

# General Regulation, BC Reg 183/59

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## Enabled Regulations

[Local Services Act](#), RSBC 1996, c 276 [4 Regulations](#)

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B.C. Reg. 183/59

O.C. 1171/59

## Local Services Act

### General Regulation

**Note:** Check the Cumulative Regulation Bulletin 2012 and 2013 for any non-consolidated amendments to this regulation that may be in effect.

[includes amendments up to B.C. Reg. 4/2010, January 14, 2010]

Whereas it is considered desirable and expedient that community planning be available throughout the Province of British Columbia to ensure orderly development;

And whereas, pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Services Act*, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the minister, establish any area of the Province not incorporated as a city, town, village or district municipality as a local area for the preparation of community plans by the application of Divisions (1) and (6) of Part XXI of the *Municipal Act*<sup>1</sup> and the regulation of land use, zoning, subdivision control and the construction of buildings or structures of any kind by the application of Divisions (2), (3), (4) and (5) of Part XXI of the *Municipal Act*<sup>1</sup>;

And whereas pursuant to the provisions of the *Town Planning Act*<sup>2</sup>, certain areas of the Province were established as regulated areas for the purpose of community planning;

And whereas under the provisions of the *Local Services Act*, certain areas of the Province were established as local areas for the purpose of community planning;

And whereas the said regulated areas and local areas should be included within the local area established by this order;

**1** Pursuant to sections 2 (a) and (k) and 3 of the *Local Services Act*, all those lands lying within the territorial limits of the Province of British Columbia, save and except those portions thereof which lie within the corporate limits of a city, town, village or district municipality are established as a local area under the name of "Provincial Community Planning Local Area" for the following purposes:

- (a) the preparation of community plans by the application of Divisions (1) and (6) of Part XXI of the *Municipal Act*<sup>1</sup>;
- (b) the regulation of land use, zoning, subdivision control and construction of buildings or structures of any kind by the application of Divisions (2), (3), (4) and (5) of Part XXI of the *Municipal Act*<sup>1</sup>.

**2** The minister may designate any area of the said Provincial Community Planning Local Area as a community planning area wherein regulations for community planning may be imposed and may extend, alter or dissolve such community planning areas and may merge two or more such community planning areas.

[am. B.C. Reg. 4/2010, s. 2.]

**3** The regulations authorized to be imposed by the said minister in any such community planning area shall be deemed to be those authorized under Divisions (1) to (6), inclusive, of Part XXI of the *Municipal Act*<sup>1</sup>, and the minister may make specific regulations for each community planning area.

**4–5** Spent.

6 The Zoning Board of Appeal of each of the said regulated areas or **local** areas is hereby dissolved and reconstituted the Zoning Board of Appeal of the corresponding community planning area established under this order, and the members of the said Zoning Board of Appeal shall continue in office until the expiry of the term of their respective appointments.

7 The Zoning Boards of Appeal of the said re-established community planning areas shall have the duties and powers of Zoning Boards of Appeal constituted pursuant to the provisions of Division (3) of Part XXI of the *Municipal Act*<sup>3</sup>.

1. References are to Divisions (1) to (6) of Part XXI of S.B.C. 1957, c. 42.

2. Reference is to *Town Planning Act*, R.S.B.C. 1948, c.339

3. Reference is to Division (3) of Part XXI of S.B.C. 1957, c. 42.

[Provisions of the *Local Services Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 276, relevant to the enactment of this regulation: [sections 2 and 3](#)]

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# **THE IMPACT OF RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLERS ON PUBLIC FIRE PROTECTION**

Len Garis, Assistant Fire Chief  
City of Surrey Fire Services

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 THE NEED FOR CHANGE**

The fire service is said to be essential to society, providing protection for life and property. Yet unlike recreational, cultural, and transportation services, the fire service can be cut only at great risk of death and property loss. It is so essential to maintaining quality of life that other public services and amenities can hardly be enjoyed without it. Thus, the necessity of the fire service translates into public support for expanding fire services to control fire incidence. The public has consistently supported rapid increases in the cost of overall fire services, which were manifested in salaries, benefits, and expensive, sophisticated facilities and equipment.

### **1.2 CHANGING PUBLIC OPINION**

Today's taxpayers, however, are not as quick to accept higher costs for any public service, including fire services. Citizens who are now confronted with rising costs and consequent tax increases are expressing concern and resentment over the cost of public safety services.

Intensified public expectation regarding the cost of fire protection will be manifested in one of three ways: radically altering public fire services in a manner that reduces costs, shifting the reliance on the public sector to deliver safety services, and/or accepting to pay more money and hiring more personnel at the expense of other public services.

### **1.3 RETHINKING TRADITIONAL METHODS**

The taxpayers are not the only ones questioning the status quo. Some fire service administrators believe the traditional, conventional methods of delivering public safety services are long overdue for examination as to their cost effectiveness and efficiency. They believe the present systems may be obsolete, even counter productive.

For example, a public administrator recently compared the fire service to the internal combustion engine. After all these years and much "tinkering," the engine is substantially less efficient than when it propelled the first Model T [1].

The fire service has had more than its share of "tinkering," allegedly in the interest of improved public safety that resulted only in increased costs. As one person put it: "It's a difficult system to dismantle and restructure. It is, to say the least, monolithic and tradition bound."

## **2.0 ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS**

### **2.1 SPRINKLERS ADDRESS PROBLEMS OF A GROWING POPULATION**

This section explains how sprinklers address three fire-protection problems that accompany a growing population: increased fire load, increased response times, and increased demand on personnel.

