-2026	ACKL50	ACKLANDS - GRAINGER INC	Issued	309	C	45.37
31225	30-Jul-2026	BREE50	BREE CONTRACTING LTD	Issued	309	C	2,395.84
31226	30-Jul-2026	CENR50	CENTRAL INTERIOR CONCRETE SERVICES L	Issued	309	C	4,020.03
31227	30-Jul-2026	CINT50	CINTAS CANADA LIMITED	Issued	309	C	1,191.35
31228	30-Jul-2026	FRES50	FRESHCO #8943 / 1225288 BC LTD	Issued	309	C	98.61
31229	30-Jul-2026	IBTG70	INTERNATIONAL BOSCH TRUCK GROUP INC	Issued	309	C	1,071.60
31230	30-Jul-2026	MINI50	MINISTER OF FINANCE	Issued	309	C	204.04
31231	30-Jul-2026	NCMA50	NORTH CENTRAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASS	Issued	309	C	1,699.54
31232	30-Jul-2026	PERF50	PERFORMANCE ALL TERRAIN & RENTALS LT	Issued	309	C	331.43
31233	30-Jul-2026	TEAR50	TERRA ARCHAEOLOGY	Issued	309	C	10,243.84
05011-0001	01-Aug-2026	BCHY50	BC HYDRO & POWER AUTHORITY	Cleared	5	E	134.61
05259-0001	27-Jul-2026	MINI50	MINISTER OF FINANCE	Issued	305	E	178.55
05260-0001	31-Jul-2026	RECE50	RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA	Issued	306	E	17,089.46
05261-0001	31-Jul-2026	RECE50	RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA	Issued	307	E	6,185.53
05262-0001	31-Jul-2026	PENS50	PENSION CORPORATION	Issued	308	E	10,831.53
05263-0001	30-Jul-2026	CAPL50	CAPILANO UNIVERSITY	Issued	310	E	1,288.42
05264-0001	30-Jul-2026	1MNO50	100 MILE NORDIC SKI SOCIETY	Issued	311	T	2,500.00
05264-0002	30-Jul-2026	1MTC50	100 MILE TRAFFIC CONTROL	Issued	311	T	262.30
05264-0003	30-Jul-2026	AARD50	AARDVARK PAVEMENT MARKING SERVICES	Issued	311	T	56,556.35
05264-0004	30-Jul-2026	ACEC50	ACE COURIER SERVICES	Issued	311	T	206.55
05264-0005	30-Jul-2026	ASSO50	ASSOCIATED FIRE SAFETY	Issued	311	T	25,936.96
05264-0006	30-Jul-2026	BCTR50	BC TRANSIT	Issued	311	T	23,780.96
05264-0007	30-Jul-2026	BROG50	BROGAN FIRE AND SAFETY	Issued	311	T	499.36
05264-0008	30-Jul-2026	CARN50	CARO ANALYTICAL SERVICES	Issued	311	T	497.60
05264-0009	30-Jul-2026	CITN50	CITY OF NANAIMO	Issued	311	T	1,260.00
05264-0010	30-Jul-2026	CONW50	CONWAY, TODD M	Issued	311	T	150.14
05264-0011	30-Jul-2026	DONA50	DONAHUE AIRFIELD SERVICES	Issued	311	T	1,575.00
05264-0012	30-Jul-2026	HICA20	HICKS, ASHLEY L	Issued	311	T	750.00
05264-0013	30-Jul-2026	INNO50	INNOV8 DIGITAL SOLUTIONS	Issued	311	T	1,165.84
05264-0014	30-Jul-2026	INTU50	INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENG	Issued	311	T	708.45
05264-0015	30-Jul-2026	JMHY50	JM HYDROVAC	Issued	311	T	272.00
05264-0016	30-Jul-2026	PARA50	LASZLO RETI	Issued	311	T	105.00
05264-0017	30-Jul-2026	EXCO50	PACIFIC BENDING INC	Issued	311	T	4,300.80
05264-0018	30-Jul-2026	PECO50	PETRON COMMUNICATIONS LTSD	Issued	311	T	770.56
05264-0019	30-Jul-2026	PRAR50	PRAIRIECOAST EQUIPMENT	Issued	311	T	1,940.96
05264-0020	30-Jul-2026	SHEN50	SHERINE INDUSTRIES LTD	Issued	311	T	246.03
05264-0021	30-Jul-2026	SMIT50	SMITTY'S JANITORIAL SERVICES (1993)	Issued	311	T	2,404.46
05264-0022	30-Jul-2026	TERR50	TERRALINK CANADA	Issued	311	T	1,492.69
05264-0023	30-Jul-2026	TRUE50	TRUE CONSULTING GROUP	Issued	311	T	62,603.51
05264-0024	30-Jul-2026	LAWT50	TYRELL LAW FORESTRY CONSULTING	Issued	311	T	2,905.26
05264-0025	30-Jul-2026	UNIT50	UNITED CONCRETE & GRAVEL LTD	Issued	311	T	1,373.12
05264-0026	30-Jul-2026	WESR50	WESTERRA EQUIPMENT LP	Issued	311	T	339.32
05264-0027	30-Jul-2026	WHOL50	WHOLESALE FIRE & RESCUE LTD	Issued	311	T	1,266.66
05264-0028	30-Jul-2026	WILL50	WILLIAMS LAKE WATER FACTORY	Issued	311	T	104.00
05264-0029	30-Jul-2026	WURT50	WURTH CANADA LTD	Issued	311	T	324.12
05265-0001	31-Jul-2026	WHOL50	WHOLESALE FIRE & RESCUE LTD	Issued	312	T	205.65

Total Computer Paid : 26,877.15

Total EFT PAP : 35,708.10

Total Paid : 259,088.90

Total Manually Paid : 0.00

Total EFT File : 196,503.65