

“What’s Changed?” Document

Summary of Proposed Amendments to the shíshálh swiya Dock Management Plan

Best Management Practice Outline	Current Dock Management Plan (March 2021)	Proposed Amendments to Dock Management Plan (November 2023)	
<i>Moorage Type</i>	<i>Private and Commercial</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
<i>Maximum width of access ramp and walkways</i>	1.2m	1.8m	1.8m
<i>Maximum float width</i>	1.5m	None	3.0m wide for main floats, 1.5m wide for float fingers
<i>Maximum float area</i>	No prior maximum float area.	30m ²	40m ² per vessel up to 40 feet length overall
<i>Maximum total length of dock</i>	No prior maximum	50m	60m
<i>Annual moorage inspections</i>	No prior annual inspection requirements.	Annual inspection required to be completed annually by authorization holder and documents submitted to BC upon request and upon application for replacement.	Annual inspection reports to be submitted with annual Statutory Declaration.
<i>Outdoor lighting</i>	No prior requirement for outdoor lighting	Outdoor lighting should be minimized and should be on a timer/motion detector.	Outdoor lighting should be minimized and should be on a timer/motion detector.
<i>Boathouses</i>	Undefined best management practices	Boathouses within Private Moorage Tenures are not in alignment with Provincial and shíshálh policy. The Plan has been updated to align with policy.	Required to meet Best Management Practices for Commercial Moorage. *Clarification in relation to the light penetration Best Management Practice: application for boathouses must demonstrate alignment with the goals and intent of the Dock Management Plan

What Best Management Practices have not changed in the proposed amendments and apply to all moorage types?

	Best Management Practice
✓	All improvements should be a minimum of 5.0 meters from the side property line (6.0 meters if adjacent to a dedicated public beach access or park) and at least 10 meters from any existing dock or structures,
✓	Docks, inclusive of all components, must allow for minimum of 43% open space allowing for light penetration to the water surface under the structure.
✓	Docks should be aligned in a north-south direction, perpendicular to the shoreline, to the maximum extent that is practicable
✓	Concrete, steel, treated (except creosote) or recycled timber are acceptable piling materials, although steel is preferred.
✓	Access to the Foreshore for construction purposes should be from the adjacent upland property wherever possible
✓	Works along the Foreshore should be conducted when the site is not wetted by the tide.
✓	The upland design of the Dock, including anchor points, should avoid disturbing riparian vegetation adjacent to the Project Footprint
✓	Pile driving is the preferred method of pile installation.
✓	The use of Styrofoam to keep docks afloat is prohibited for new construction and repairs unless the foam is encapsulated.
✓	Docks must be constructed in accordance with requirements under the <i>Navigation Protection Act, Fisheries Act and Riparian Areas Protection Act</i> as may be amended or replaced from time to time.
✓	Proponents are encouraged to develop dock facilities to facilitate multi-owner/use to reduce footprint on marine habitats.
✓	Significant habitat should be avoided within the Dock Footprint.
✓	Design of a Dock or Boathouse should not include components that block the free movement of water along the shoreline
✓	The bottom of all floats must be a minimum of 1.5 metres above the seabed during the lowest tide.
✓	Access ramps, walkways or piers should be a minimum of 1.0 metre above the highest high-water mark of the tide.