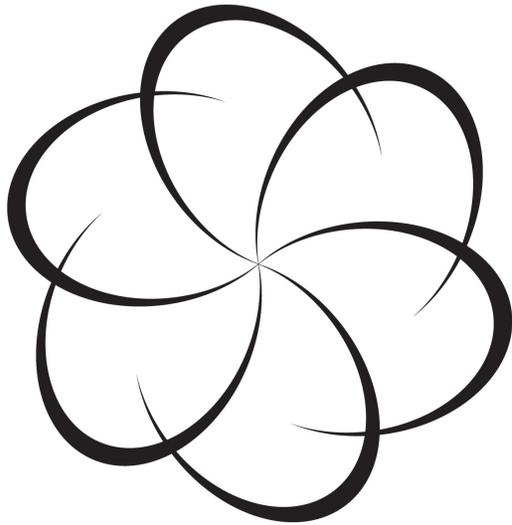


# City of Burnaby:

## An Inventory of Key Social Achievements, Activities and Contributions

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# Burnaby Social Sustainability Strategy

April 2010  
Burnaby Planning & Building Department

## **Introduction**

This document provides an inventory of Burnaby's key social assets highlighting the City's social achievements, activities and contributions. The inventory concentrates on assets dating over the last 30 years (1980 forward) organized chronologically backwards. Every asset is detailed by name, with the category of contribution, and a short overview of the asset. The inventory is intended to provide a brief historical scan of initiatives that have taken place in Burnaby.

## **Organization**

The document has been organized in several into 11 different thematic groups including:

- Recreation
- Children, Youth and Family
- Seniors
- Accessibility and Inclusion
- Immigrant Settlement and Multiculturalism
- Education
- Housing
- Arts and Culture
- Public Safety
- Health
- Community Well-being

Each thematic group has been categorized into three sections:

1. Current + Ongoing
2. Previous + Completed
3. External Initiatives Supported by the City

All assets have been categorized according to the following four categories:

1. People (staff support for community initiatives)
2. Programs
3. Facilities
4. Policies

It should be acknowledged that many assets can be organized under multiple categories. To avoid repetitiveness, each asset has been placed in its primary category of importance with the understanding that the categories are permeable.

## City of Burnaby: An Inventory of Key Social Achievements, Activities and Contributions

THEMES + INITIATIVES	RESOURCES (people, programs, facilities, policies)	OVERVIEW
<b>RECREATION</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		
Move for Health Day	Program	Move for Health was initiated in 2002 and is an international initiative that promotes the importance of physical activity. Parks and Recreation offers events all over Burnaby.
Off-leash Dog Parks	Policy/Facility	In 1998 a policy was adopted to designate off-leash dog areas in a number of parks to accommodate the needs of community members and their dogs.
Skateboard Parks	Facility	Burnaby has two skate parks - Confederation (built in 1997) and Metro (built in 2004). The parks include zones for all levels.
Burnaby Recreation Credit Program (previously the Social Credit program)	Program	The Social Credit Program was implemented in September, 1993 and reviewed in 1994. A report was produced following this in 1996 which saw the expansion of the program to include additional groups (e.g. working people with a low income). The program assists low income individuals and families with parks and recreation program fees and admissions.
Burnaby Board of Education/Parks and Recreation Joint Use Agreement	Policy	Since 1993 there has been an understanding and practise that school gyms are available from 3:00 to 6:00pm to Parks and Recreation. From 6:00 to 10:00pm, Recreation allots the school space out and covers the custodial costs. If Recreation uses the schools on the weekend, the division is responsible for the cost of the custodian.
Playground Development Funding	Policy	The Playground Development Funding Policy was adopted in 1990. Funding is approved in the Annual Operating Budget to contribute to the cost of school playgrounds is provided by the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission when certain criteria are met. The project is initiated and cost shared by a Parent/Citizen Group. The Parent/Citizen Group must have 50% of the project cost raised at the time of the request. The Playground Development Grant will provide matching funds up to a maximum of \$3,000.
Swangard Stadium	Facility	Swangard is a high performance track and field area, with changing rooms, lockers, and a hospitality room, built in 1969. Currently it is home to the Vancouver Whitecaps, a professional soccer team.

Burnaby / Vancouver Parks and Recreation Committee	People	This is an Intermunicipal Advisory Committee which deals with areas of concern in parks and recreation in both Burnaby and Vancouver. Dating at least back to 1956, Burnaby and Vancouver established a Central Park Committee to deal with the Central Park lease issues between the two cities. In 1976, Vancouver withdrew from the operation of Central Park, but the idea of maintaining a joint Parks Committee remained and became the Burnaby/Vancouver Parks and Recreation Committee.
School Board Use of Major Facilities	Policy	Major recreational facilities are provided free during non prime time to Burnaby School Board sponsored programs for children. Staff costs must be paid.
Parks and Recreation Programs	Program	The City provides a comprehensive range of parks and recreation programs through community centres, aquatic centres, ice rinks, golf courses and other facilities throughout Burnaby.
Recreation Centres	Facility	The City of Burnaby has 12 different recreational complexes, centres and indoor swimming pools. The City has an additional 4 outdoor pools. Each centre provides a range of programs for the community.
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		
Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services 2005 Needs and Preferences Survey	Policy	In 2005 the City of Burnaby commissioned a research study with residents to aid with strategic planning for Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services. Previous studies in 1979, 1989 and 1996 have been used in the development and updating of the Parks, Recreation and Culture master plan. The focus of the 2005 study was to establish new baseline measures which could be repeated in future years.
Youth Recreation Action Plan	Programs	In 1994 the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission created an action plan to identify appropriate opportunities for increased activities for youth. To gather information for the plan, the Commission hosted two youth forums and spoke directly to youth about what kinds of services they need and desire.
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		
Active Communities Initiative	Program	Burnaby Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services is a member of the Active Communities Initiative. The focus is on supporting communities to increase the physical activity levels of residents by 20% by 2010. This was endorsed by Council in March 2006.
Support for Community Tournaments and Events	Programs/People/ Facilities	The Recreation division provides ongoing support for many community tournaments and events by providing facilities such as fields and gymnasiums.

<b>CHILDREN, YOUTH &amp; FAMILY ISSUES</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		
Children and Vulnerable Persons Protection Policy	Policy	Burnaby is committed to providing services for all people in an environment which is safe and free from abuse or neglect. This policy, adopted in 1998, outlines how staff can carry out their duties in a safe, diligent and respectful way. City staff training and reporting procedures have been developed.
The Burnaby-New Westminster Task Force on Sexually Exploited and High Risk Youth	People	The Task Force, formed in 1997, raises public awareness of sexual exploitation of children and youth in order to prevent recruitment of young people into the sex trade. It is led by the City of Burnaby and has representation from the City of New Westminster and over twenty agencies, including the Burnaby and New Westminster School Districts, the Burnaby RCMP, Fraser Health Authority, Provincial ministries, and non-profit service providers.
Burnaby Youth Strategy	Policy	The purpose of the Burnaby Youth Strategy is to coordinate activities for youth while simultaneously engaging them in decision making. The strategy articulates the following: <i>Youth will be involved as active partners and participants in the development, assessment and delivery of youth services. Additionally, youth will be involved as active partners and participants regarding various community issues, concerns and initiatives. Finally youth will be recognized and valued for their contributions and accomplishments towards the development of a healthy Burnaby community.</i> The strategy was adopted in 1996 and updated in 2006.
Youth Week	Program	Burnaby Youth week is a week of fun, interaction and celebration intended to build a stronger connection between young people and community. Youth are invited to sit on the planning committee. The City has been celebrating Youth Week since 1995.
City Owned Child Care Centres	Facilities	Through the Community Benefit Bonus Policy and the rezoning process for major developments, the City has facilitated the establishment of five City-owned child care centres in Burnaby, built in 1995, 1996, 2000, 2008, and 2009 respectively. A tendering process is used to identify not for profit operators to run the centres on the City's behalf.

Child Care Policy	Policy	In order to ensure adequate child care spaces for a growing population, the City of Burnaby created a Child Care Policy in 1993. The policy's three tenets commit the City to a) assisting with the creation of a comprehensive and inclusive child care system in Burnaby which offers a range of child care options for the diverse groups within the community, b) supporting families and children in their search for child care options which best suit their personal circumstances; and c) working with the Board of Education, government ministries, child care providers, community service providers, and others in pursuing the City's child care objectives. The policy was revised in 2000.
Child Care Resources Group (CCRG)	People	The CCRG is a subcommittee of Council's Social Issues Committee, formed in 1990. Its mandate is to advise the Committee and Council on child care matters, and to assist with the development of and advocate for child care policies, services and programs in Burnaby. Membership includes representatives from non-profit child care societies operating group centres in Burnaby, as well as the Fraser Health Authority, the Burnaby School District, relevant Provincial ministries, and relevant City departments.
Youth Centres	Facilities	Burnaby has four designated youth centres which offer programming and facilities: South Central opened in 1990, KRIB (Kids Recreating In Burnaby) opened in 1997, Summit opened in 1999, and Creekside opened in 2000.
Burnaby Youth Services	People/Program	Burnaby Youth Services, developed in 1974, is intended to serve as an alternative to formalized prosecution by the courts for young people who have become involved in criminal matters or disruptive incidents. Short term guidance and counselling for both young persons and their parents is provided with a view to eliminating future criminal activity.
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		
Royal Oak Advisory Committee (ROAC) Youth Sub-committee	People	The ROAC was a citizen-based advisory committee, appointed by Council and supported by staff resources between 1998 and 1999. Its role was to develop recommendations for a renewed community plan that improved the Royal Oak area as a place to live, work and play. The sub-committee addressed local youth issues and incorporated youth views into the plan.

Lougheed Area Advisory Committee (LAAC) Youth Working Group	People	The LAAC was a citizen-based advisory committee, appointed by Council and supported by staff resources between 1995 and 1996. Its role was to develop recommendations for a renewed community plan that improved the Lougheed Area as a place to live, work and play. The sub-committee addressed local youth issues and incorporated youth views into the plan.
Edmonds Town Centre Advisory Committee (ETCAC) Youth Sub-committee	People	The ETCAC was a citizen-based advisory committee, appointed by Council and supported by staff resources between 1993 and 1994. Its role was to develop recommendations for a renewed community plan that improved the Edmonds Town Centre as a place to live, work and play. The sub-committee addressed local youth issues and incorporated youth views into the plan.
Family Court and Youth Justice Committee	People	The Family Court and Youth Justice Committee was in operation between 1964 and 2003, in accordance with Provincial Legislation requiring that all communities with provincial court houses have such committees. The committee was mandated "to examine the resources of the community for family and children's work, to assist the officers and Judges of the Court when required and generally to make such recommendations to the Court, the Chief Probation Officer, or the Director of Welfare for the Province, as may seem proper." The Committee was disbanded due to the closure of the Court.
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		
Burnaby School Age Initiative (BSAI)	Program	Initiated in 2006, the BSAI is a city wide committee made up of agencies who provide services for 6-12 year olds through research and action plans. The primary focus is on after school activities.
Burnaby Child and Family Council (BC & FC)	People	The BC & FC is an inter-agency committee developed in 2005, whose purpose is to facilitate the development and maintenance of a coordinated response to priority issues related to children, youth and their families. It currently functions as a virtual group (connected over email) ready to respond to the needs of members on request.
Burnaby Early Childhood Development (EDC) Community Table	People	The ECD is a group of early childhood development service providers and public agencies that meets regularly to coordinate strategies to address ECD issues in Burnaby. The group also acts as a conduit for funds from the Ministry of Children and Family Development and the United Way, for ECD facilities and programs in Burnaby. The ECD was initiated in 2004.

Youth Restorative Justice (formerly Burnaby Restorative Justice Action Group)	People	The Burnaby Restorative Justice Action Group was established in 2001. The purpose of YRJ was to support the establishment of a community-based restorative justice program in Burnaby among public, non-profit and private stakeholders. Two community forums were held in 2002 with positive response. Since then YRJ was established and there is currently one full-time staff who is funded 50% by the City and 50% by the Burnaby School Board of Education of Education.
Edmonds Youth Resource Centre	Facility	The City has leased space in Eastburn Community Centre to Purpose Society free of charge since 1994. The Youth Resource Centre is a drop-in that provides a safe space for at-risk youth ages 13-18. Youth can access clothing, personal hygiene products, hot meals, one-to-one support, crisis intervention, information, advocacy, and referral. The Centre will close when Eastburn is redeveloped.
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		
"Planning Ourselves In" Project - Women	People	The Women In Planning Steering Committee conducted a project entitled "Planning Ourselves In" in 1993. A series of workshops explored creative, interactive and progressive ways for municipalities to involve women in planning for their community. Burnaby staff acted as resource persons and some volunteered as participants.
<b>SENIORS</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		
Guidelines for Public Participation in the Provision of Recreation Services for Older Adults	Policy	These guidelines were adopted in 1993 and outline how Seniors Societies operate in Burnaby's Recreational facilities.
Burnaby Senior Citizens' Telephone Book	Programs	Since 1979 the City has produced the only comprehensive Senior Citizens' Telephone Book in the Lower Mainland. The Book is a large print directory which is available free of charge to Burnaby seniors. It contains information about programs, benefits, agencies and services that are available to seniors in the city and is published every two years.
Citizen Support Services (CSS)	People/Programs	The City of Burnaby's CSS program was initiated in 1977 and provides opportunities for more than 350 volunteers, who provide services to children and seniors in the community who need a helping hand. Services include: grocery shopping, phone buddy, volunteer visitor, lunch program, breast feeding and child health clinics (volunteering for families), and the cuddle program.

Seniors Recreation Centres	Facilities/Programs/ People	Burnaby has four designated seniors centres offering a variety of programs and activities. They are: Confederation (1971), Edmonds (1973), Cameron (1980) and Bonsor (1988). City recreation staff work with four Seniors Societies to offer direct programming and to facilitate society programs and services for adults aged 55+. Exercise, health and arts programs, daily lunches, out trips and support groups are offered.
Seniors Week	Program	Seniors Week is designed to provide recognition, appreciation and awareness of the role of seniors in society. Recreation centres have celebrated the week since 1987 and offer a number of events for seniors.
Food Services at Seniors Centres	Program	Healthy lunches are offered at reasonable prices for seniors at Confederation and Edmonds centres.
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		
Council of Senior Citizen's Organizations of BC (COSCO) - Seniors Health Literacy Project	People/Programs	The Health Literacy Project was a joint initiative between the City and COSCO, funded by UBCM between 2007 and 2009. The "Health and Safety Learning for Seniors by Seniors" project aimed to inform seniors of appropriate health and safety issues; increase awareness among seniors of the opportunities that exist in their communities to help them plan their lifestyle goals; and allow seniors to commit to improving their quality of life so they may enjoy an independent lifestyle as long as possible.
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		
Voices of Burnaby Seniors (VOBS)	People/Programs	VOBS is a committee of Burnaby seniors and representatives from agencies serving seniors that advocates for seniors issues in Burnaby. VOBS was initiated in 2007 and with funding from New Horizons, conducted a needs assessment survey of Burnaby seniors in 2007. The data will be used to guide the development of a community-based action plan addressing seniors needs.
Burnaby Seniors Interagency Society (BSIS)	People	BSIS brings together more than 20 organizations that provide services for seniors in Burnaby, in order to facilitate collaboration within the sector. It was established in 1985.
<b>ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		

Access Awareness Day	Program	In 1998, the First Annual Access Awareness Day was proclaimed - stemming from a Provincial Initiative of the Social Planning and Research Council (SPARC of B.C.) The City of Burnaby, in partnership with the Access Advisory Committee, celebrates B.C.'s Access Awareness Day (formerly Access Awareness Week) in June by hosting presentations or events that raise awareness regarding accessibility issues in the city. Examples include panel discussions on living with a disability and a presentation on adaptable housing.
Accessibility Improvements	Facilities	In 1996 the City established an annual budget of \$50,000 for capital projects to improve accessibility in City-owned facilities. Previously accessibility improvements were completed on a case-by-case basis. Each year City staff, with assistance from the Burnaby Access Advisory Committee, review a range of candidate projects for support. Examples of recent projects include a stair lift at Edmonds Resource Centre, path upgrades in Burnaby parks, an automatic door at Eileen Dailly Leisure Pool and Fitness Centre and an accessible washroom at Swangard Stadium.
Accessible Designated Parking	Policy	In response to concerns raised by the Access Advisory Committee and corroborated by research, in 1994 the City of Burnaby created a bylaw to increase the number of designated parking spaces beyond the requirements of the B.C. Building Code. The City now requires that there be at least one accessible parking space in parking lots with 26 to 50 parking spaces. Under the Building code, where more than 50 stalls are provided, 1 accessible space for every 100 spaces or part thereof must be provided.
Audible Pedestrian Signals	Policy	As of 1992, audible pedestrian signals are installed on all new signal installations in Burnaby. Existing signals are retrofitted on a request basis as budget permits. Currently approximately 80% of signals in Burnaby are audible.
Access Guidebook	Program	The Burnaby Access Guidebook is intended to assist persons with disabilities access City facilities and services, as well as amenities in the Metrotown core business area. The first edition was published in 1991 and it is currently in its 4th edition of print and is also available online.
Accessible Design Checklist	Policy	In 1990/1991 Council endorsed a recommendation to establish a process whereby people with disabilities are consulted in the early design stages of new and renovated City facilities. A checklist of building requirements was developed as an effective means to consider accessibility requirements in the building program stage of development.

Adaptable Housing Policy	Policy	In 1989 Council adopted the Adaptable Housing Policy to promote the development of adaptable housing in Burnaby's four town centres. Adaptable housing is generally defined as housing designed to be made easily accessible to users with a range of mobilities. The policy encourages developers to voluntarily provide 5% of their units in multiple-family developments as adaptable. The level of accessibility required in these units is basic, with more detailed adaptable features generally determined at the point of sale of each unit.
Burnaby Access Advisory Committee (BAAC)	People	The BAAC was established in 1988 to provide advice and direction to the Planning Department on accessibility issues. The Committee is comprised of Burnaby residents, and supported by City staff who coordinate meetings and facilitate the Committee's work program. Some citizen members are also members of organizations representing people with disabilities, but they do not formally represent those organizations on BAAC. In 1988 National Access Awareness Week was first proclaimed in Burnaby.
Adapted programs for people with disabilities	Program	A wide range of adapted programs for people with disabilities are provided by Bonsor, Willingdon, Cameron, Eastburn, and Eileen Dailly Centres. The City provides volunteer assistance for anyone who requires help to access a program or service.
<b>IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT &amp; MULTICULTURALISM</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		
Safe Harbour	Programs	<i>Safe Harbour: Respect for All</i> was implemented in 2009. It a program about a vision in action: creating opportunities for storefront businesses, institutions, agencies, and entire municipalities to celebrate our differences, helping to create safer, more welcoming communities that support diversity and reject discrimination.
Inclusive Services Committee (ISC) (formerly Diversity Committee)	People	Formerly the Diversity Committee, the Parks, Recreation and Culture Department's ISC was established in 1995 and includes staff from each community facility/community program area. The scope of the committee reflects the Department's goal of providing programs and services that are accessible to all people, particularly those who have traditionally been underrepresented or may face barriers to accessing services.

Equity Policy	Policy	City Council adopted the Equity Policy in 1994 to address issues of discrimination relating to gender, orientation, religion, ethnicity and race. Burnaby is committed to equity in employment, to equitable access to City services, and the participation of its citizens in the planning, development and delivery of services directly provided, purchased or contracted by the City.
B.C. Multicultural Week Celebrations	Programs	The Inclusive Services Committee has organized a variety of activities and events to celebrate and promote multiculturalism in Burnaby since 1987 . Highlights include Multicultural Artists Circle (MAC) performances and a Lunch and Languages series. Originally these events were coordinated by the Multicultural Staff Working Group.
City Employee Language Bank	People	Established in 1987, the City operates a volunteer language bank made up of City employees who speak languages other than English. When available, these staff members will provide interpretation services for citizens seeking to access City services who have difficulty with English. Assistance from the Language Bank can be obtained in person at most City-operated facilities during regular working hours.
Multicultural Policy	Policy	Burnaby adopted a Multicultural Policy in 1986 to ensure that people from all ethnic and cultural backgrounds are able to fully and comfortably participate in civic affairs. The policy was amended in 1990. A cornerstone of the policy is that Burnaby recognizes itself as a culturally diverse society in which multiculturalism is a source of enrichment and strength. The City promotes understanding, sensitivity and positive attitudes towards people of all ethnic origins, amongst Burnaby staff and in the community.
Translation Services	Policy	The City translates some key information into selected languages (e.g. Citizens Guide to City Services and informational brochures). In addition the Parks, Recreation and Culture Department has developed a Common Use Phrases directory for staff that translates common phrases in various languages.
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		
Diversity Training (staff)	Programs	The Parks, Recreation and Culture Department organized diversity training workshops for its staff in 1998. The Department has also prepared a Diversity Training Resource Package aimed at helping staff effectively serve the recent immigrant population.

Multicultural Staff Working Group	People	The mandate of the Multicultural Staff Working Group was to coordinate the initial implementation of the City Multicultural Policy. During its tenure from 1986 to 1995, the group established annual work programs and undertook a variety of implementation initiatives (e.g. facilitation of cross-cultural, training sessions for City staff, hosting of multicultural awareness raising events, development of the City Employee Language Bank).
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		
Advisory Committee for Burnaby School District's Settlement Workers in Schools (SWIS)	People	The purpose of the SWIS Program Advisory Committee is to bring together SWIS program staff, school administration and the key government ministries and community settlement agencies that have major roles in the settlement and community integration of Burnaby's immigrants and refugees. The aim is to ensure coordinated service delivery and resource development partnership. SWIS was initiated in 2008.
Burnaby Intercultural Planning Table (BIPT)	People	The BIPT was developed in 2007 to support the integration of immigrants and refugees. The table does this by creating better sources of information and resources, increasing awareness of such resources, identifying and resolving gaps in services, enhancing collaboration and a coordinated pursuit of funding, and providing information to inform policy.
Welcoming and Inclusive Communities Workplace Program (WICWP) Steering Committee	People	The WICWP Steering Committee was formed in 2007 by the Province to work collaboratively to strengthen the cultural and social fabric of British Columbia's communities. The mandate is two fold, 1) to initiate relevant forums for learning and discussion between provincial staff and respective advisory committees 2) to initiate relevant forums for learning and discussion between provincial staff and the respective advisory committees.
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		
SFU Liaison Committee	People/Programs	Recognizing the significant benefit yielded through past partnerships, Simon Fraser University (SFU) and the City of Burnaby (COB) signed two memorandums of understanding formalizing this relationship in 2002. The two institutions partner on agreed upon projects of mutual benefit. Membership on the committee consists of three councillors and four City staff members, executive representation from SFU and executives from UniverCity.

Community School System	People/Programs/ Facilities/Policy	Community schools are regular schools with special belief in, and emphasis on, the value of community involvement. They were introduced in Burnaby in 1976. There are currently seven community schools within the Burnaby School District: Edmonds, Gilmore, Lochdale, Maywood, Second Street, Stoney Creek and Stride Avenue. Community schools offer a variety of programs and services to meet the specific educational, recreational and social needs of the neighbourhoods they serve. Each community school also has a coordinator who works on many of the special offerings and programs within the community school. The City cost shares the operating costs of community schools with the Burnaby School District. It also has representation on the District Community School Advisory and Coordination Committee and the Community School Management Committee.
Public Libraries	Facilities	In 1954 the Burnaby Public Library was established through a municipal bylaw. The purpose of the City's libraries is to serve the Burnaby community by providing optimum access to library materials and services. There are four libraries in Burnaby (Metrotown, McGill, Cameron, Kingsway) with a collection of over 567,000 items and over 3.5 million items borrowed each year. A comprehensive study was prepared in 2007 to gather information to better understand community needs and guide the future direction of the Burnaby Public Library System. The Public Library Board has one Council representative and eight citizen members appointed by Council.
Community Program Coordinators	People	Community program coordinators are based in Parks and Recreation and are focused on liaising with Community Schools. They work with the Community School Coordinators and the community in the development of recreation programs.
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		
District Community School Advisory and Coordinating Committee	People	A Community School Advisory and Coordinating Committee was struck when community schools were introduced. A joint resolution between the City and Board of Education was signed to this affect in 1977. The Committee is comprised of parents, school trustees, parks commissioners, councillors, and City staff. It advises on community schools and provides a communication platform among stakeholders.
<b>HOUSING</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		

Permit Fees Deferral Policy	Policy	This policy was adopted in 2009 and permits the deferral of permit fees for non-market housing developments.
Housing Fund	Program	This fund was developed in 2008 and provides financial assistance for non-market housing projects and is supported through the Community Benefit Bonus Policy. To date, three non-market housing projects have received financial assistance from the Fund.
Housing Research and Policy Review	Policy	The City undertakes ongoing research into housing issues and policy. Two recent examples were reports prepared in March 2007 and May 2008 which review current needs, housing trends, status of senior government programs and funding, and possible City initiatives to facilitate affordable housing in the community.
Flex Suites Policy	Policy	The Zoning Bylaw permits secondary suites in multiple family dwelling units in the P11 zone at SFU UniverCity. It was adopted in 2002. There are currently two buildings at SFU with flex suites.
Secondary In-law and Caregiver Suites Policy	Policy	The Zoning Bylaw permits secondary suites in single family dwellings for family members or caregivers of the homeowner. It was adopted in 2001.
Community Benefit Bonus Policy	Policy	The Zoning Bylaw permits increased density on development sites in the Town Centre areas in exchange for the provision of amenities and housing including the development of non-market and affordable or special needs housing. The Community Benefit Bonus Policy adopted in 1997, has resulted in the development of 19 units of housing in three projects and the establishment of the Housing Fund.
Group Home Policy	Policy	Burnaby adopted the City Group Home Policy in 1993 to ensure that group homes are developed in a planned, coordinated manner with adequate support systems. The policy was a collaborative effort, jointly developed by staff from the City, Provincial ministries, British Columbia Housing, the Burnaby School District and other relevant parties. The policy notes that the City supports the rights of all individuals to live in community-based settings, in the least restrictive environments feasible and appropriate, while seeking to ensure that the development of group homes occurs in a planned, balanced manner.
Fast-Track Approvals Policy	Policy	The Fast-Track Approvals Policy adopted in 1991 ensures that priority is given to processing applications for non-market housing during the development application review process.

Reduced Parking Standards	Policy	The Zoning Bylaw includes reduced parking requirements for non-profit, seniors, and supportive housing. It was adopted in 1990.
Rental Conversion Control Policy	Policy	The Rental Conversion Policy adopted in 1973 restricts the conversion of existing market rental buildings to strata title buildings thus protecting the existing rental housing stock in the community.
Leasing of City Land for Non-Market Housing	Policy	Over time the City has leased seven properties to non-profit housing societies. A total of 289 units have been accommodated through these lease initiatives since 1968.
Advocacy for Non-Market, Affordable Housing, and Support	People	The City advocates for non-market housing provision, affordable housing initiatives, support of the disadvantaged, and for enabling legislation to permit zoning specifically for rental housing. Council has continually called for a National and Provincial Housing Strategy based on a comprehensive plan to address housing and homelessness issues over the long term.
Renting City Houses for Safe Houses and Group Homes	Policy	Burnaby rents City owned houses to non-profit societies for group homes and other group living arrangements.
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		
Purchase of Market Housing	Policy	To facilitate retention of affordable housing in Burnaby, the City purchased a market rental building in 1990-1991 for conversion to non-market and leased it back to Garden Square Housing Co-operative.
Inclusionary Zoning on Large Public Properties	Policy	This policy was primarily implemented in the 1980's and 1990's when there was more senior government funding for non-market housing. The policy requires that large publicly owned development sites include 20% non-market housing. The policy was implemented on the Oaklands, George Derby, Cariboo Heights, and the former Burnaby South Secondary School sites.
Administration of Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP)	Program	The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is a federal government program that provides financial assistance to low income and disabled homeowners whose homes are in need of repair. The City began administering the program for Burnaby in 1978, and in 1993 expanded its service delivery areas to cover an additional five municipalities until 2005. The program continues to operate; however, homeowners now apply directly to the Federal government for funds.
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		

Burnaby Task Force on Homelessness (BTFH)	People	The BTFH was formed in 2005 and is comprised of representatives from government agencies, the health authority, community organizations, faith communities and concerned citizens who have come together to identify and address issues of homelessness in Burnaby.
Greater Vancouver Regional Steering Committee on Homelessness (RSCH)	People	The RSCH formed in 2000 to bring together a range of people and organisations working to address homelessness in Greater Vancouver communities. The RSCH now includes over 40 members representing service providers, community-based organizations and all levels of government. The committee developed and oversees the implementation of the Regional Homelessness Plan for Greater Vancouver.
Metro Vancouver TAC Housing Subcommittee	People	This permanent subcommittee was formed in 2000 after meeting irregularly since 1996. It is composed of municipal planners in the region who meet to discuss emerging housing issues and policy initiatives. The City has a staff representative on the Committee.
<b>ARTS AND CULTURE</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		
Art Education Collection Policy	Policy	The purpose of the Art Education Collection Policy, adopted in 2008, is to provide a framework for the acquisition, care, handling and usage of artworks within educational settings. This includes programs designed by the education programmer, traveling exhibits and programs to schools and other institutions, and lending to educational and other cultural institutions.
Art in Public Places	Policy	The City adopted an Art in Public Places policy in 2005 to determine appropriate locations, acquisitions and promotions for public art. Public art is located throughout the city. Some public art is facilitated through the rezoning process.
Burnaby Museum Policy	Policy	The Burnaby Museum Policy adopted in 2003 was created through extensive research and community consultation. The policy outlines key strategies including administrative efficiency, marketing and business planning, a developmental direction, attracting new resources and partnerships, building on the successful "village" concept, and establishing a procedures document.

Community Heritage Register	Policy	Burnaby's Community Heritage Register (BCHR) adopted in 2003 is an official list of heritage properties adopted by City Council for planning purposes. The BCHR is comprised of two categories of heritage sites – protected and inventory. The protected properties listed in this publication represent those that have been legally protected under a Heritage Designation Bylaw or another legal agreement that prevents their alteration without the permission of City Council. The inventory properties do not have legal protection but have been recognized by Council to have heritage values for the community .
Burnaby Blues and Roots Festival	Program	The City is a co-sponsor for the annual Burnaby Blues and Roots Festival which takes place at Deer Lake Park. The festival began in 2000 and features over seven hours of music on two stages with performances by Canadian and international musicians.
Permanent Art Collection Policy	Policy	The Permanent Art Collection Policy, adopted in 1999, guides the public art collection as a cultural site and center for research, not only in terms of individual objects or grouping of objects, but also as a record of the dominant values and regional aspirations of a society at a particular point in history.
Burnaby Art Gallery	Facility	The Burnaby Art Gallery began in 1967 as an association collecting and presenting contemporary art. The City of Burnaby assumed management of the gallery, its collection, staff and governance in 1998. The Gallery, located in Ceperly House at Deer Lake Park, is dedicated to presenting contemporary and historical art exhibits and events by local, regional, national and international artists. The Gallery facilitates the development of emerging artists and provides educational programming. It is also responsible for acquisition and care of the City of Burnaby Permanent Art Collection.
Shadbolt Centre	Facility	This multi-purpose arts facility opened in 1995 and offers a year-round schedule of art classes, performances, festivals, exhibitions, and special events. The Centre also acts as a community resource, supporting artists with a 285 seat theatre, a 150 seat black box theatre, six dance studios, music rehearsal rooms, meeting rooms, pottery studios, gas, electric, raku, sawdust, and wood-soda kilns, an art store, a scene shop, and cafe.
Heritage Interpretation Plaques and Signs	Program	This program installs interpretation plaques and signs for heritage buildings and historic sites including the Trans-Canada Trail, the Hastings Heights neighbourhood, the 1891 Central Park interurban tramline (now SkyTrain), and Deer Lake Park.
Arts Policy	Policy	This is the first policy developed to address the development and integration of arts in the community in Burnaby.

Burnaby Village Museum	Facility	The Burnaby Village Museum is a ten-acre heritage site located adjacent to Deer Lake. It is an authentic turn of the century town which features a restored 1912 carousel. The site was originally created as a B.C. Centennial Project in 1971. The official sod turning for was April 11, 1971 by the then Governor General of Canada Roland Mitchener. The Village was initially managed by the Century Park Museum Association, a volunteer society of Burnaby citizens. Over the years many heritage buildings which could not be maintained in their original locations have been moved to the museum. Today half of the buildings in the village are heritage structures and the remainder are reproductions. In 1990 the City of Burnaby assumed direct management of the Village, and the museum became part of the Parks, Recreation and Culture Department.
Community Heritage Commission (previously Heritage Advisory Committee)	People	The Community Heritage Commission is legislated under the Local Government Act and advises Council on matters concerning the identification, management, and preservation/restoration of buildings and sites with historical significance in Burnaby. The Commission was formed in 1988 and produces an annual report.
Heritage Planning Program	Program	Burnaby's Official Community Plan has as one of its goals: "To Provide opportunities for increased awareness and the conservation of the City's unique natural, cultural, archaeological and built heritage." To advance Burnaby's heritage objectives, the City developed a Heritage Planning Program in 1988 to administer the City's stewardship of its civic-owned heritage sites; initiate education and awareness projects; and provide opportunities to protect privately-owned heritage resources.
Arts and Culture Programs	Program	The City provides a comprehensive arts and culture program through various venues. Examples of offerings include painting, theatre and sculpture classes.
Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission	Policy	The Commission is an advisory and decision making body which ensures that all citizens of Burnaby are provided with opportunities for personal growth through leisure time activities. Members are appointed by City Council.
Community Arts Coordinator	People	Community Arts Coordinators facilitate art projects with local community members and partner organizations and groups.
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		

Business Property Crime Reduction Initiative	Program/People	The intent of the Business Property Crime Reduction Initiative is to combat business property crime in Burnaby by: 1) raising awareness among business owners/operators of steps they can take to better protect their properties from criminal activities, 2) improving communication and information-sharing between business owners/operators and the RCMP, and 3) ensuring that the design and maintenance of public and private property in areas around repeatedly victimized businesses improve opportunities for natural surveillance and defensibility, and discourage opportunities for crime. It was implemented in 2008.
Mayor's Task Force on Graffiti, Strategy	People/Policy/ Program	The report of the Mayor's Task Force on Graffiti was initiated in 2007 and provides information on the graffiti problem in Burnaby and presents a strategy founded on the vision of a graffiti-free Burnaby. The anti-graffiti strategy is based on four inter-related and intersecting elements - graffiti eradication, public education on graffiti, graffiti prevention, and identification and deterrence of graffiti vandals. The goals of the proposed strategy are: 1) to engage the entire community as partners in combating graffiti, 2) to demonstrate City leadership in the fight against graffiti, and 3) to eliminate graffiti in Burnaby.
Graffiti Bylaw	Policy	A Graffiti Bylaw became effective in 2007. The bylaw states: <i>Property owners/occupants must remove hate and profane graffiti from their property within forty-eight hours and other types of graffiti within fourteen days of notification by the City. Failure to comply may result in the City removing the graffiti at the property owner's expense. Any graffiti removal expenses not repaid to the City by year end will be added to the property tax in the year in which charges were incurred.</i>
Community Policing Award	Policy	Established in December 2007, the award is intended to recognize individuals with a connection to Burnaby who have carried out an act of bravery or courage related to crime prevention or community policing.
Emergency Social Services (ESS)	Program	Emergency social services are those services provided on a short term basis (generally up to 72 hours) to preserve the emotional and physical well being of evacuees and response workers in an emergency. The ESS program is coordinated by the City's ESS Director and was the result of a comprehensive review of Emergency Planning in 1998.

Gaming	Policy	<p>Council passed a resolution in 1997 stipulating that Burnaby agreed to host a maximum of two charitable casinos and one charitable bingo hall, and that destination casinos and destination bingo halls would not be approved (at this time, there is one charitable casino and one charitable bingo hall in Burnaby). To control the proliferation of slot machines, Burnaby's Zoning Bylaw was amended in 1998 to differentiate between gaming establishments with slot machines and those without. The Zoning bylaw was amended again in 2004 to permit electronic personal play bingo. Gaming Facility Locational Guidelines help identify those areas of the City which are deemed most suitable for limited gaming opportunities, and which minimize community impact and conflict with other land uses. The Province shares gaming revenue with local governments which have gaming establishments within their boundaries. As per a 2005 policy decision by Council, Burnaby's Gaming Reserve Funds can be used for dedicated capital works that serve to protect or improve Burnaby's environment, heritage, public safety, or arts and culture.</p>
Citizen's Crime Watch	Program	<p>Burnaby Citizen's Crime Watch is an organization of citizens who made a decision to get directly involved in crime prevention and community policing in our city. The purpose of the program is to have additional "eyes and ears" on the streets to assist police in the prevention of crime and in the detection and reporting of crimes in progress. Crime Watch teams patrol designated areas of Burnaby and report observed crimes to the RCMP. The program is coordinated by the RCMP and was initiated in 1996.</p>
Community Policing Model	Policy/Facilities	<p>Burnaby adopted a Community Policing Model in 1995 as a national pilot project. The adoption of the model was meant to facilitate six outcomes: 1) active involvement of citizens in the policing of their neighbourhoods, 2) community serving as a source of operational information, crime control knowledge, and strategic operations for police, 3) more direct police accountability to the community, 4) an increased proactive and prevention role for police, 5) an organizational restructuring of the police service to promote broad consultation on strategic and policing issues, and 6) a focus on solving underlying problems along with the need to respond to individual incidents.</p>

Public Safety Forums	Program	Since 1995 the City has held public safety forums in each of Burnaby's four community policing districts. The City and the RCMP now sponsor two annual public safety forums, one in North Burnaby and one in South Burnaby. The purpose of the forums has been to provide an opportunity for residents, property and business owners to inform Council and the RCMP of concerns relating to public safety.
Regulation of Pool Halls/Amusement Arcades	Policy	In 1995 a set of locational guidelines were developed to ensure compatibility of pool halls and amusement arcades with existing and planned adjacent land uses.
Community Policing Committee (CPC)	People	The Community Policing Committee was formed in 1994 and serves in an advisory capacity to Council on issues related to Community Policing. The purpose of the Committee is threefold: 1) to advise City Council on directions and strategies for Community Policing and crime prevention initiatives, 2) to serve as a liaison among City Council, the RCMP, and the district community consultative committees, and 3) to serve as a link between the above three groups and the broader community, including service providing agencies, the business sector, community organizations, and individual citizens.
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Strategy and Review	Policy	CPTED involves the alteration or initial careful design of the physical environment to reduce opportunities for crime and nuisance activity, and to increase feelings of safety, where appropriate. In 1988 a strategy was adopted that was later reviewed in 1997. Through the City's CPTED Review process, all plans related to commercial, industrial, institutional, and multiple-family housing applications; plans for new City facilities; plans for liquor establishments; and community plans are reviewed by City staff and CPTED-trained RCMP officers.
Block Watch Program	Program	Block Watch was implemented in 1988. It is a crime prevention program that draws on members of the community for help in preventing and reducing neighbourhood crime. It is a "neighbour helping neighbour" initiative that teaches citizens to secure their property, to be aware of their surroundings, and to report any suspicious activity to police. The Burnaby program is coordinated by the RCMP. There are presently 950 Burnaby Block Watch groups with over 10,000 volunteers.

Emergency Program	Program	The Burnaby Emergency Program was initiated in 1981 and coordinates systems and processes for mitigating, preparing, responding and recovering from emergencies and disasters. The program is led by the Emergency Program Coordinator with assistance from the Emergency Management Committee.
Animal Control	Program	The City contracts with the B.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to provide animal control services including the Burnaby Animal Shelter; investigation of animal abuse; barking dogs and dog bites; rescue of stray animals; and adoption of animals. The program was initiated in 1969-1970.
Traffic Calming Initiatives (implemented through Traffic Safety Committee)	Policy	The City Engineering Department undertakes traffic calming initiatives (e.g. roundabout construction, curb flares, parking regulations) throughout Burnaby with the objective of creating safer public spaces for pedestrians and vehicles. The Traffic Safety Committee was appointed in 1959 to deal with matters concerning traffic safety.
Pedestrian Safety	Policy	The City Engineering Department undertakes initiatives regarding pedestrian safety including crosswalk and pedestrian signal installation throughout Burnaby.
Fire Halls	Facilities	The Fire Department operates seven fire halls in order to deliver the three mandates of the Fire Department: 1) Emergency Response, 2) Fire Prevention and 3) Public Education.
Bylaw Enforcement Department	Program	The City's Bylaw Enforcement Department provides services relating to property use, unsightly premises, business regulation, unlicensed businesses, and graffiti.
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		
Community Policing Model Review	Policy	The purpose of the review of Burnaby's Community Policing Model in 2008 was to determine whether policing and crime prevention initiatives, undertaken under the auspices of the model, have helped to make Burnaby a safer community over the past thirteen years. The review assessed the degree to which the model reflects the principles and objectives originally established for it, and highlighted components of the model which should be maintained and/or expanded upon, and components which require improvement or revision.
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		

Burnaby Crime Prevention Society	People	The Burnaby Crime Prevention Society was established as a non-profit society in 2001 to: 1) promote and foster a safe community through the development and enhancement of crime prevention/reduction programs, 2) promote the advancement of education in the area of crime prevention/reduction, and 3) improve crime prevention/reduction capabilities and effectiveness through inter-agency co-operation.
<b>HEALTH</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		
BikeWays Program	Program	The City plans and funds construction of on and off road bike routes throughout Burnaby and adopted a strategy in 1999. BikeWays are an intermediate level cycling facility between an Urban Trail (an off-street pedestrian and cycling path which serves the recreational cyclist) and a Cycle Road (which provides an additional width in the curb lane of major roads for the more experienced cyclist). BikeWays are on-street bike routes using primarily local streets.
Employee Wellness	Program	The City has a staff committee which plans programs and activities aimed at Burnaby employee wellness. BeActive passes and employee fitness programs are offered at a reduced rate for staff. Employee wellness was implemented in 1995.
Occupational Health + Safety Policy	Policy	The Occupational Health and Safety policy was adopted in 1993. It is an employee health and safety policy that promotes and sustains a healthy, safe work environment.
Healthy Community Policy	Policy	The Healthy Community Policy adopted in 1991 ensures that City bylaws, policies, programs and services appropriately consider gender equity concerns and the needs of children, youth, seniors, persons with disabilities, persons of diverse ethnic or cultural backgrounds, persons who are functionally illiterate, persons of low socioeconomic status and others whose voices are often not heard. A Healthy Community Committee worked to raise staff awareness of the Policy and to assist staff with its application.
Urban Trails	Program	The City plans and funds the construction of urban trails throughout Burnaby to promote active and healthy living, recreational opportunities, alternative transportation modes and increased social opportunities for residents of all ages and abilities. A strategy was adopted in 1990.
Advocacy	People	The City has produced several reports to Council regarding health issues over the years. Council has advocated for changes on behalf of the community.
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		

Adult Health Fair	Program	Between 2008 and 2009 there was a partnership between the City of Burnaby and Fraser Health where community agencies (including a doctor and a nurse) who specialize in health and wellness were available to answer questions from the public. The fair was targeted towards new immigrants and refugees.
Burnaby Hospital Services Committee	Policy	In 2002, Burnaby Council appointed a 'blue ribbon' committee to assist Council in opposing reduction in services at Burnaby Hospital that were being proposed at the time. The committee was disbanded when the Fraser Health Authority and the Ministry of Health rescinded plans to make cuts at the Hospital.
Healthy Community Initiative	Program	Burnaby became involved with the Healthy Community movement in 1989 through a Council resolution. The Healthy Community Initiative was a citizen-based committee established in 1993 to oversee the community phase of Burnaby's Healthy Community Project, "Burnaby....Well into the Future". The community phase, which lasted from 1993 until 1997, focused on encouraging Burnaby citizens, both corporate and individual, to become actively involved in building a healthier Burnaby.
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		
Food First	People	The Food First Committee is a coalition of community service organizations and community volunteers established in 1997 and dedicated to actively addressing issues of food security and hunger in Burnaby. Food-related programs supported by its efforts include school breakfasts, homework and snack programs, family cooking programs, and community kitchens. The City has supported the planning table since 2008.
Empty Bowls	Program/People	Empty Bowls is a bi-annual fundraiser that has been organized through Food First since 2001. The money raised through this event is re-distributed through small grants to food projects in Burnaby. Staff have supported this event by sitting on the grant selection committee.
Burnaby Healthy Heart	Program	The Burnaby Healthy Heart program was established through a partnership between Parks and Recreation, Fraser Health, and Burnaby Heartbeat Society in 1996. The program is focused on prevention and rehabilitation of cardiac illness for people of all ages.
Healthy Kids Preschool Fair	Program	Community agencies specializing in preschool services have organized annual educational events since 1995 for parents at Eastburn, Cameron and Bonsor community centres.

Community Gardens	Program	The City licenses land at nominal value for two community gardens in Burnaby. The community allotment garden in Big Bend is larger in scale and was licensed to a garden association in 1982, following a successful provincial program in the seventies. It is available to both Burnaby and regional residents. The Burnaby Heights community garden was formed in 1995 and was first operated by the Burnaby Heights Neighbourhood Association in 1996. In 1999, a community garden society was formed to operate the garden.
Senior Recreation programs	People/Facilities	The Senior Recreation Centres run a series of programs in partnership with other organizations. They include: Arthritis Support Group, Stroke Recovery Group, Y-Care Heart Programs, Healthy, Wealthy and Wise - Wellness Programs, Citizen Support Group, Parkinson's Support Group, Diabetic Support Group, Living a Healthy Life with a Chronic Condition, and Burnaby Partners in Seniors Wellness.
<b>COMMUNITY WELL-BEING</b>		
<b>Current + Ongoing</b>		
Community Asset Mapping	Programs/Facilities	Burnaby's Community Asset Mapping (CAM) System (available through the City's website) was launched in 2005. The GIS map provides information about community services with population characteristics. The interactive format allows the user to choose information categories based on individual needs or interests. By overlaying different categories, users can see neighbourhoods with strong assets or resources as well as those facing gaps or deficits.
Alan Emmott Centre	Facility	The Burnaby School Board directed architect Joseph Bowman to design this building for use as a technical training school, gymnasium and assembly hall for the proposed Burnaby High School in 1913. In 1922, this building was finally converted into a manual training building as part of the new Burnaby South High School. The building is an excellent example of the Craftsman style and reflects the architecture of wooden schools built in Burnaby during the 1908-1914 period, of which only it and the former Schou Street School remain. The school was retained after the demolition of the other Burnaby South High School buildings and was designated by Council in 1992 as a heritage structure and restored for community use in 2002. It is currently the home of the Community Centred College for the Retired and is leased out for private events.

Citizen's Plaza	Program	The Citizens' Plaza is a unique paving project initiated in 2001 to recognize the Millennium while also raising funds to benefit registered charities and non-profit organizations located in Burnaby. Through the project, the courtyard at Burnaby City Hall was recently renovated as a place of special community interest featuring 2,001 commemorative pavers with personalized inscriptions that function as community collage or quilt.
Community Benefit Bonus Policy	Policy	The Community Benefit Bonus policy adopted in 1997 provides a framework through which developers can achieve extra development density in return for providing a community benefit which meets the social, cultural, recreational, or environmental needs of people living and working in Burnaby. Benefits are defined as actual community amenities, such as child care centres, environmental enhancements and public facilities, or affordable or special needs housing units. There is also a contribution-in-lieu option that was adopted in 2006, which can be used to accumulate funds for later use in cases in which an on-site amenity is considered neither desirable nor feasible.
Local Hero Awards	Program	The Local Hero Award Program was developed in 1997 and updated in 2010. The program recognizes outstanding volunteers who have made a noteworthy contribution to the Burnaby community. The program strives to recognize diverse volunteers in Burnaby who have made significant contributions over an extended period of time.
Non-Profit Office Space	Facilities	The City of Burnaby secures non-profit office space through the Community Benefit Bonus Policy and the rezoning process for major developments. These spaces (offices, meeting rooms, programming space) are leased or otherwise allocated to non-profit groups that serve the community. Examples include two non-profit spaces in Metrotown, leased to Burnaby Family Life Institute since 1997 and the Burnaby Multicultural Society.
Community Resource Centres	Facilities/Policies	The City of Burnaby owns two buildings that serve as as community resource centres (Edmonds opened in 1990 and Holdom opened in 2008). The resource centres are leased to non-profit groups which provide services and programs that are primarily intended for Burnaby residents. Through a lease grant program agencies are eligible for significant reductions in rent. The City also leased Burnaby Heights School as a resource centre between 1990 and 2009.

Community Grants Program	Policy/Programs	The Executive Committee of Council has made recommendations to Council for the allocation of the community grants budget since 1990. The grants are available to non-profit community agencies. They are also used to help cultural, athletic, and volunteer assistance groups that provide a service or promote activities that are beneficial to Burnaby. This was previously carried out by the Grants Committee beginning in 1959.
Social Issues Committee (SIC)	People	The SIC is a standing committee of Council comprised of three Council members, one school trustee, and eight citizen appointees. Appointed 2003 January 13 to replace the Community Issues and Social Planning Committee (formed in 1990), SIC advises on a variety of social issues including leasing space at Burnaby's Community Resource Centres, and the needs of seniors, youth, families, ethnic groups and persons with disabilities.
Official Community Plan - Social Planning	Policy	The OCP provides directions to guide the development and meet anticipated needs of Burnaby over the next decade and beyond. Burnaby's first OCP was developed in 1987 and included a social framework. In 1994 the Provincial Government strengthened the legislative framework for social planning in BC municipalities, adding the following two sections to the Local Government Act in 1994: 1) Section 530: <i>A Council may provide for social planning to be undertaken, including research, analysis, and coordination relating to social needs, social well-being and social development in the municipality</i> ; and 2) Section 878 (1)(a): <i>A community plan may include . . . policies of the local government relating to social needs, social well-being and social development.</i> Burnaby's OCP was updated in 1998 and section 11.0 specifically addresses social planning issues, with the stated goal: <i>To facilitate the development and ongoing sustainability of a community which enhances the physical, social, psychological and cultural well-being of Burnaby residents.</i>
Exemption from Taxation	Policy	In 1986 Council adopted a set of guidelines to assess applications for permissive exemption from property taxation. Guidelines are used to identify services and organizations which are the most complementary extensions of municipal services, and for which the burden resulting from the exemption is a justifiable expense to the taxpayers of Burnaby (e.g. churches, non-profit, community service agencies, child care centres). Some non-profit operators such as seniors' housing, community care facilities, licenced group homes, and assisted family housing are not eligible.

Kushiro Cup Citizen of the Year	Program	Since 1982, Burnaby Council recognizes one Burnaby resident annually for outstanding life long achievement in volunteering and community activity.
Info Burnaby	People	Info Burnaby is the City's official quarterly newsletter that is distributed to over 88,000 households and businesses. The purpose of the newsletter is to keep residents and businesses informed of local government initiatives and facilities. Through its articles and events calendar, the newsletter seeks to educate the public on a variety of civic issues, provide information on new or changed programs, and invite comments from the community. Info Burnaby was initiated in 1974.
UBCM Resolutions	Policy	The City has put forward resolutions on various social issues (e.g. housing, video game violence, services for at-risk youth and youth friendly court initiatives) to the annual conferences of the Union of BC Municipalities. Housing resolutions have included zoning for rental housing, Development Cost Charges for replacement housing, and increased senior government housing funding.
Support for Community Festivals and Events	Program/Facilities	The City provides support and either sponsors or co-sponsors many community festivals and events (e.g. Hats Off Day in the Heights, Santa Claus Parade in Edmonds, Burnaby Blues and Roots Festival).
<b>Previous + Completed</b>		
Burnaby Public Library "Reflections - 50 Years of Memories"	Program	This is a collection of anecdotes of Burnaby library patrons regarding their memories of the library. The document was prepared in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the library in 2006.
Core Services Review	People	The City conducted an assessment of the Provincial Core Services Initiative and the impacts for Burnaby in 2002.
<b>External Initiatives Supported by City</b>		
Farmers Market	Facilities	Since 2008 the City has provided a site for the Farmers Market at the City Hall parking lot from June to September. The Burnaby Farmers Market showcases locally grown conventional and organic produce, jam, jelly, vinegar, salsa, sauces, baking, honey, eggs, beef, soap, and the work of local artisans. The market features live music every week, a book swap, and a children's play area.

Burnaby Poverty Review Initiative + Vibrant Burnaby	People	In September 2000, the Burnaby Inter-agency Committee set out to examine the poverty situation in Burnaby. In the first phase the Burnaby Inter-agency Committee hosted meetings and a community forum. Following the forum a sub-committee was formed which eventually became Vibrant Burnaby. The Vibrant Burnaby committee consists of agency staff and volunteers who are committed to exploring community economic development options to fight and reduce poverty in the community. The committee hosted a forum in 2006 and subsequently produced a profile based on the forum, outlining the poverty situation in Burnaby.
Metrotown Inter-Agency Council	People	The Metrotown Inter-Agency was formed in 1997 as an inter-agency body, and is comprised of public and non-profit service agencies in the Metrotown area. This group meets once a month to share information and collaborate on social issues of mutual concern.
Norburn Inter-Agency Council	People	The Norburn Inter-Agency was formed in 1990 and is an inter-agency body comprised of public and non-profit service agencies in north Burnaby. This group meets once a month to share information and collaborate on social issues of mutual concern.
Eastburn Inter-Agency Council	People	The Eastburn Inter-agency was formed in 1980 and is an inter-agency body comprised of public and non-profit service agencies in east Burnaby. This group meets once a month to share information and collaborate on social issues of mutual concern.
Burnaby Inter-Agency Council (BIC)	People	The BIC is an inter-agency body comprised of public and non-profit service agencies in Burnaby. This group meets once a month to share information and collaborate on social issues of mutual concern.