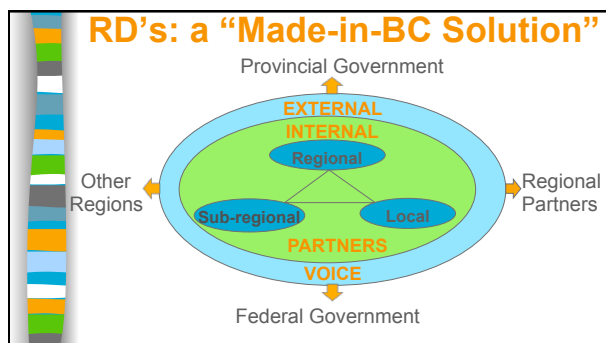
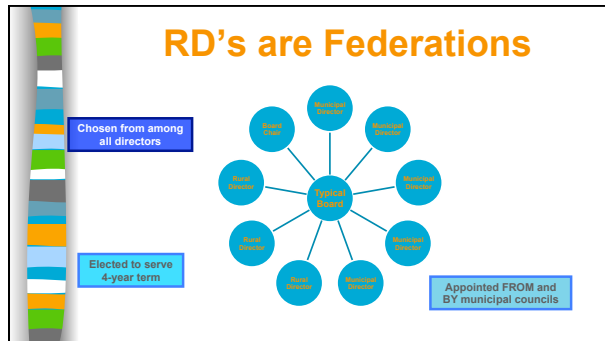


Regional Districts: *Federations of Members*



About Regional Districts

Supporting municipalities	• Governance as a federation of members
Coordinating infrastructure between communities	• Template for arranging cross-boundary service partnerships
Responding to diverse local service needs	• Custom local services: any service, any scale, any mode
Matching who pays, who benefits and who decides	• Flexible service boundaries and cost recovery options
Planning & service delivery in rural areas	• Local government for rural planning and services



Board Structure and Voting

- Designed to address diversity of populations in communities
- $\text{Population} \div \text{Voting Unit} = \text{Number of Votes}$
- $\text{Number of Votes} \div 5 = \text{Number of Members}$

RD Special Voting Rules

Note: applies to all but GVRD

Unweighted Corporate

- Every Director votes, each casts one vote
- Used to elect chair and to adopt procedure and regulatory bylaws

Weighted Corporate

- Every Director votes, each casts a number of votes based on population
- Used for corporate financial decisions (e.g. annual budget)

Stakeholder Vote

- Only Directors from the service area vote, each casts a number of votes based on population
- Used for service administration and operation decisions

Regional Districts: Infinite Service Delivery Options

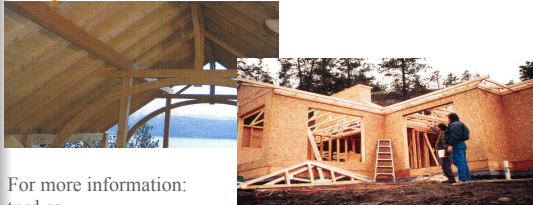
1. Options		3. Deliver the service			
		Direct provision	Contract (public)	Contract (private)	Arm's length
2. Find your Partner	Local	Capital rural fire	TNRD rural building regulation	KBRD Big White recycling & garbage	Capital Saturna Island fire protection
	Sub-regional	Capital water delivery	CORD suburban transit	South Cariboo airport	Bulkley Valley economic development
	Regional	TNRD library	CORD landfill	Metro Van waste to energy	Capital housing
	Multi-regional	Lower Mainland parks	North Island 9-1-1 service	Metro Van regional parks	North Island 911

27 RDs... 27 Different Stories

	Columbia Shuswap	Thompson Nicola	Capital
Rural / urban mix:	Large rural population of about 60%	Small towns or rural population about 1/3	Rural population of about 7%
Pop. 2012:	50,500 (rank 15 of 27)	128,500 (rank 5 of 27)	359,000 (rank 2 of 27)
Expenditure (2012):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$40.3 million ~68% of total LG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$30.8 million ~16% of total LG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$133.5 million ~27% of total LG
Services (#)	96	130	200+
Service profile drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> focus on rural & sub-regional service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "service bureau" approach primarily aimed at smaller members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strategic focus on regional planning & regional services limited role in inter-local & rural services

Statistics: cscd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/infra/statistics_index.htm

The Whole is Greater Than the Sum Of its Parts: Regional Building Inspection for Small Communities



For more information:
tnrd.ca

Image credit: CORD website

Regional Negotiator: Leveraging Affordable Housing



For more information: crd.bc.ca/service/housing-tenant-information

North Island 9-1-1 Corporation Emergency Communications, Dispatch and Response



Committed and dedicated to protecting the people.

For more information:
ni911.ca

RD's: A Bright Future

Unmatched
service
potential
(e.g. any
scale, fair,
efficient)

The toughest
issues are
those that
cut across
sectors and
boundaries

Regions often
end up with
the toughest
issues
(e.g. solid
waste, sewer,
economic
development,
transportation,
housing)

Tough issues
may result in
real debate
and some
conflict...

But the
opportunities
for results are
considerable

RD's need **you** to realize their potential

Collaboration to Strengthen Regions

- Provincial legislation and supports
- Incentives for regional action
- Support from strong, collaborative associations (e.g. UBCM, MFA, LGMA, CivicInfo BC, MIA)
- Building leadership skills (e.g. collaboration, negotiation, soft power)

An Independent Perspective

"The only **success stories** have been the **regional districts** in British Columbia, including Metro Vancouver. Municipal membership is compulsory, but municipalities can opt in or out of most services that they provide; boundaries are fixed, but territories of particular services are not; all municipalities are representative on the boards of directors, but votes are weighted to account for population differences; regional planning is an important function, but local municipalities retain significant planning autonomy; the province is not afraid to step in on important policy issues (transit for example) but it does not try to rearrange municipal boundaries. These are the kinds of policies and practices that enabled regional districts to survive and prosper for a period of more than 40 years.

They are Canada's success stories in two-tier metropolitan and regional government".

Andrew Sancton, Western Ontario University *Canadian Local Government: An Urban Perspective* (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2011)

More Information

- RD 40-Year Anniversary Report
Google "Regional District Retrospective"
- *RD Toolkit* (from UBCM)
www.ubcm.ca/library/default.aspx
- Under LGD publications index see:
 - *Designing Regional Service Arrangements*
 - *Primer on Regional Districts in BC*
www.cscd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/site_index/publications.htm
