



File: 292-30/OGC2019-039

November 19, 2019

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL:

Dear

Re: Request for Information – Release
Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA)

I am writing further to your request received by the BC Oil and Gas Commission (Commission). Your request is for:

Copies of all meeting materials for meeting dated February 15, 2019 at 10:30am in CA15169 DM Wes Shoemaker’s February 2019 calendar, “Meeting: Dave Nikolejsin, Don Wright, Christine Kennedy, Grant Main, Wes Shoemaker, John Allan, Fazil Mihlar, Lori Wannamaker, Paul Jeakins, Doug Caul, Garth Thoroughgood, and Jackie Kjos”. Restrict search to named Oil & Gas Commission staff. [Date Range: February 1-28, 2019]

Please find enclosed a copy of the records located in response to your request. Some information has been withheld pursuant to the following section(s), 13 (Policy Advice or recommendations, 17 (Disclosure harmful to the financial or economic interests of a public body), and 22 (Disclosure harmful to personal privacy). A copy of the FOIPPA is available for access online: http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/96165_00

Your file is now closed.

Pursuant to section 52 of the FOIPPA, you may ask the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (OIPC) to review any decision, act, or failure to act with regard to your request under FOIPPA.

Please note that you have 30 business days to file your review with the OIPC. In order to request a review please write to:

Information and Privacy Commissioner
PO Box 9038 Stn Prov Govt
4th Floor, 947 Fort Street
Victoria BC V8W 9A4
Phone: 250.387.5629 Fax: 250.387.1696
Email: info@oipc.bc.ca

If you request a review, please provide the OIPC with a copy of your original request; a copy of the Commission's response; and the reasons or grounds upon which you are requesting the review.

For more information on the complaint and review process, please visit the OIPC website: <https://www.oipc.bc.ca>

Please write FOIIntake@bcogc.ca, if you have any questions regarding your request or require any further clarification.

Yours truly,

Dana Keough
BC Oil and Gas Commission

From: McCann, Meghan EMPR:EX <Meghan.McCann@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 3:15 PM
To: Hohnsbehn, Cathy
Subject: RE: Meeting Request
Attachments: Briefing Note LNG North Peace Rural Road Program November 30 2018 REVISED.PDF

s.22

From: Hohnsbehn, Cathy
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 1:59 PM
To: McCann, Meghan EMPR:EX
Subject: RE: Meeting Request
 Do you have the Briefing Note Dave Nikolejsin refers too?
 Please find attached a Briefing note that fleshes this out further
 Cathy



Cathy Hohnsbehn
 Senior Executive Coordinator
Cathy.Hohnsbehn@BCOGC.ca

Victoria BC
[Office Address Directory](#)
bcogc.ca

T. 250 419-4497
 F. 250-419-4403
 s.17



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From: McCann, Meghan EMPR:EX <Meghan.McCann@gov.bc.ca>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 12:45 PM
To: Higgins, Keira PREM:EX <Keira.Higgins@gov.bc.ca>; Smith, Victoria TRAN:EX <Victoria.Smith@gov.bc.ca>; O'Connor, Lara FIN:EX <Lara.OConnor@gov.bc.ca>; Kwan, Shirley JTT:EX <Shirley.Kwan@gov.bc.ca>; Larkin, Brenda FLNR:EX <Brenda.Larkin@gov.bc.ca>; Hansen, Erin AGRI:EX <Erin.Hansen@gov.bc.ca>; Hohnsbehn, Cathy <Cathy.Hohnsbehn@BCOGC.ca>; Metcalfe, Megan EMPR:EX <Megan.Metcalfe@gov.bc.ca>; Preston, Naomi D FLNR:EX <Naomi.Preston@gov.bc.ca>
Subject: RE: Meeting Request
 Thanks everyone, please hold afternoon of Feb.15th – I will get an invite out this afternoon.

From: McCann, Meghan EMPR:EX
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 9:31 AM
To: Higgins, Keira PREM:EX <Keira.Higgins@gov.bc.ca>; Smith, Victoria TRAN:EX <Victoria.Smith@gov.bc.ca>; O'Connor, Lara FIN:EX <Lara.OConnor@gov.bc.ca>; Kwan, Shirley JTT:EX <Shirley.Kwan@gov.bc.ca>; Larkin, Brenda FLNR:EX <Brenda.Larkin@gov.bc.ca>; Hansen, Erin AGRI:EX <Erin.Hansen@gov.bc.ca>; Hohnsbehn, Cathy OGC:EX <Cathy.Hohnsbehn@bcogc.ca>; Metcalfe, Megan EMPR:EX <Megan.Metcalfe@gov.bc.ca>
Subject: RE: Meeting Request

Thanks for the responses everyone.

s.22

so let's look at February options.

Please advise which from the following work for your DM, thanks:

Feb.13 9-11 or after 3

Feb.14 9-12

Feb.15 10:30-12 or after 1

Feb.20 9-12 or after 1:30
 Feb.21 1-5
 Feb.22 10:30-12 or after 1
 Thanks!

From: McCann, Meghan EMPR:EX

Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 4:32 PM

To: Higgins, Keira PREM:EX <Keira.Higgins@gov.bc.ca>; Smith, Victoria TRAN:EX <Victoria.Smith@gov.bc.ca>; O'Connor, Lara FIN:EX <Lara.OConnor@gov.bc.ca>; Kwan, Shirley JTT:EX <Shirley.Kwan@gov.bc.ca>; Larkin, Brenda FLNR:EX <Brenda.Larkin@gov.bc.ca>; Hansen, Erin AGRI:EX <Erin.Hansen@gov.bc.ca>; Hohnsbehn, Cathy OGC:EX <Cathy.Hohnsbehn@bcogc.ca>; Metcalfe, Megan EMPR:EX <Megan.Metcalfe@gov.bc.ca>

Subject: FW: Meeting Request

Good afternoon all,

It looks like the DMs would prefer a 1 hr joint meeting with Jackie Kjos. Based on the dates she proposes for a Victoria meeting I would kindly ask for your DMs availability from the following:

Jan.7th between 10-12 or 12:45-1:45

Jan.8th any time after 1:30

Let me know and I will work with Jackie and get an invite out, we can hold the meeting here in our offices at 1810 Blanshard. Thanks in advance,

Meghan McCann

Senior Executive Assistant to Deputy Minister Dave Nikolejsin

Deputy Minister's Office | Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources

Direct: 250 952-0504

From: Nikolejsin, Dave EMPR:EX

Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 1:53 PM

To: Higgins, Keira PREM:EX <Keira.Higgins@gov.bc.ca>; Wright, Don J. PREM:EX <Don.J.Wright@gov.bc.ca>; Main, Grant TRAN:EX <Grant.Main@gov.bc.ca>; Wanamaker, Lori FIN:EX <Lori.Wanamaker@gov.bc.ca>; Mihlar, Fazil JTT:EX <Fazil.Mihlar@gov.bc.ca>; Allan, John FLNR:EX <John.Allan@gov.bc.ca>; Shoemaker, Wes AGRI:EX <Wes.Shoemaker@gov.bc.ca>

Cc: McCann, Meghan EMPR:EX <Meghan.McCann@gov.bc.ca>; Thoroughgood, Garth A EMPR:EX <Garth.Thoroughgood@gov.bc.ca>; Jeakins, Paul OGC:IN <Paul.Jeakins@bcogc.ca>

Subject: RE: Meeting Request

Colleagues, you (or your assistants) will all have received this email by now. Please find attached a Briefing note that fleshes this out further. Also fyi - myself, OGC and MOTI have been spending time up in the region with these folks on this issue. s.13, s.17

You can either do that as she suggests with a half hr session with her, or I can take on organizing a 1 hour meeting with her and us collectively. If you prefer a group meeting let me know asap and I'll take that on. Thanks.

From: Jackie Kjos <jackie@jksolutions.ca>

Sent: December 5, 2018 12:17 PM

To: Higgins, Keira PREM:EX <Keira.Higgins@gov.bc.ca>

Cc: Nikolejsin, Dave EMPR:EX <Dave.Nikolejsin@gov.bc.ca>

Subject: Meeting Request

Deputy Minister Don Wright;

I am requesting a meeting with you to discuss the current status of the North Peace rural road network and the implications for residents, Aboriginal communities and industry. As BC prepares for exciting new LNG investment, we want to ensure that decision makers understand the regional infrastructure impacts, along with the threats and opportunities.

Background

The Rural Roads Task Force (RRTF) was established and lobbied for rural road improvements between 1997 and 2003. We were successful in demonstrating the benefits to government and the return on investment for infrastructure spending by:

- creating certainty for industry
- shortening travel cycle times

- reducing the duration of annual load restrictions
- increasing the competitiveness of the region and making it more attractive for investment.

That investment translated to increased royalties for government, more jobs for workers and a strong economy for the region and the province.

In retrospect, the initiative also had a tremendous impact on the quality of life for rural residents, Aboriginal communities and other road users. The infrastructure investments improved the safety and reliability of the roads while reducing the time and cost to travel to service centres for health, education, retail and entertainment.

Current Status

In 2018 the initiative was revived and a new local government/industry task force was established with the goal of apprising the new government of the regions infrastructure challenges and opportunities.

We have been actively engaged with the Ministries of Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, but the economic impact extends beyond them. The current and projected road conditions have a direct impact on agriculture, forests, rural economic development, jobs, technology and provincial revenue.

I am proposing to meet with the Deputy Ministers responsible for those functions and have three target timelines to choose from. I could travel to Victoria on either December 11-12, Jan 7-8 or February 5-6. I propose a ½ hour meeting with a 10-12 minute presentation followed by questions and answers. Once I understand your availability, I will work with your calendar managers to find a time that will work for everyone.

Could you please confirm if either of those timelines would work?

Thank you

Jackie Kjos, Consultant

North Peace Rural Roads Initiative

250-262-5510

s.22



Briefing Note

I PREPARED FOR: Dave Nikolejsin, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources

II ISSUE: Infrastructure - Rural Roads in the North Peace

III BACKGROUND:

The North Peace Rural Roads Task Force (RRTF) was formed in 1997 to demonstrate to the NDP government of the day the impacts of heavy industrial traffic on weak, poorly constructed rural roads. It was severely restricting access for rural residents and negatively affecting the agriculture, forest industries and oil and gas industries that shared the roads. The government responded with the Oil and Gas Initiative 2 (OGI2) which invested an incremental \$103 million over 5 years to rehabilitate key rural roads.

The incremental investment of OGI2 and subsequent oil and gas road investments transformed key portions of the region and left a lasting legacy. It has improved the quality of life for rural residents and Aboriginal communities by:

- providing safe, reliable, smooth and dust free corridors between rural communities and service centers that provide critical retail, recreation and health services; and
- allowing the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI) annual funding to extend further on the secondary road network to improve safety and reliability for more residents.

The investments supported industry by:

- mitigating the impact of seasonal load restrictions and the associated annual job losses by strengthening key corridors to year-round 100% legal axle loading; and
- encouraging industry to invest more in their roads that originate from public roads.

Funding was provided through until about 2013 when the incremental program became the annual budget and MoTI was required to use most of the allotment to maintain, but not improve the rural road network.

The North Peace Rural Roads (NPRR) initiative was revived in 2018 due to concerns about the current condition of key rural roads. The objective is to communicate the importance of safe, reliable rural infrastructure appropriate for the type and volume traffic that uses it.

IV DISCUSSION:

The Challenge:

The North Peace has 2,200 km of rural roads, of which 80% are gravel, weak and unable to withstand year-round legal axle loading, the absolute minimum for economic prosperity. The geography of the North Peace is such that roads are difficult and expensive to build and maintain. The abundance of steep river valleys through clay soil results in many slides. Gravel is a scarce, rapidly depleting non-renewable resource that is located far from the roads that require it. Heavily used gravel road corridors are not cost effective as the gravel gets pounded into the soft clay roadbeds and is forever wasted. Poor roads increase cycle time for users, damage vehicles due to roughness and when wet, become nearly impassible for the residents and industries who rely on the public road.

The Opportunity:

On October 1, 2018 the Federal and BC governments celebrated the final investment decision for LNG Canada. The \$40B investment will transform the economy of Northwest municipalities, Aboriginal communities and residents along the pipeline corridor. It will also provide billions of dollars of sustained provincial revenue. That reliable revenue stream will positively impact the lives of all British Columbians through the delivery of key government priorities such as affordable housing and child care, workplace and human rights initiatives, health and education.

But it will be Northeast BC, the source of the LNG, that will experience the long-term impacts of the decision, both positive and negative. The North Peace has been the epicenter of the provinces energy development since the 1950's. Producers are expanding exploration and development as they seek the liquids rich natural gas in the North Montney, where a \$1.4 B pipeline is currently being constructed to deliver natural gas to LNG Canada and other networks.

The best predictor of future energy investments are land tenure dispositions. In the past two years they have occurred almost exclusively in the North Peace. High value dispositions like the 2017 Farrell Creek parcel by Arc Resources for \$77 million occurred in the North Montney field. There has also been steady, month over month infill acquisition of lands south and east of Fort St. John in the Baldonnel, Golata Creek, Clayhurst, Goodlow and Flatrock areas. Rural roads are not strong enough to withstand a robust drilling and development program. The heavy loads and volume of vehicles will damage the existing roads, causing hardship to residents and industries that rely on them.

Industry is already ramping up to meet the demands of LNG. Petronas, a 25% investor in LNG Canada has not had rigs in the area for the past two years. Since the investment decision they have already brought in one rig and started drilling. By 2022, they plan to be up to and sustain six rigs, drill 60 wells per year and invest \$1B annually. Petronas is just one of many companies actively investing in the North Montney, a liquids rich field where only 4% of the gas in place is projected to have been discovered by 2035. The current rural road network is not capable of supporting this growth in either the short or long term.

V CONCLUSION:

Provincial corridor infrastructure studies that government has conducted have so far failed to evaluate the critical transportation corridor between energy investment in Calgary and field operations in Northeast BC. Over the next 30 years of LNG development and operations, LNG traffic in this corridor will far exceed the amount that will be required between any land point in Canada to the west coast.

Investment in the North Montney is in its infancy. For the North Peace Rural Road network to sustain the existing and projected activity, there needs to be a significant, sustained annual injection of investment. It must be incremental to MoTI's annual operating budget specifically to upgrade roads that are and will be further impacted by this new wave of LNG investment. Not only will this support gas and LNG development, it will protect critical public infrastructure and leave a lasting legacy for residents, Aboriginal communities and the agriculture and forest industries.

VI OPTIONS**i. Status Quo**

Good roads cost less. Continuing to allow existing road infrastructure to crumble under the weight of industry activity will only delay the inevitable investment and waste declining gravel stocks. Gravel roads will become more expensive to maintain, rehabilitate and upgrade with longer hauls. Residents and industry will pay the price of limited access, excessive wear and tear on vehicles, longer cycle times that can affect worker safety and lower their quality of life. The good will towards both government and industry that has built up in the past fifteen years as the oil and gas road programs were rolled out will reverse if investment is not made by government and if industry is viewed as a major contributor to road deterioration.

ii. Industry Partnership

Industry already contributes to provincial revenue through taxes, fees and royalties. They generate economic development and jobs in the region and should not have to pay for public roads. However, industry may be incented to partner with government on some roads where they have an operational interest. The BC government should explore opportunities for the energy industry to voluntarily draw down existing royalty credits by converting that provincial liability into public road infrastructure funding, resulting in a revenue neutral solution.

iii. BC Government Initiative

BC is home to the largest private sector infrastructure investment in Canadian history with LNG Canada. The economic spinoffs for all British Columbians have been well documented and will last for generations. All that economic development and job creation is contingent on a competitive, well supported energy industry that can operate in harmony with rural residents, Aboriginal communities and the other prime industries of forestry and agriculture. The BC government must recognize the value of the region where the gas is coming from and allocate adequate funding to address the infrastructure deficit.

iv. BC Government/Federal Government Initiative

On April 2, 2018, the Federal Government pledged \$4.1B infrastructure investment for B.C. We have investigated the criteria of this program and determined that there is no existing category for upgrade of rural roads. In his speech at the LNG Canada announcement, the Prime Minister spoke of other infrastructure investment in LNG. There is merit in bringing the issues in this BN to the Federal Government for consideration of an LNG road infrastructure program. As it would be delivered by MoTI, provincial support and leadership would be required to take this forward.

VII RECOMMENDATION:

That the MEMPR facilitate creation of a multi-year LNG Infrastructure program, incremental to existing the MoTI District budget. This will ensure that key rural roads are upgraded to a safe, reliable, smooth and dust free state, capable of supporting 100% year-round loads. This investment will encourage industry investment and development, protect jobs and reduce the impact on other road users.

Approved November 30, 2018 by:

Director Karen Goodings	NPRR Initiative Chair, Electoral Area 'B'
Director Brad Sperling	PRRD Chair, Electoral Area 'C'
Director Rob Fraser	Mayor, District of Taylor
Director Dave Heiberg	Mayor, District of Hudson's Hope

Note: The North Peace Rural Roads initiative is well supported and represented by task force members from North Peace industry rural roads users. Additionally, the NE BC Resource Municipalities Coalition recognized the importance of the initiative in their *Position Paper on Long Term Priorities for Northeastern BC*.



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

Rural Roads in the North Peace

Presented by Jackie Kjos – February 15, 2019

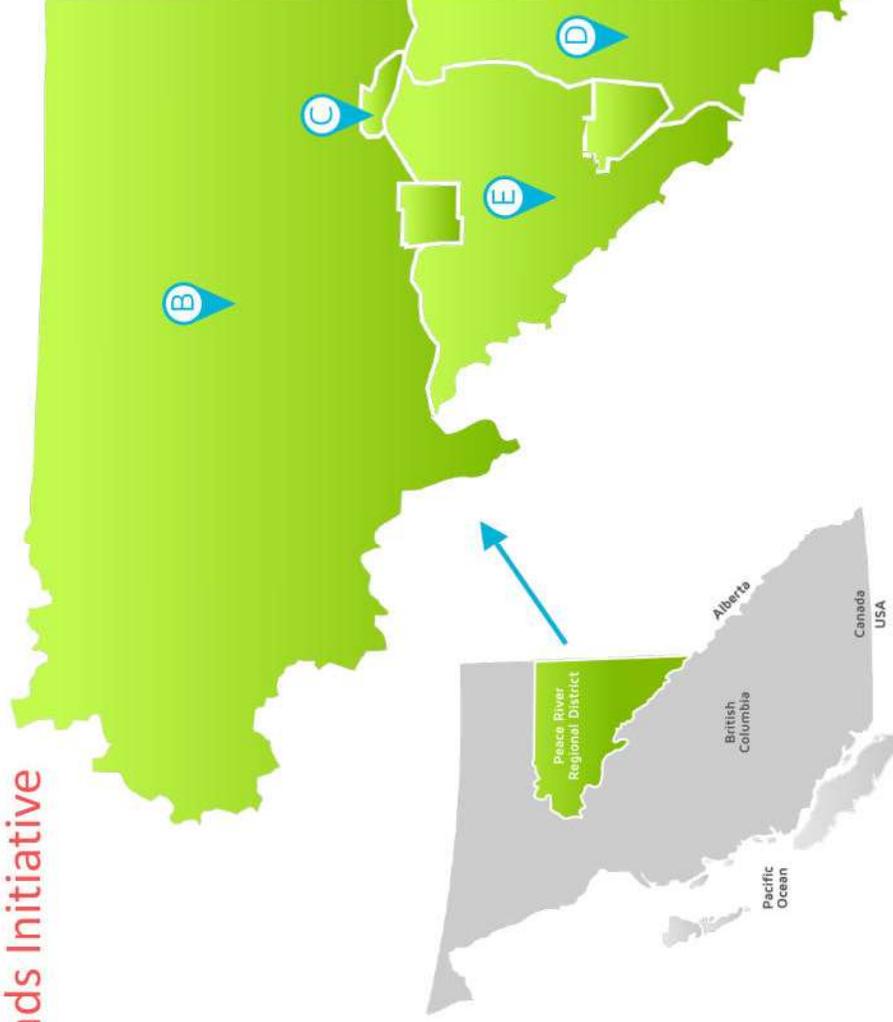
diverse. vast. abundant.



North Peace Rural Roads Initiative

Local Government & Industry

- Rural Area's 'B' and 'C'
- Districts of Hudson's Hope and Taylor
- Agriculture
 - Crops (2)
 - Livestock (1)
- Forestry (1)
- Oil and Gas
 - Producer (1)
 - Service Sector (1)
 - Pipeline (1)
- Trucking
 - Heavy Hauling (1)
 - General (1)





Our Backstory – Total collapse in 1996

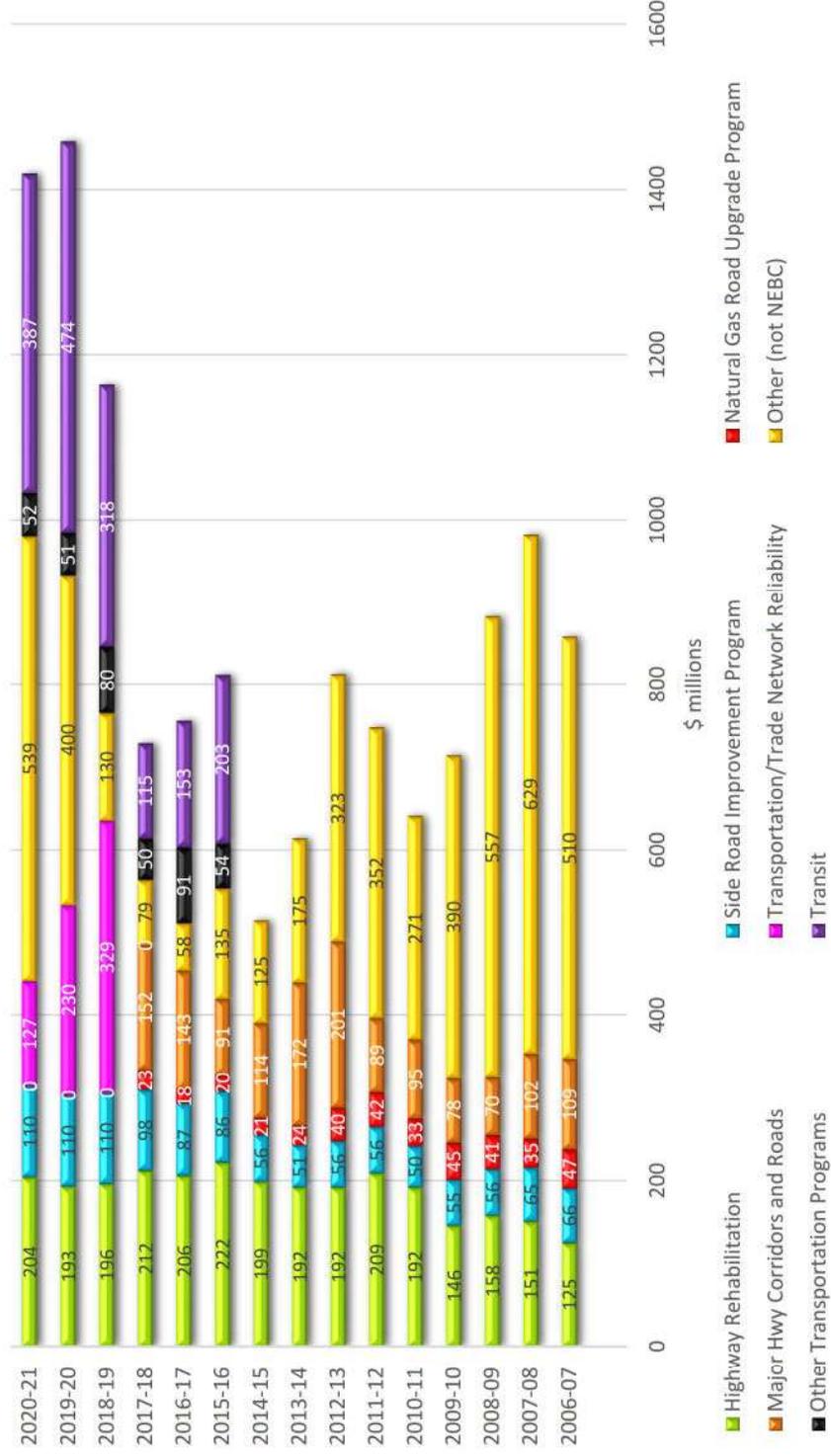
- North Peace Economic Development Commission
- Worked collaboratively with MoTI and MEMPR for a rural road program
 - 1998 - \$11 million incremental investment for rural roads
 - 1999 and 2000 – investment increased
 - 2001 Oil and Gas Initiative II - \$103 million investment
 - Government sustained through other programs (HOGRS, Oil and Gas, Natural Gas)
- 2003 Regional Transportation Advisory Committees were established – NPEDC stepped back until 2017
- 2018 Peace River Regional District (North Peace) re-established initiative



Montney Road 121 – 10 km from Fort St. John - May 1997



BC Government Rural Road Investment





Our Vision (then and now)

- Proactive road investment ahead of industry development
- Grid of key corridors
 - Safe and reliable
 - Smooth and dust free
 - Year round 100% loads
 - Appropriate road design for use
- Maintain previous investment
 - Protection of investment
 - Increase safety with pullouts

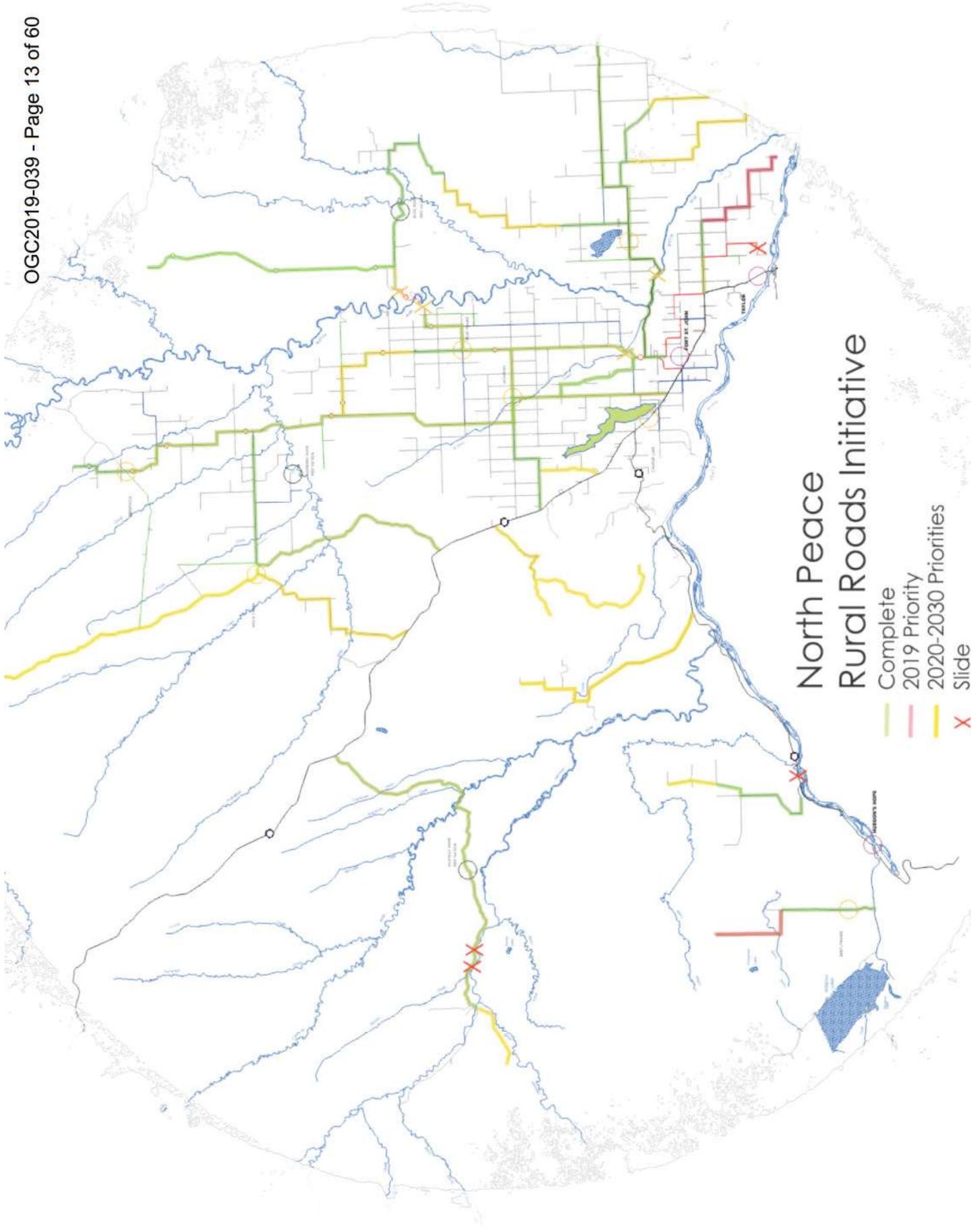


Montney Road 121 – 2005 with OGI 2 investment



The Good News First

- Previous investments changed and dramatically improved the transportation profile of the North Peace
- Rural residents able to safely and frequently to Fort St. John for:
 - health services
 - retail shopping
 - education
 - recreation and entertainment
- Rural commuting possible
- A positive, lasting legacy from industry development
- A respectful relationship between NPRR initiative and government



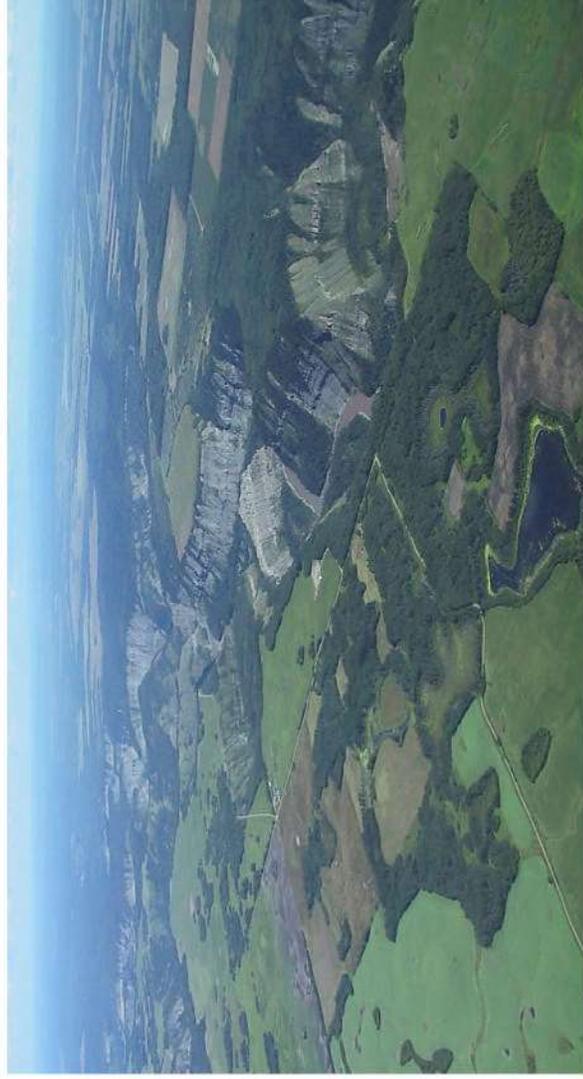
North Peace Rural Roads Initiative

- Complete
- 2019 Priority
- 2020-2030 Priorities
- X Slide



and the other news...Area 22 is no picnic for MoTI!

- Geography
- Soil
- Gravel
- Resident and Industry development
- 2,200 km of road



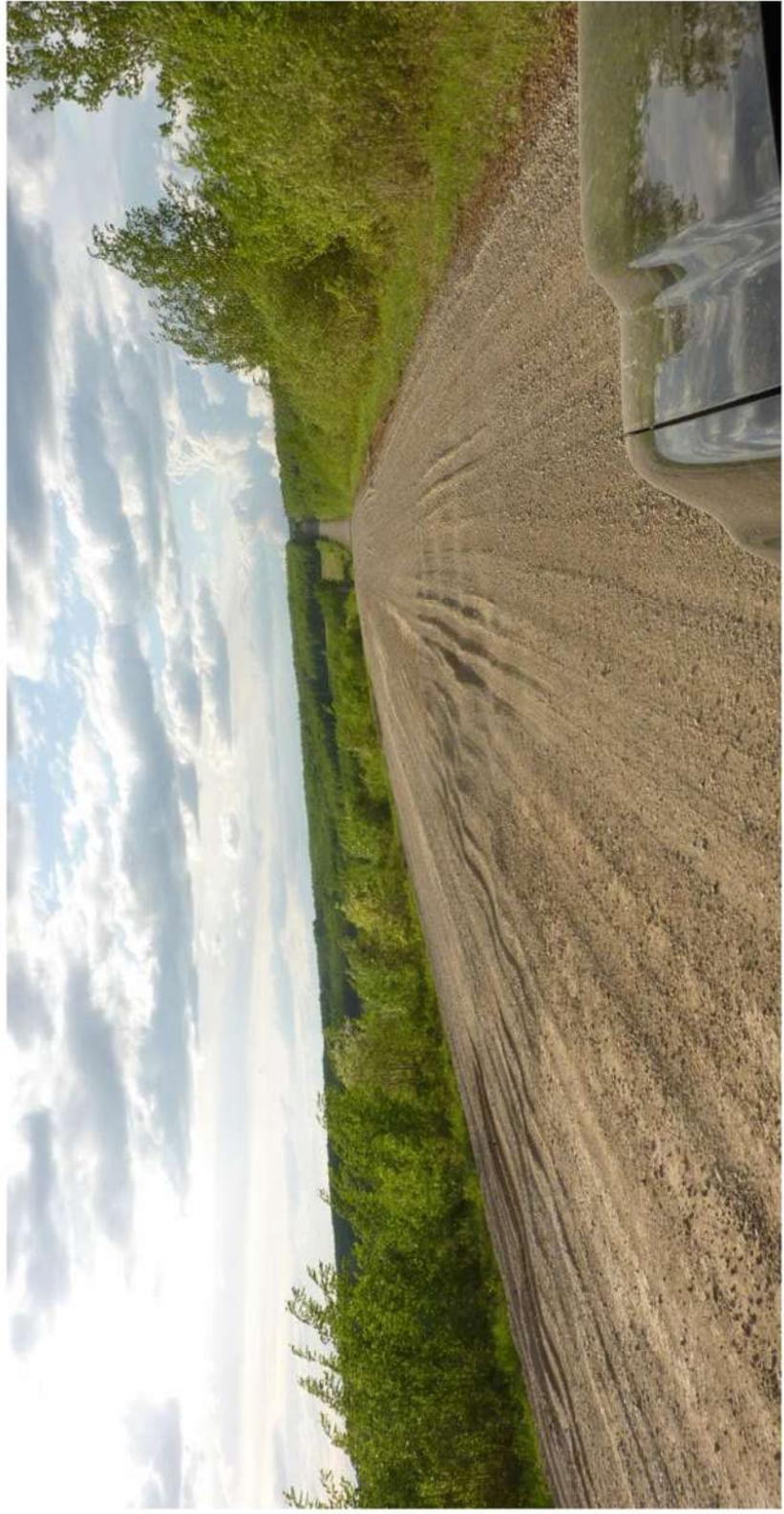


Geography + Soils + Type of Traffic + Weak Roads =





Geography + Soils + Type of Traffic + Weak Roads =





North Peace Rural Roads Profile

- Roads built by and for residential and agriculture
- Except where noted, all of these are now Provincial roads that serve rural residents and indigenous communities
- Impacted by industry development
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Energy
- Not designed for frequent, overweight/dimensional loads



Agriculture

- Agriculture is a foundation industry of the North Peace
 - Crops and livestock
- Seasonal labour for other industries
- Changed dramatically in last 20 years
 - Larger farms
 - Larger farm equipment
 - Less reliance on rail
 - Bigger/more trucks on rural roads





Forestry

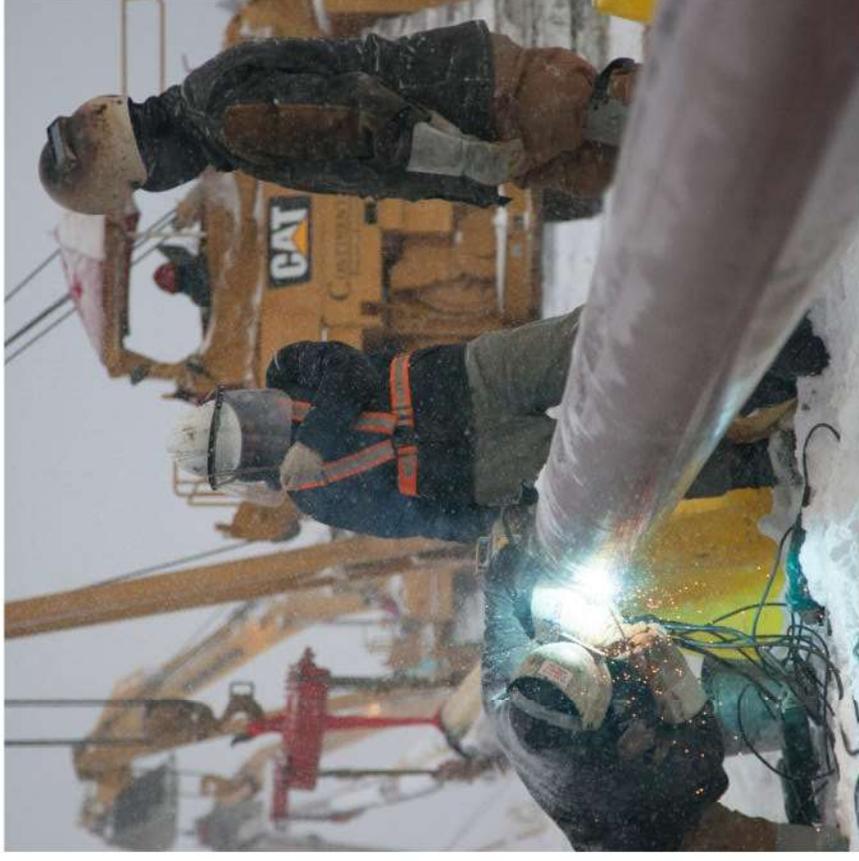
- Stable and reliable – serving mills in Fort St. John and Taylor
- Most wood comes over rural road network (no main lines)
- 30-40 thousands loads of logs/year over rural roads
- New heavier 9 axle truck configuration
- Primary hauling same routes as natural gas

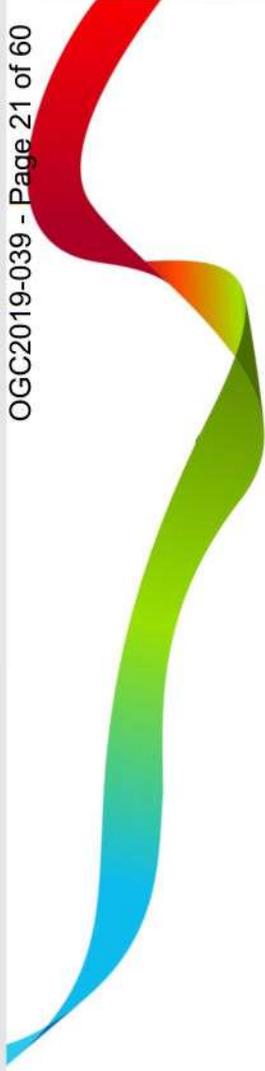




Energy, Oil, Gas and LNG

- North Peace led conventional oil and gas development from mid 50's through to mid 2000's
- Shift to non-conventional and to the South Peace
- North Montney is a world class play
- Liquids rich which is offsetting the current low price of natural gas
- Expectation that by 2035 only 4% of the gas in place is expected to have been discovered





LNG in BC

- The Conference Board of Canada estimated these BC benefits from LNG
 - 46,800 jobs
 - 2.8 billion BC revenue annually
 - \$5.3 billion in real GDP in BC Annually
 - \$808 million BC tax revenue annually
 - \$686 million BC royalties annually
 - \$860/BC resident increase in disposable income



LNG Canada

- \$40 billion investment
- \$6.2 billion Coastal Gas Link pipeline
- \$1.4 billion North Montney Mainline
- In field infrastructure development
 - For every \$1 in LNG infrastructure in Kitimat - \$4 upstream
 - Petronas 25% owner of LNG Canada
 - Operations are entirely in the North Peace
 - Slow and steady ramp up to \$1 billion/year
 - Projected investment for next 40 years



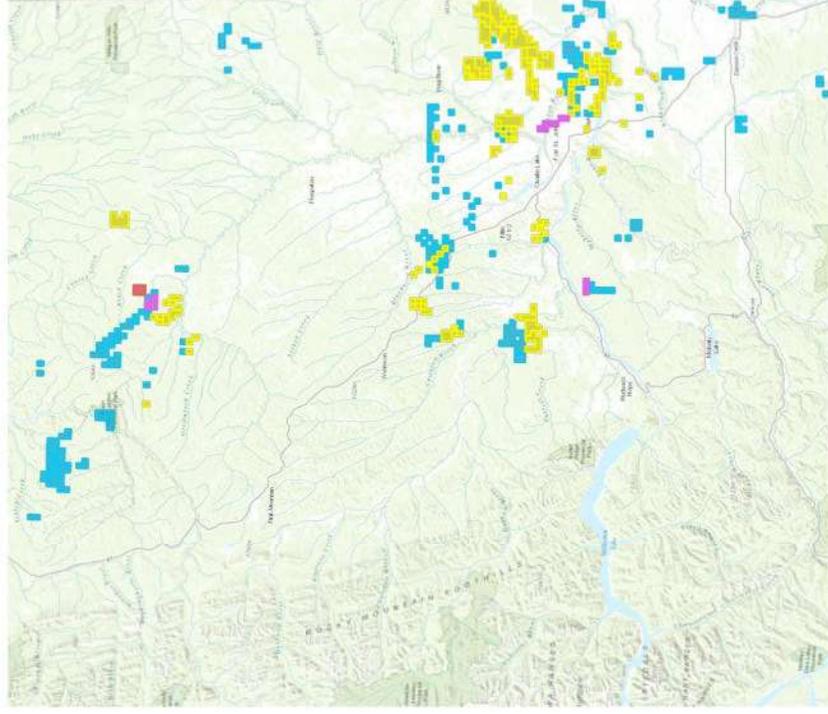
Energy Development

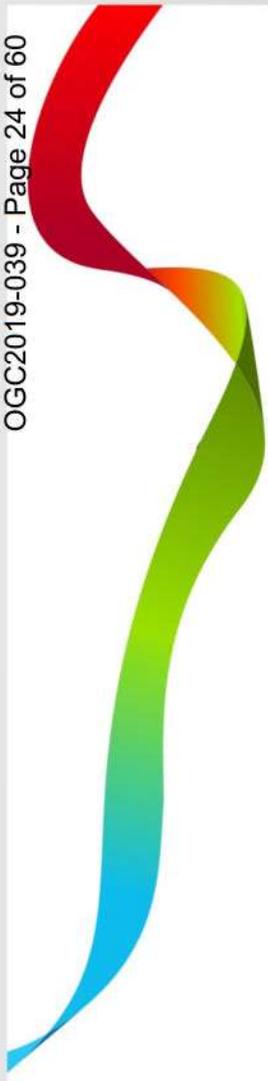
Land sales

- Shift to North Peace
- North Montney
 - Liquids Rich
 - High \$ value
- High activity levels in agriculture area near Fort St. John

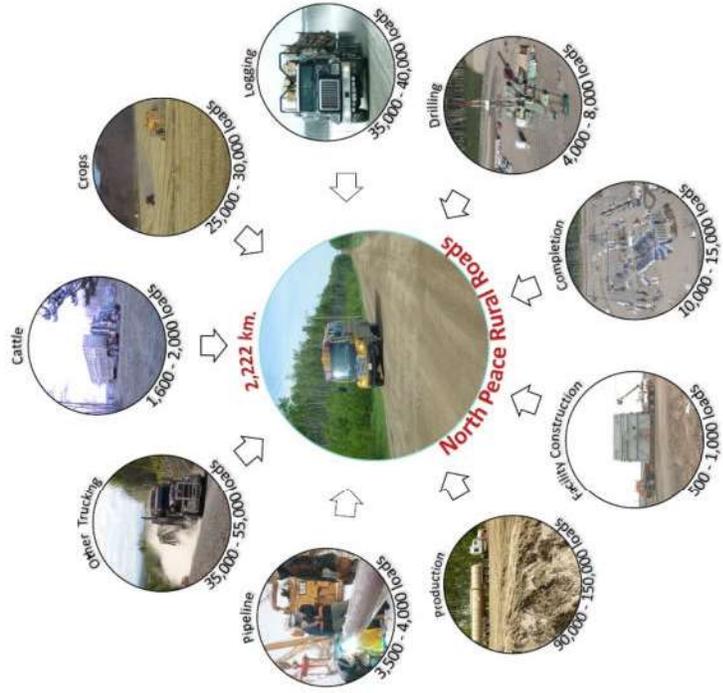
John

- South - Baldonnel/Two Rivers
- East/Southeast – Cecil Lake/Golata Creek/Clayhurst





Estimated Current Load Impacts on North Peace Rural Roads



1 loaded truck

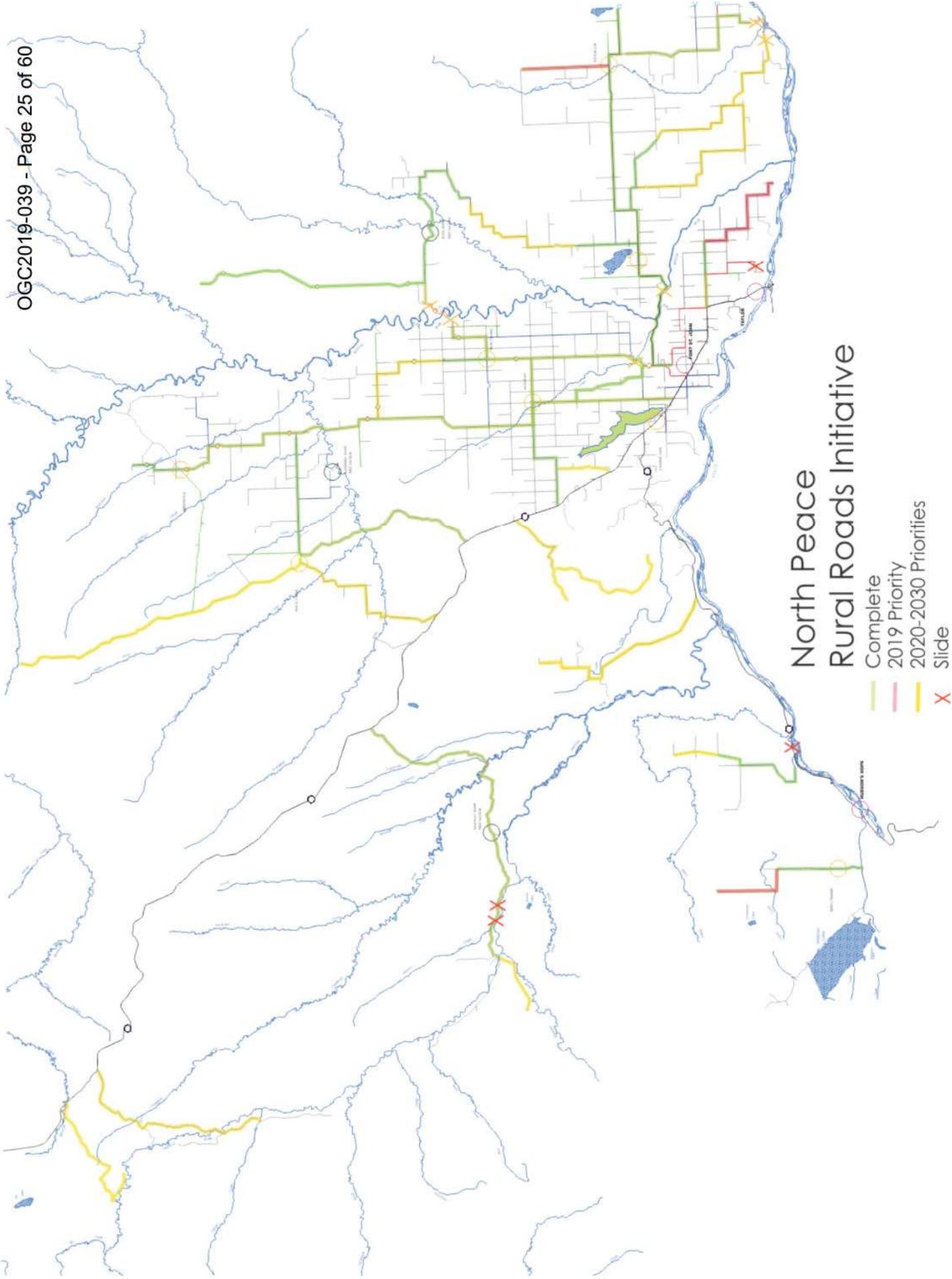
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5,000 cars

200 – 300K

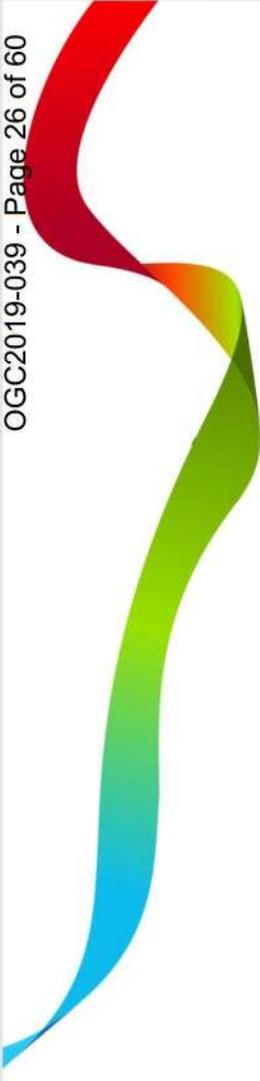
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1 – 1.5 million cars

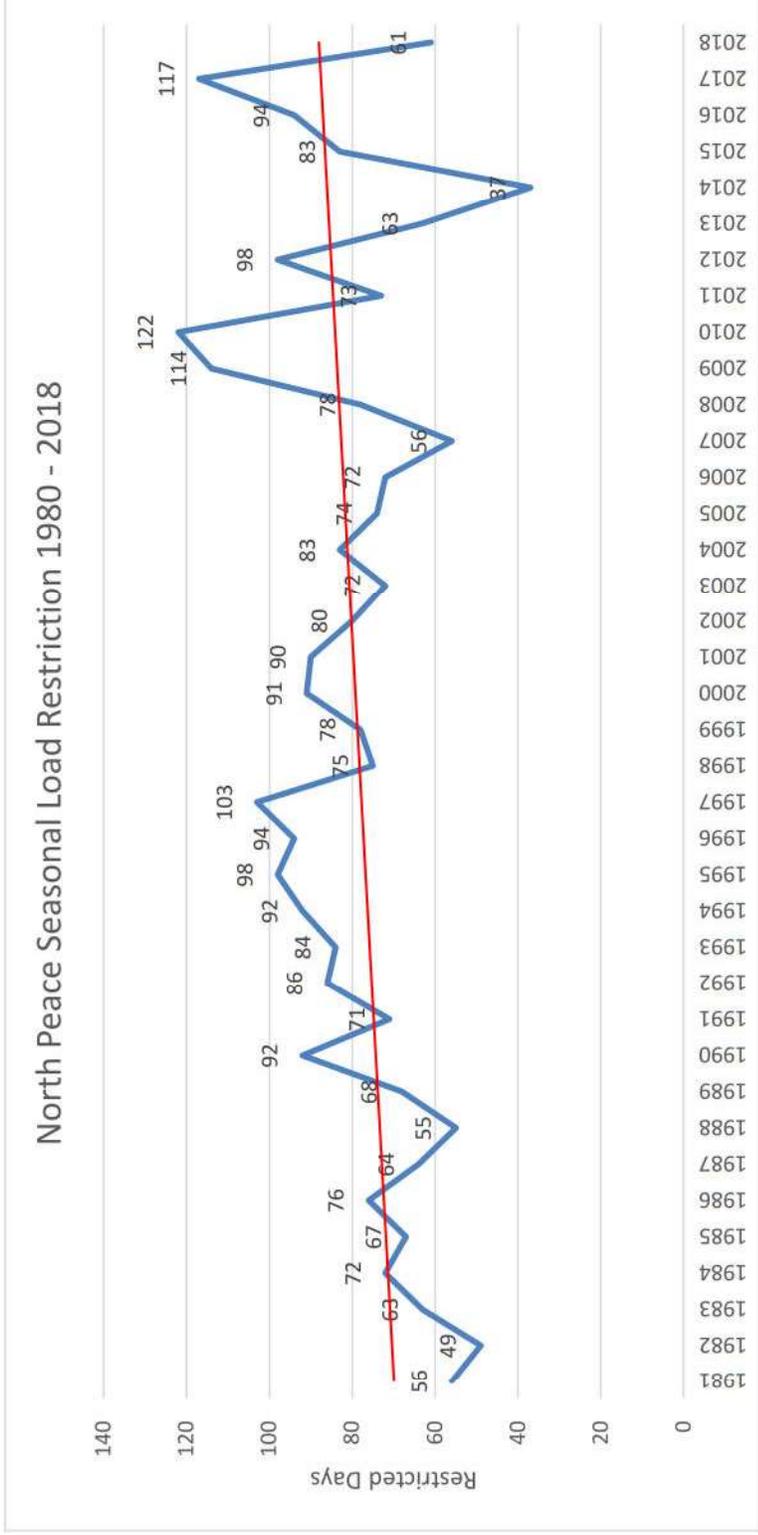


North Peace Rural Roads Initiative

- Complete
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- 2020-2030 Priorities
- X Slide



Seasonal Load Restrictions

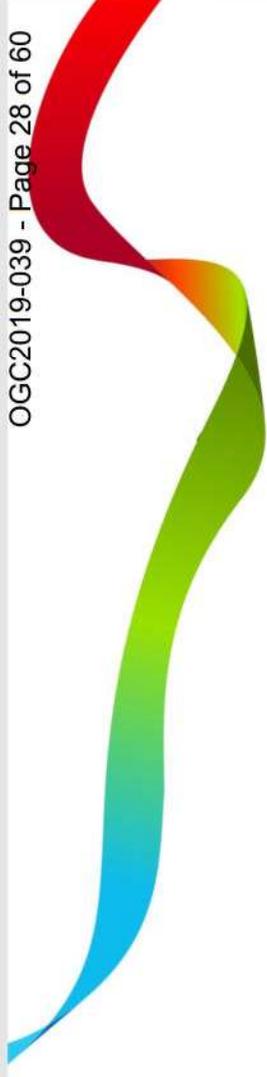




Impacts of Seasonal Load Restrictions



Road Restrictions (% of GVW)	Loaded Super B	Empty Super B	Payload	Net Effect on Payload
100%	63,500 kg	23,500 kg	40,000 kg	↔
75%	47,625 kg	23,500 kg	24,125 kg	↓40%
70%	44,450 kg	23,500 kg	20,950 kg	↓48%
50%	31,750 kg	23,500 kg	8,250 kg	↓79%



OGI 2 and the Peace River Template

Appropriate Strength



Appropriate Design





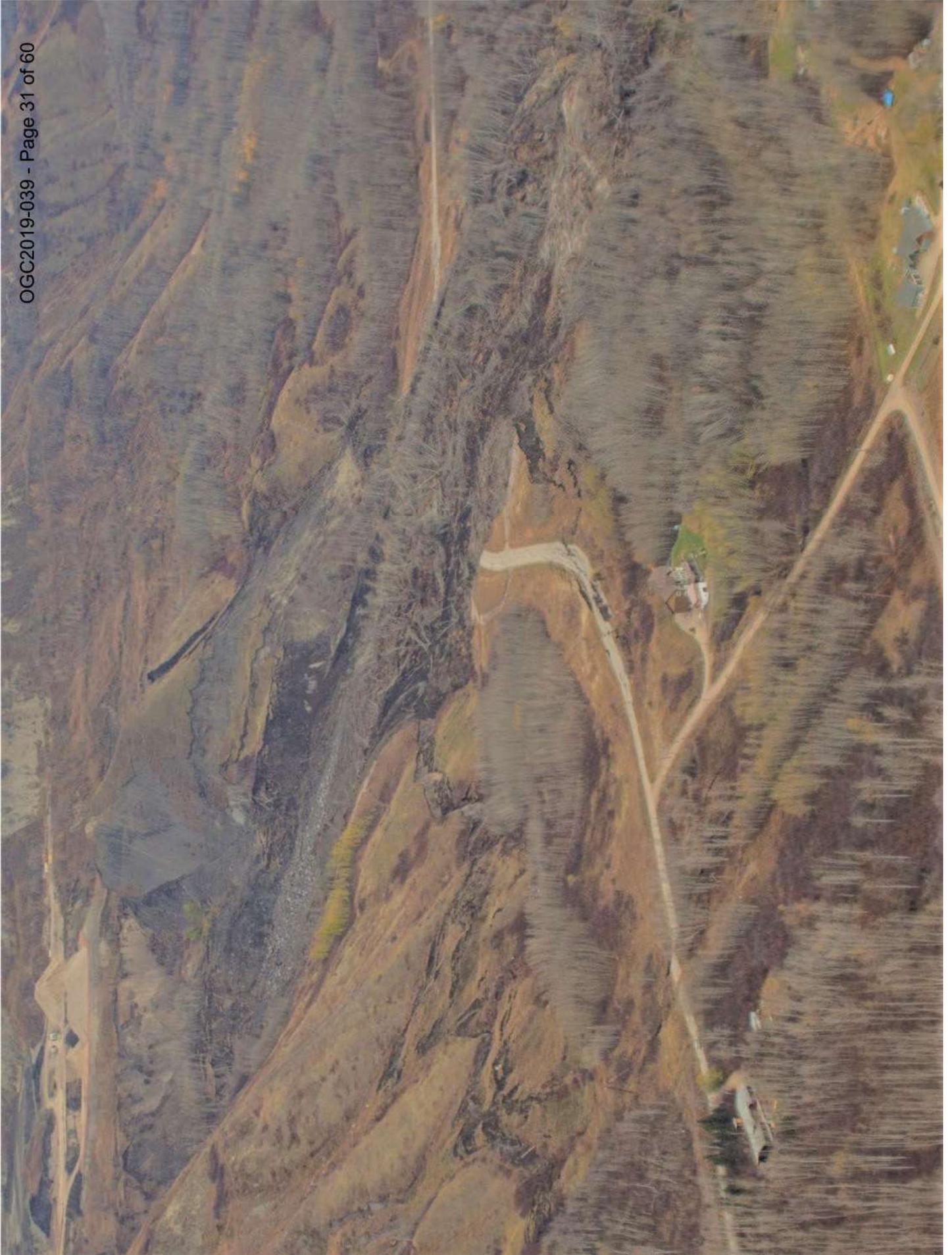
Consequences of Narrow Roads





North Peace Slides

- Most hillsides along the Peace, Beatton, Halfway and smaller rivers are moving
- Many current road alignments have followed settlers wagon trails
- Long time geotechnical challenge for MoTI
- Hard to predict and very costly to rehabilitate
- They are critical to the North Peace transportation network
- Gateway to natural resources

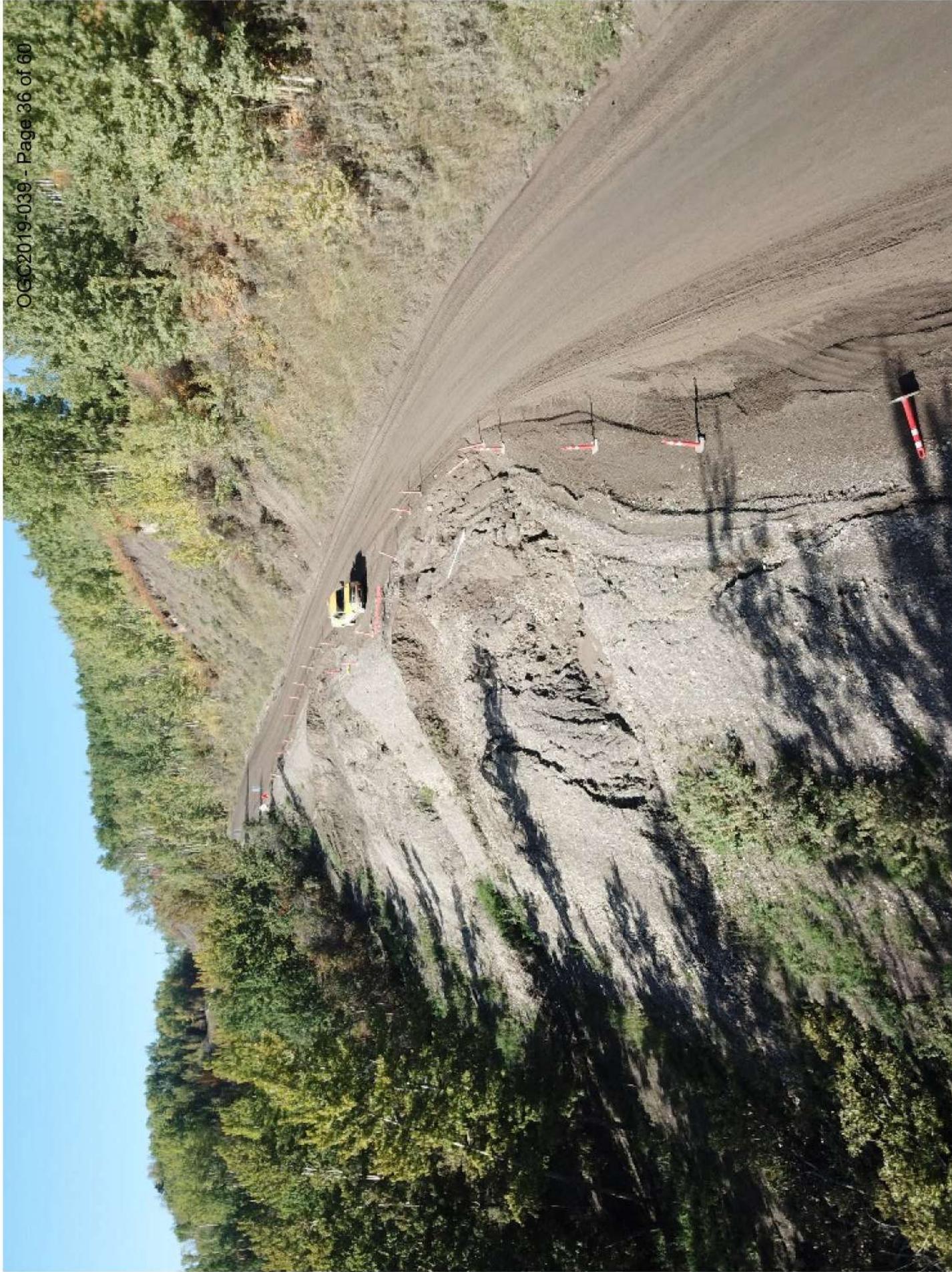




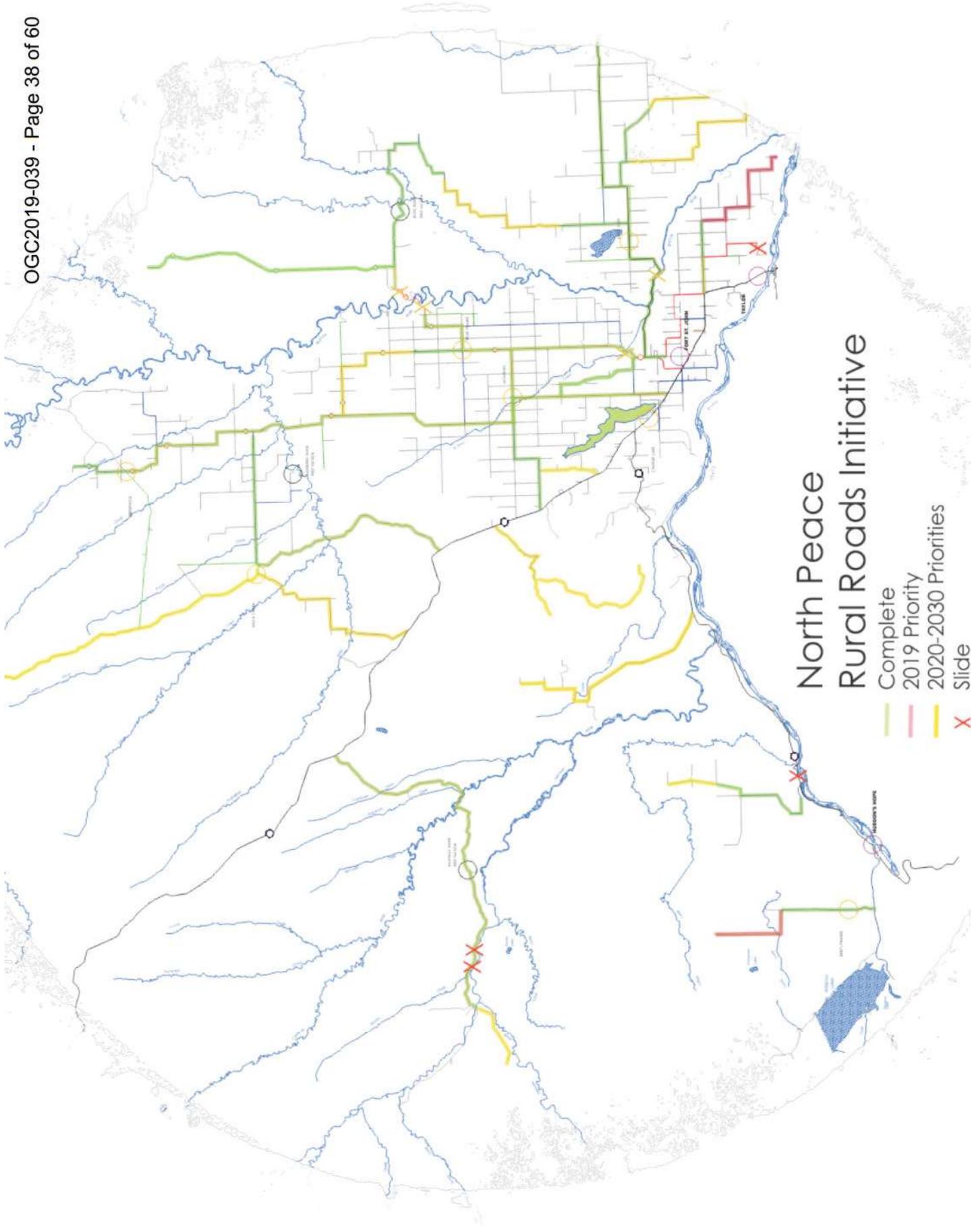










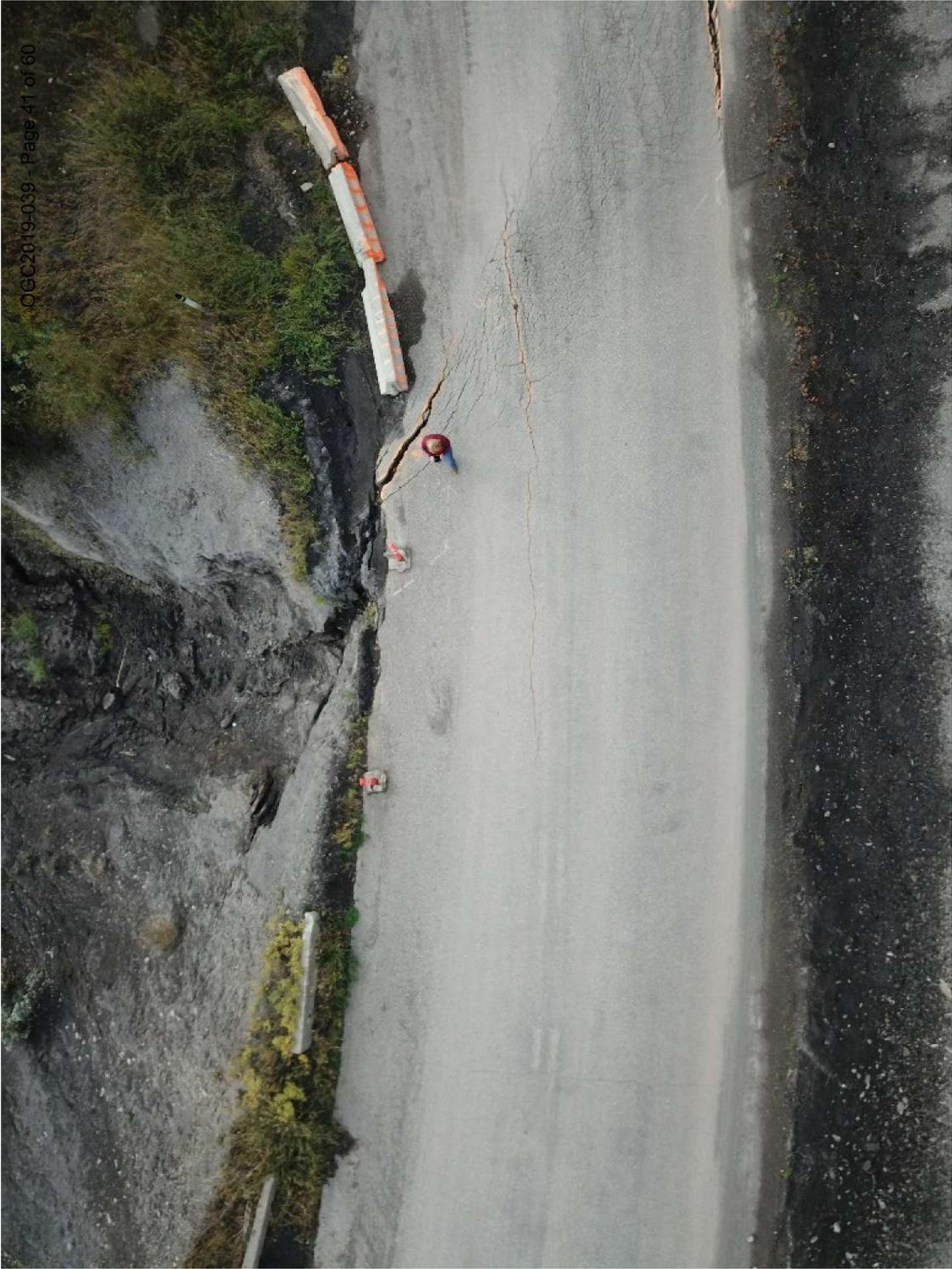


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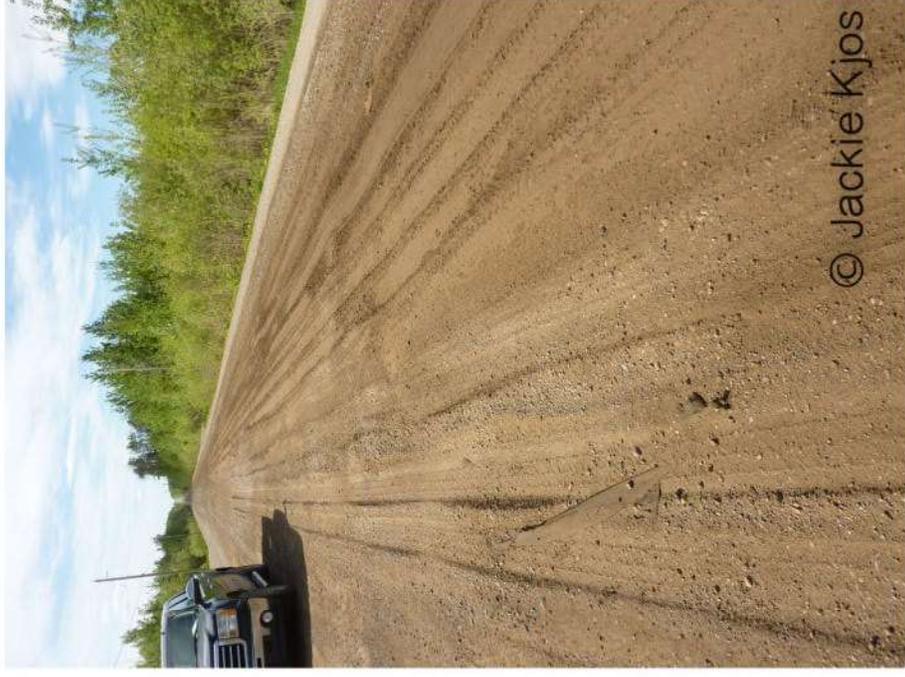






Previous Investment Lost

- Farrell Creek and Beaton Airport
 - Reconstructed under one of government's natural gas road programs
 - Never hard surfaced
 - Gravel contamination
 - Geocloth and geogrid exposed
 - Investment lost

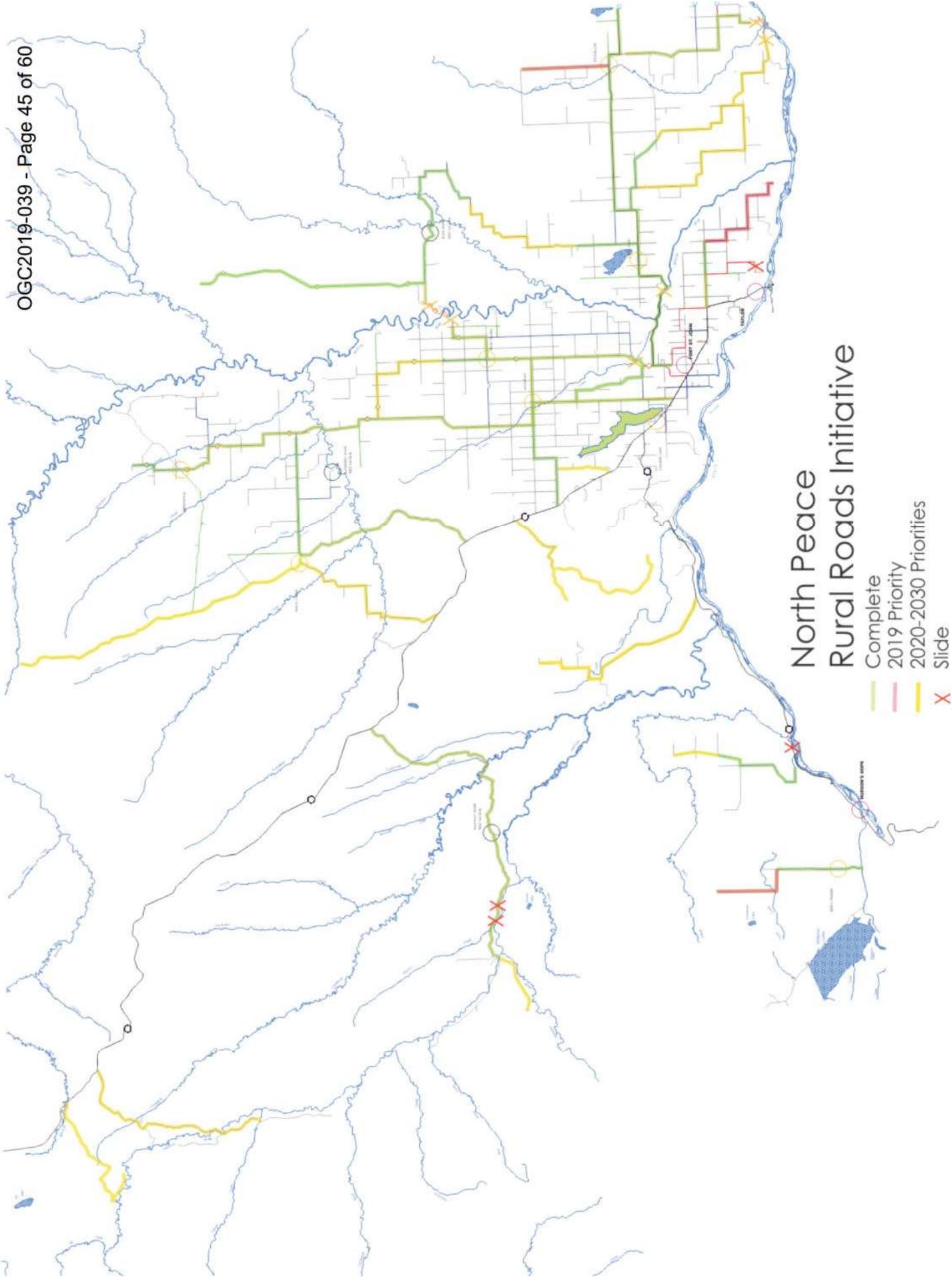


© Jackie Kjos



First Time Hard Surfacing

- Key roads to complete the grid and single access roads
- Roads built by and for the agriculture industry
- Not strong enough to withstand industry development
- “Pull” heavy traffic to corridors and away from other roads
- Once hard surfaced, maintenance dollars can be reallocated to other rural priorities
- Reduce industry and rural residential conflict
- Leave a lasting legacy for rural residents

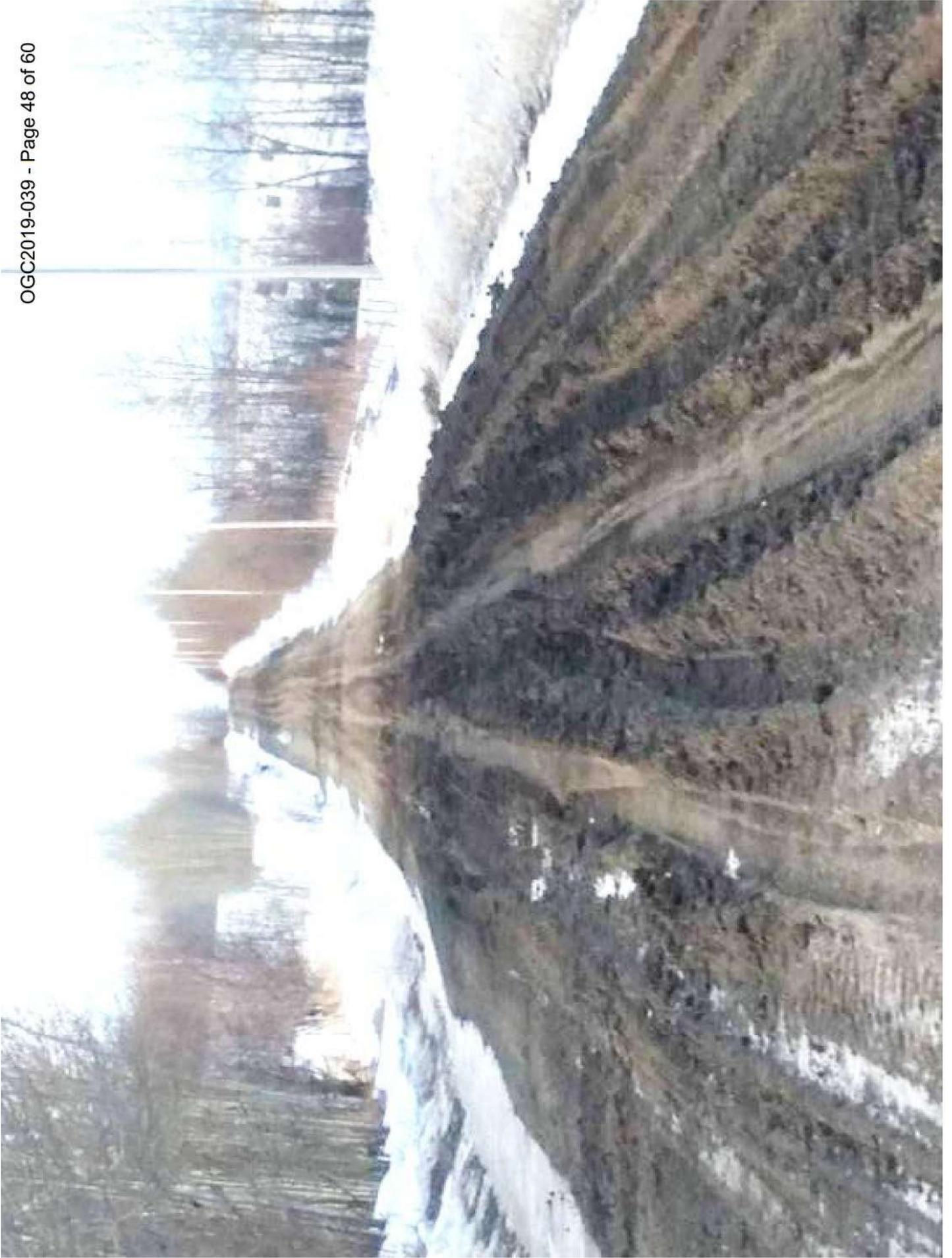


North Peace Rural Roads Initiative

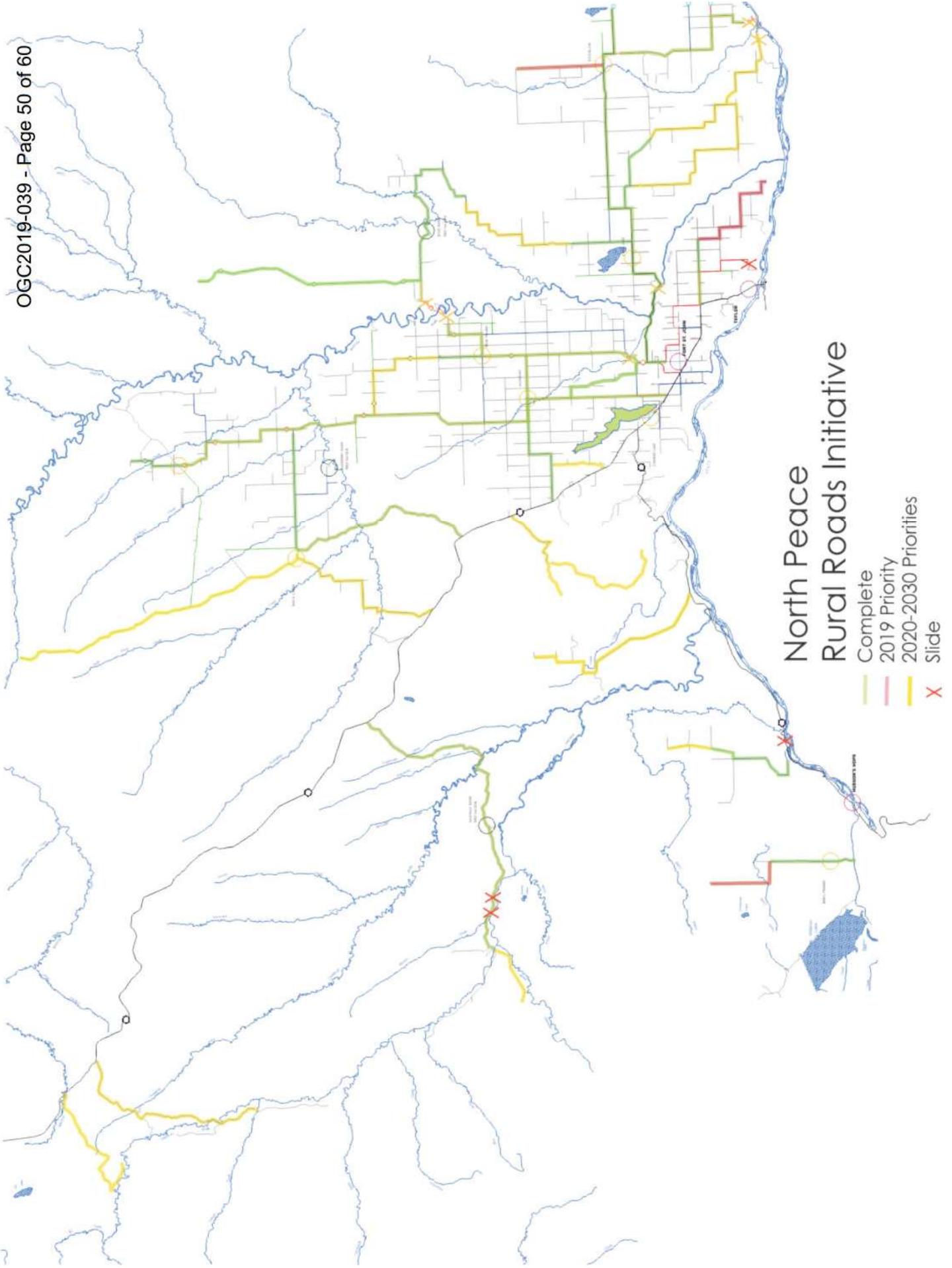
- Complete
- 2019 Priority
- 2020-2030 Priorities
- X Slide







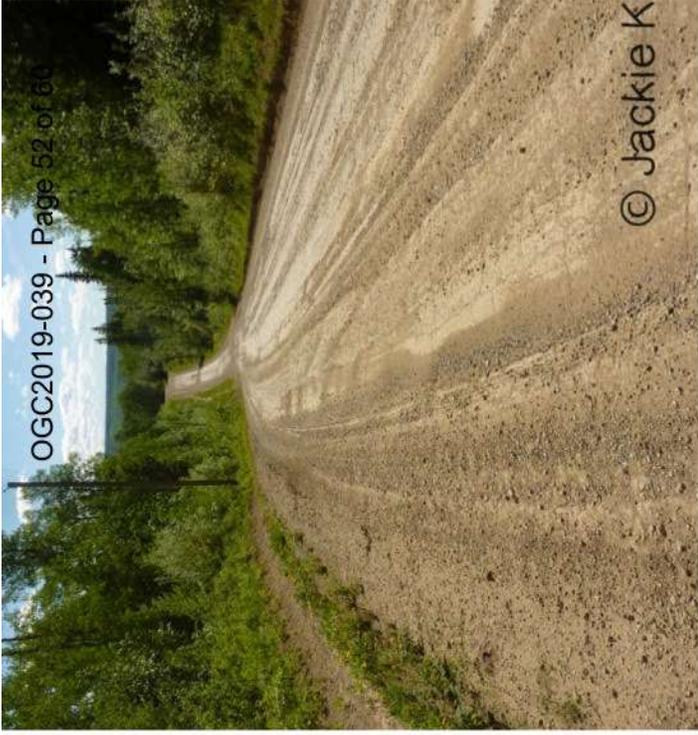








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Conclusion

Residents and industries need safe, reliable roads that make the region an affordable place to live, work and invest.



What are we asking for?

- Incremental, long term funding for:
 - Past investment
 - Maintain strength to achieve 100% legal axle
 - Safety modifications (pullouts)
- First time hard surfacing 420 km over multiple years
- Slide rehabilitation
 - Reactive and proactive
- Brushing, ditching and water management to preserve gravel roads and reduce agriculture impacts



Preservation of Gravel

- Not the answer for high volume/heavy traffic
- Depleting resource
- Non-renewable
- Gravel reserves further from the roads that need it
- Use it once – preserve with pavement
- Don't allow Site C reservoir to flood recoverable gravel



Worker and Public Safety

- District of Taylor emergency access improvements
 - Industrial community (gas and forest processing)
 - Limited escape options in emergency
- Government review of the role existing PDR's play in the overall North Peace transportation network
 - roads not being maintained and bridges potentially being deactivated due to shift in activity levels and locations
 - Lack of secondary/emergency access for residents, First Nations and industry
 - Halfway, Doig River and Blueberry River First Nations all have PDR dependencies that affect their existing reserves and/or traditional areas
 - Potential public corridor development to expand natural resource development and ease emergency concerns



Our shared challenge – SAFE and Reliable Rural Roads

- Reinvest where resources are being extracted
- ROI for government
 - Taxation (e.g. corporate, payroll, pst, property, royalty)
 - Generate revenue for government priorities

Affordable for residents and industry

- Reduce vehicle damage
- More affordable, less carbon intensive vehicles
- Capable of travelling the posted speed limit
- Reduced impacts from seasonal load restrictions



Thank you!

Questions and Discussion



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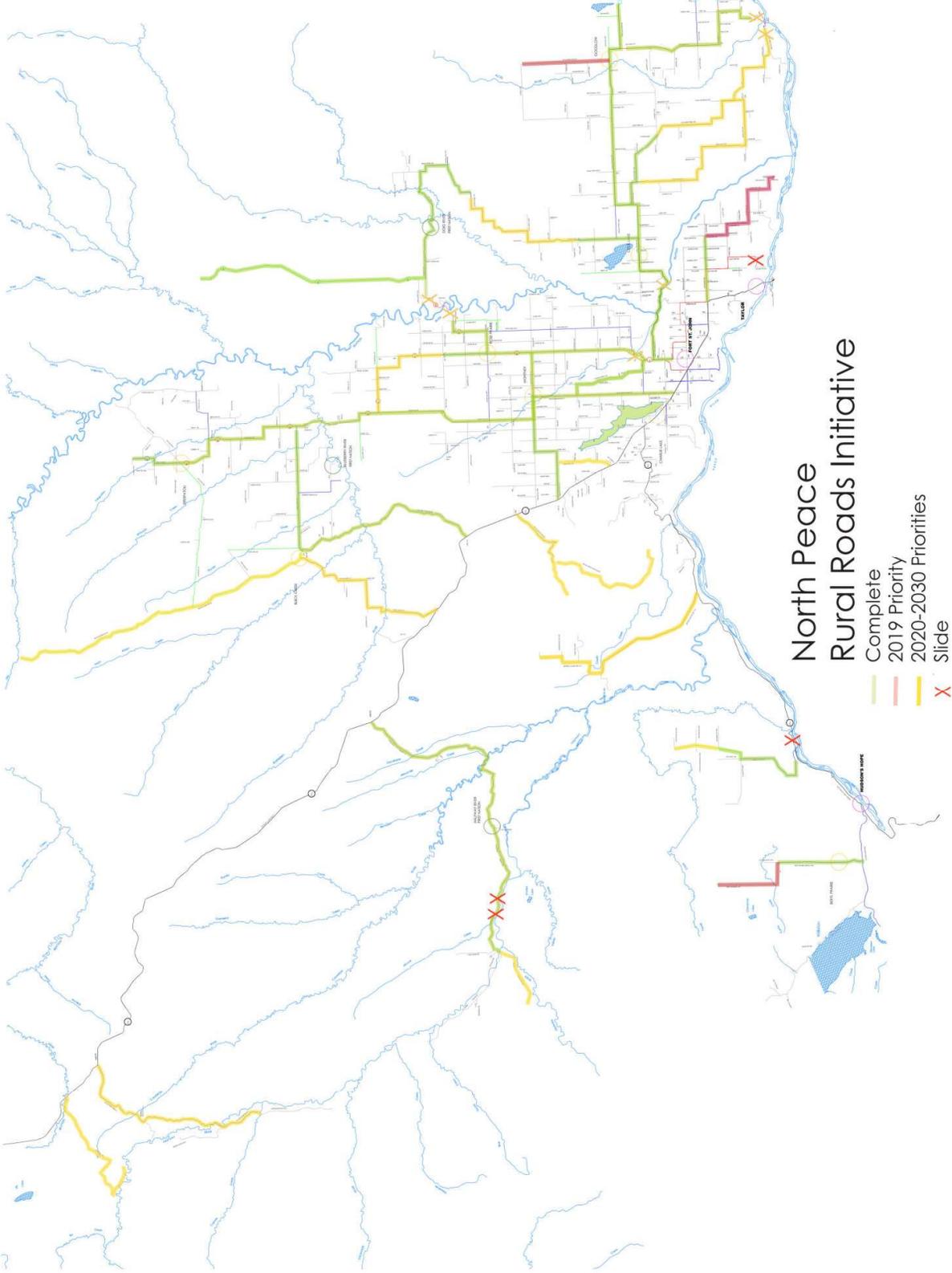
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