

Economic Profile 2014

Coquitlam | Port Coquitlam | Port Moody

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Much of the statistical information in the Economic Profile is obtained from Statistics Canada 2011 Census and Statistics Canada 2011 National Household Survey. We work very hard to verify all the published statistics but absolute accuracy cannot be guaranteed due to the multiple sources accessed.

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INTRODUCTION

Rarely, if ever, does a community combine the pleasant surroundings of suburban life with all the amenities required by business to facilitate economic activity. Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody, each one unique from the other, have come together as a unified region to provide the best possible combination for the encouragement of economic growth.

The Tri-Cities area is one of the fastest growing regions in Metro Vancouver. It has attracted substantial industrial and commercial development in the past 35 years and it is continuing to grow. Presently, approximately 215,773 people reside within the region.

This community's steady growth and current status is evidenced by one of the largest malls in BC (in terms of floor space), a modern hospital, churches of numerous denominations, and an extensive range of community services. With an effective system of public and private schools and close proximity to various post secondary institutions, the facilities combine to provide a rich quality of life, not only to its residents, but also to businesses and industrial enterprises located within the region.

This profile of the City of Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody is intended to provide answers to the most frequently asked questions about this community. It provides comprehensive information for existing and potential entrepreneurs, as well as individuals and corporations seeking a factual overview of this region's history, people, industries, commerce, resources, and amenities. The most up-to-date information has been provided and, although believed to be correct, cannot be guaranteed. Those seeking further information are invited to contact:



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1.0 Community Geography

The character and identity of a community cannot readily be described in statistical terms. The final result in the feeling, character, and dedication of a community is made possible only by the immense interactions of human, industrial, and economic resource management. This section provides basic information on the historical development of the community. The regional history, community life within this region, and the relationship to industrial and commercial development are outlined.

1.1 Location

1.2 Topography/Geography

1.3 Climate

1.1 LOCATION

The Tri-Cities region, with an approximate land area of 222 square kilometres¹ (Note: This figure includes land and water area), is situated in the Northeast Corner of Metro Vancouver. It has ready access to downtown Vancouver's business district, which is approximately 30 kilometres west of the region's centre, as well as being linked to other municipalities by a network of highways, rail transport systems and a rapid transit system that will be completed by 2016. The City of New Westminster, the City of Burnaby, the District of Pitt Meadows and the City of Surrey also flank this region. The Vancouver International Airport (YVR), which is the second largest in Canada, is located about 40 kilometres west. The Abbotsford International Airport (YXX), which is situated in the Fraser Valley region, is located about 50 kilometres east.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHY/GEOGRAPHY

The region is situated west of the confluence of the Pitt River and the Fraser River -- the most extensive river system in the Pacific Northwest. These 2 rivers form the eastern and western boundaries for the region respectively. In the north, the Pacific Coast Mountain Range provides a backdrop to the Tri-Cities communities. The highest mountain within the boundaries of this region is Burke Mountain, which is 1,097 metres above sea level. However, just north of the Coquitlam boundary is Coquitlam Mountain, which is 1,582 metres above sea level. The two largest lakes in this region are Coquitlam Lake and Pitt Lake. The latter is the largest freshwater tidal waters in the world².

Much of southern Coquitlam is located on a plateau about 150 metres above sea level and has been developed as a residential suburb.

The City of Port Coquitlam is located in the south-eastern portion of the region on the Pitt River floodplain. Historically, extensive farming was carried out in this area; this activity has given way to growth in other sectors.

On the south side of Burrard Inlet lies Port Moody, which offers 27 km of waterfront and a wide range of new and desirable residential neighbourhoods.

Much of the region's natural beauty has been preserved in numerous parks, which are found throughout the area including several regional parks such as Widgeon Marsh Regional Park Reserve, Minnekhada Park, Belcarra Park and Colony Farms. There is also a recently established provincial park - Pinecone Burke Provincial Park in North Coquitlam. Additionally, each municipality maintains dozens of municipal parks such as Mundy Park in Coquitlam, Reeve Park in Port Coquitlam, and Shoreline Park in Port Moody.

¹ Strategic Planning Dept. GVRD Greater Vancouver Key Facts 2001

² Ministry of Tourism. Vancouver and Southwestern BC

1.3 CLIMATE

This region experiences a West Coast mid-altitude temperate climate - moderate in nature, with an extended growing season. It experiences a dryer warm season during the months of May to August, a cooler, wet season from November through March, and months of transition: September, October, and April. The extreme maximum temperature in this region is around 34.5 °C and the extreme minimum is about -16.0 °C. Much of the precipitation falls during the winter months with a dryer season in the summer. Wind levels are generally low in the region.

Table 1.1: **Climate for the Region**

| | | January | July |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Temperatures: | | | |
| | Daily Maximum (°C) | 5.3 | 22.0 |
| | Daily Minimum (°C) | 0.4 | 13.0 |
| | Daily Mean (°C) | 2.9 | 17.5 |
| Precipitation (average): | | | |
| | Rainfall (mm) | 215.9 | 71.5 |
| | Snowfall (mm) | 239.0 | 0.0 |
| | Total Precipitation (mm) | 454.9 | 71.5 |
| Frost Dates: | | | |
| | Spring | Earliest | March 4 |
| | | Latest | April 24 |
| | | Normal | March 27 |
| | Fall | Earliest | October 28 |
| | | Latest | December 22 |
| | | Normal | November 12 |
| Frost Free Days: | | | |
| | | Maximum | 283 days |
| | | Minimum | 188 days |
| | | Average | 229 days |
| Winds: Prevailing | | | |
| | | Primary | Easterly |
| | | Secondary | Southerly |

Source: Weather Service Department, Environment Canada.

Note: there has been varying weather patterns over the last 3 years. The common pattern that is developing is colder winters and warmer summer

2.0 HUMAN RESOURCES & POPULATION STATISTICS

Human resources is the most essential element in ensuring healthy economic development as it provides not only the employees for commercial enterprise, but also a base of consumers for goods and services rendered. In this section, data is presented with respect to population profile, skills, and income/wage benefits of the region.

2.1 Population Growth - Historic & Projected

2.2 Selected Population Characteristics

- Age Composition
- Private Households
- Family Status
- Mother Tongue
- Education Levels

2.3 Labour Force

2.4 Income & Wage Rates

2.1 POPULATION

Historic

The region has experienced dramatic growth in population since the 1960's except for a general slow down in the 70's and 80's. However, growth resurgence by the end of the 80's and through the 90's was brought about by the continuing development of the northern part of this area. The total population now is approximately 215,773 residents.

Table 2.1: **Population Growth -- 1971 to 2011**

| | Coquitlam | | Port Coquitlam | | Port Moody | |
|-------------|------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | Population | 5-yr average growth rate (%) | Population | 5-yr average growth rate (%) | Population | 5-yr average growth rate (%) |
| 1971 | 53,070 | 29.70 | 19,560 | 75.88 | 10,775 | 53.47 |
| 1976 | 55,464 | 4.51 | 23,926 | 22.32 | 11,649 | 8.11 |
| 1981 | 61,077 | 10.12 | 27,535 | 15.08 | 14,917 | 28.05 |
| 1986 | 69,295 | 13.46 | 29,115 | 5.74 | 15,750 | 5.58 |
| 1991 | 84,025 | 21.26 | 36,770 | 26.29 | 17,710 | 12.44 |
| 1996 | 101,820 | 21.18 | 46,682 | 26.96 | 20,847 | 17.71 |
| 2001 | 112,890 | 10.90 | 51,257 | 9.80 | 23,816 | 14.20 |
| 2006 | 114,565 | 1.5 | 52,690 | 2.8 | 27,515 | 15.5 |
| 2011 | 126,456 | 10.4 | 56,342 | 6.9 | 32,975 | 19.9 |

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Divisions and Subdivisions: British Columbia: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011
 Strategic Planning Department, GVRD. Greater Vancouver Key Facts. 1998, 2001, 2006

2.2 SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Age Composition

During the 5 year span between the 2006 and 2011 census, the population of the region increased by 21,003 people (a growth of about 14.3%).

Table 2.2: Summarized Age Composition Comparisons (Region)

| Age | 2001 | | 2006 | | 2011 | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Population | Population | Population | % | Population | % |
| 0-14 | 37,755 | 35,765 | 35,765 | 20.0 | 36,610 | 16.7 |
| 15-24 | 26,415 | 28,590 | 28,590 | 14.06 | 30,310 | 13.85 |
| 25-44 | 61,375 | 56,655 | 56,655 | 32.66 | 60,056 | 27.45 |
| 45-54 | 30,080 | 34,175 | 34,175 | 16.01 | 38,335 | 17.5 |
| 55-64 | 15,910 | 20,470 | 20,470 | 8.47 | 26,695 | 12.2 |
| 65-74 | 9,610 | 10,965 | 10,965 | 5.12 | 13,825 | 6.32 |
| 75 & Over | 6,815 | 8,150 | 8,150 | 3.63 | 12,960 | 5.9 |
| Totals | 187,965 | 194,770 | 194,770 | 100% | 218,791 | 100% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Divisions and Subdivisions: British Columbia 2001, 2006, 2011

Table 2.3: Population Breakdown by Age

| | | Coquitlam | | | Port Coquitlam | | | Port Moody | | |
|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
| 0-14 | M | 11,235 | 10,325 | 10,660 | 5,860 | 5,300 | 5,110 | 2,660 | 2,920 | 3,185 |
| | F | 10,205 | 9,595 | 10,045 | 5,365 | 5,030 | 4,695 | 2,430 | 2,595 | 2,915 |
| 15-24 | M | 8,435 | 9,090 | 9,510 | 3,570 | 3,985 | 4,240 | 1,465 | 1,800 | 2,120 |
| | F | 7,960 | 8,445 | 8,750 | 3,445 | 3,565 | 3,695 | 1,530 | 1,705 | 1,995 |
| 25-44 | M | 17,050 | 15,190 | 16,296 | 8,595 | 7,690 | 7,645 | 3,885 | 4,090 | 4,935 |
| | F | 18,545 | 16,700 | 17,705 | 8,970 | 8,260 | 8,140 | 4,330 | 4,725 | 5,335 |
| 45-54 | M | 9,345 | 9,990 | 10,760 | 3,850 | 4,575 | 5,050 | 1,925 | 2,235 | 2,785 |
| | F | 9,225 | 10,335 | 11,530 | 3,820 | 4,550 | 5,260 | 1,915 | 2,450 | 2,950 |
| 55-64 | M | 4,920 | 6,190 | 8,045 | 1,990 | 2,640 | 3,380 | 1,040 | 1,405 | 1,845 |
| | F | 4,935 | 6,180 | 8,105 | 1,980 | 2,635 | 3,425 | 1,040 | 1,420 | 1,895 |
| 65-74 | M | 3,025 | 3,335 | 4,075 | 1,065 | 1,255 | 1,605 | 495 | 680 | 935 |
| | F | 3,370 | 3,670 | 4,420 | 1,175 | 1,355 | 1,770 | 475 | 670 | 1,020 |
| 75 & Over | M | 1,695 | 2,150 | 2,770 | 560 | 700 | 2,600 | 265 | 350 | 465 |
| | F | 2,945 | 3,350 | 3,805 | 1,000 | 1,135 | 2,735 | 355 | 465 | 585 |
| Totals | M | 55,705 | 56,285 | 62,116 | 25,485 | 26,165 | 29,630 | 11,735 | 13,475 | 16,270 |
| | F | 57,185 | 58,275 | 64,360 | 25,770 | 26,525 | 29,720 | 12,075 | 14,040 | 16,695 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Divisions and Subdivisions: British Columbia 2001, 2006, 2011

2.2 SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (CONT.)

Private Households

The Region did not experience significant changes between the census years of 1991 and 2001 in household size. The average number of people per household is approximately 2.5 - 3.

Table 2.4: **Private Households**

| | Coquitlam | | | Port Coquitlam | | | Port Moody | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
| Total Number of Private Households | 41,481 | 41,240 | 45,555 | 18,248 | 18,710 | 20,650 | 81,767 | 10,125 | 12,630 |
| Number of Persons per Household: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 8,720 | 9,070 | 9,745 | 3,560 | 3,765 | 4,535 | 1,510 | 1,985 | 2,820 |
| 2 | 12,300 | 11,710 | 14,850 | 5,910 | 5,405 | 6,170 | 2,525 | 3,220 | 4,080 |
| 3 | 7,095 | 7,485 | 9,070 | 3,720 | 3,570 | 3,935 | 1,580 | 1,965 | 2,340 |
| 4-5 | 12,010 | 11,530 | 12,140 | 5,700 | 5,320 | 5,355 | 2,535 | 2,720 | 3,165 |
| 6 and over | 1,870 | 1,435 | 1,655 | 870 | 645 | 655 | 285 | 240 | 225 |
| Average Number of Persons per Household | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 |

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Divisions and Subdivisions: British Columbia: 2001, 2006, 2011
Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada

Table 2.5: **Population Breakdown by Family Status (2011 Census)**

| | Coquitlam | Port Coquitlam | Port Moody |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| Single | 30,820 | 19,170 | 6,895 |
| Legally married and not separated | 62,255 | 27,370 | 16,885 |
| Legally married and separated | 2,485 | 1,365 | 700 |
| Widowed | 4,635 | 1,890 | 865 |
| Divorced | 5,565 | 2,780 | 1,535 |
| Total Lone Parent Families | 4,925 | 2,405 | 1,240 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Divisions and Subdivisions: British Columbia: 2011

2.2 SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (CONT.)

Mother Tongue

Today in the Tri-Cities regions, there are many different ethnic groups who speak many different languages. In the southern area of Coquitlam, known as Maillardville, there is French Canadian heritage dating back to its early settlement days.

Table 2.6: **Population Breakdown by Mother Tongue**

| Language | Coquitlam | | | Port Coquitlam | | | Port Moody | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
| English | 69,270 | 65,790 | 68,700 | 38,265 | 36,680 | 38,575 | 17,610 | 19,835 | 22,725 |
| French | 1,320 | 1,710 | 1,420 | 680 | 490 | 595 | 625 | 285 | 345 |
| Arab | 300 | 565 | 735 | 225 | 240 | 290 | 205 | 35 | 120 |
| Chinese | 13,795 | 15,685 | 16,720 | 1,310 | 3,890 | 2,150 | 1,310 | 1,545 | 1,760 |
| Dutch | 485 | 390 | 335 | 170 | 185 | 180 | 210 | 140 | 95 |
| German | 1,630 | 1,410 | 1,120 | 225 | 610 | 535 | 790 | 365 | 370 |
| Hindi | 305 | 305 | 445 | 45 | 350 | 345 | 650 | 40 | 35 |
| Italian | 1,570 | 1,495 | 1,420 | 60 | 490 | 390 | 445 | 305 | 260 |
| Japanese | 1,585 | 565 | 715 | 20 | 190 | 210 | 105 | 195 | 190 |
| Korean | 8,065 | 5,525 | 7,330 | 20 | 1,320 | 1,150 | 475 | 1,135 | 1,765 |
| Other | | 795 | | | 210 | | | | |
| Persian (Farsi) | 2,395 | 4,015 | 5,880 | 15 | 715 | 935 | 470 | 505 | 905 |
| Polish | 1,025 | 1,300 | 1,160 | 80 | 990 | 850 | 795 | 210 | 255 |
| Punjabi | 6,915 | 905 | 1,115 | 550 | 980 | 895 | 600 | 90 | 80 |
| South Asian | 3,280 | 2,105 | | 2,285 | | | 555 | 325 | |
| Southeast Asian | 1,140 | 24,425 | | 190 | | | 70 | 75 | |
| Spanish | 1,450 | 1,740 | 1,995 | 70 | 520 | 810 | 340 | 260 | 620 |
| Tagalog (Filipino) | 1,440 | 1,705 | 2,375 | 50 | 690 | 1,035 | 635 | 370 | 280 |
| Vietnamese | 520 | 405 | 500 | 20 | 115 | 160 | 95 | 20 | 65 |

Sources: Statistics Canada, *Census Divisions and Subdivisions: British Columbia* 2001, 2006, 2011
Greater Vancouver Key Facts 2001

2.2 SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (CONT.)

Education Levels

Table 2.7: Total Population 15 Years And Over By Highest Level of Schooling

| Education Level | Coquitlam | | | Port Coquitlam | | | Port Moody | | | Total | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
| Grade 9 or lower | 7,147 | | | 1,500 | | | 1,703 | | | 10,350 | | |
| Grades 9 - 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| With Graduation Cert. | 19,867 | 26,745 | 28,560 | 5,480 | 12,715 | 14,280 | 4,172 | 5,655 | 6,630 | 29,519 | 45,115 | 49,470 |
| Without Graduation Cert. | 17,503 | 14,755 | 13,010 | 5,755 | 7,260 | 6,290 | 3,014 | 2,530 | 2,565 | 26,272 | 24,545 | 21,865 |
| Trades Diploma/Certificate | 8,224 | 8,775 | 9,620 | 5,185 | 4,815 | 5,050 | 1,668 | 1,970 | 2,415 | 15,077 | 15,560 | 17,085 |
| Other Non-Universities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Graduates | 14,534 | 16,005 | 18,465 | 7,450 | 8,210 | 8,965 | 3,233 | 4,220 | 4,685 | 25,217 | 24,215 | 32,115 |
| Non-Graduates | 6,548 | | | 3,015 | | | 1,436 | | | 10,999 | | |
| University | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Graduates | 6,008 | 21,245 | 27,830 | 4,445 | 6,555 | 8,705 | 1,604 | 6,230 | 8,495 | 12,057 | 34,030 | 45,030 |
| Non-Graduates | 5,347 | | | 2,740 | | | 972 | | | 9,059 | | |
| Bachelor's Degree | 18,325 | | 17,920 | n/a | | 5,825 | 4,623 | | 5,210 | 22,948 | | 28,955 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Divisions and Subdivisions in BC 2001, 2006
 Statistics Canada, National Household Survey Profiles 2011

Table 2.8: Total Population for Tri-Cities School District

| Tri-Cities School District Population | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1996 | 2001 | % Change |
| Coquitlam | 101,820 | 112,890 | 10.9% |
| Port Coquitlam | 46,682 | 51,257 | 9.8% |
| Port Moody | 20,847 | 23,816 | 14.2% |

Source: School District #43, A Community and School District Profile 2001

2.3 LABOUR FORCE

Labour Force by Industry

Residents of the region are primarily employed in the tertiary industries and to a lesser extent, secondary industries. The number of people employed in the tertiary sector in 2001 has increased 19% from 1991 when there were only 61,805 people in the sector. Secondary industries have also seen a growth in employment.

Table 2.9: **Total Labour Force – North American Industry Classification System (15 years of age and over)**

| | Coquitlam | Port Coquitlam | Port Moody |
|--|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 225 | 125 | 30 |
| 21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 245 | 85 | 125 |
| 22 Utilities | 670 | 220 | 165 |
| 23 Construction | 5,745 | 2,705 | 1,290 |
| 31-33 Manufacturing | 4,560 | 2,395 | 970 |
| 41 Wholesale trade | 3,895 | 2,065 | 885 |
| 44-45 Retail trade | 8,290 | 3,985 | 1,945 |
| 48-49 Transportation and warehousing | 3,270 | 1,870 | 650 |
| 51 Information and cultural industries | 2,435 | 1,145 | 1,010 |
| 52 Finance and insurance | 3,775 | 1,480 | 955 |
| 53 Real estate and rental and leasing | 1,700 | 655 | 550 |
| 54 Professional, scientific and technical services | 6,015 | 2,425 | 2,200 |
| 55 Management of companies or enterprises | 90 | 15 | 20 |
| 56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 2,545 | 1,370 | 760 |
| 61 Educational services | 5,310 | 2,245 | 1,810 |
| 62 Health care and social assistance | 6,455 | 3,360 | 1,835 |
| 71 Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,170 | 665 | 335 |
| 72 Accommodation and food services | 4,470 | 1,950 | 1,075 |
| 81 Other services (except public administration) | 3,585 | 1,420 | 875 |
| 91 Public administration | 3,660 | 1,690 | 1,300 |

Source: Statistics Canada, [National Household Survey Profile](#), 2011

2.3 LABOUR FORCE (CONT.)

Labour Force by Occupation

Table 2.10: Total Labour Force – National Occupational Classification (15 years of age and over)

| | Coquitlam | Port Coquitlam | Port Moody |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 0 Management occupations | 8,245 | 3,640 | 3,065 |
| 1 Business, finance and administration occupations | 12,695 | 5,635 | 3,245 |
| 2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 5,875 | 2,415 | 1,790 |
| 3 Health occupations | 4,085 | 1,910 | 1,200 |
| 4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services | 7,235 | 3,340 | 2,635 |
| 5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 2,060 | 965 | 920 |
| 6 Sales and service occupations | 16,300 | 7,675 | 3,535 |
| 7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 9,135 | 5,055 | 1,990 |
| 8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations | 520 | 245 | 95 |
| 9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities | 1,955 | 980 | 335 |

Source: Statistics Canada, [National Household Survey Profile: 2011](#)

Table 2.11: Total Population 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity

| | Coquitlam | | Port Coquitlam | | Port Moody | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| In the labour force | 50,204 | 69,720 | 30,064 | 32,500 | 11,230 | 19,130 |
| Employed | 46,229 | 64,695 | 22,630 | 30,380 | 11,664 | 17,780 |
| Unemployed | 3,064 | 5,025 | 1,561 | 2,120 | 604 | 1,350 |
| Not in the labour force | 19,552 | 34,675 | 7,031 | 13,410 | 2,894 | 7,610 |
| Participation rate (%) | 80.2 | 66.8 | 78 | 70.8 | 80.3 | 71.5 |
| Employment rate (%) | 72.3 | 62.0 | 73.6 | 66.2 | 76.3 | 66.5 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 7.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, [Census Divisions and Subdivisions in BC, 2001** 25 years and over...](#)
 Statistics Canada, [National Household Survey Profile: 2011](#)

Table 2.12 Resident Labour Force

| | Females (15 years & over) | | | Males (15 years & over) | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
| Coquitlam | 26,873 | 29,940 | 33,190 | 29,832 | 32,960 | 36,525 |
| Port Coquitlam | 13,674 | 14,440 | 15,830 | 15,674 | 15,935 | 16,670 |
| Port Moody | 6,620 | 7,945 | 9,260 | 7,068 | 8,355 | 9,870 |

Source: Statistics Canada, [Census Divisions and Subdivisions in BC: 1991, 1996, 2001](#)
 Statistics Canada, [National Household Survey Profile: 2011](#)

2.4 INCOME AND WAGE RATES

Wage Rates

The provincial government sets the minimum hourly rate for wages in British Columbia. On May 1, 2012, the minimum rate was increased to \$10.25 per hour for all workers employed in BC, as stated by the Employment Standards Branch of BC. However for individuals who are entering their first job, with no previously paid work experience up to a total of 500 work hours, employers are permitted to pay a training wage of \$6.00 per hour.

Table 2.13: **Census Individual & Family Income Averages (2010)**

| | Coquitlam | Port Coquitlam | Port Moody |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------|
| Average Income | \$39,072 | \$39,946 | \$50,162 |
| Average Employment Income | | | |
| Average Full Time (full year, full time) | 61,471 | 57,904 | 73,695 |
| Average Part Time (part year, or part time) | | | |
| Average Family Income | 94,768 | 93,291 | 111,592 |
| Couple-Only Families | 86,012 | 88,847 | 114,704 |
| Couple-With-Children Families | 98,469 | 107,385 | 123,105 |
| Lone Parent Families | 55,411 | 56,030 | 58,146 |

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey Profile: 2011

Table 2.14 **Total Employed Force 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transportation**

| | Coquitlam | Port Coquitlam | Port Moody |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| Males: | | | |
| Car, Truck, Van as Driver | 24,440 | 11,855 | 6,590 |
| Car, Truck, Van as Passenger | 1,055 | 570 | 250 |
| Public Transit | 4,465 | 1,400 | 1,230 |
| Walk | 815 | 565 | 110 |
| Bicycle | 195 | 140 | 90 |
| Other Method | 385 | 195 | 120 |
| Females: | | | |
| Car, Truck, Van as Driver | 18,835 | 10,145 | 5,490 |
| Car, Truck, Van as Passenger | 1,935 | 835 | 510 |
| Public Transit | 5,745 | 2,220 | 1,390 |
| Walk | 1,260 | 485 | 210 |
| Bicycle | 95 | 55 | 0 |
| Other Method | 395 | 135 | 135 |

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey Profile: 2011

3.0 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic activity in this area covers manufacturing, trade, and commerce activities. Manufacturing processes range from the primary conversion of indigenous raw materials through to the utilization of high technology in the manufacturing and sale of products in the world consumer market. Excellent commercial and service industries support these manufacturing activities. This section presents a detailed description of the economic activities in the Tri-Cities region.

- 3.1 Overview of Economic Activity
- 3.2 Major Employers
- 3.3 Primary Industries
- 3.4 Manufacturing
- 3.5 Construction
- 3.6 Retail and Wholesale Trade
- 3.7 Business and Personal Services
- 3.8 Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
- 3.9 Tourism, Accommodation & Food Services
- 3.10 The Future of the Tri-Cities

3.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The economic base of the Tri-City community has undergone substantial expansions over the past few years. As the economy of the region matures by growth in the population and land development, other economic sectors grew more dynamically. This included light manufacturing, retail trade, business services, and transportation.

With a population of approximately 215,773, the local area has been vastly developed and continues to grow. Urbanization has greatly restricted the primary industry sector.

The primary focus of the secondary sector is manufacturing and construction activity. This sector has expanded tremendously over recent years with many of the manufacturing firms being based in the Port Coquitlam area. During the early 1980's, when most regions in the province were suffering a decline in construction, this region was posting record years of building activity.

From the high levels of growth in the manufacturing and construction sectors coupled with a booming population, this region has resulted in rapid growth in the tertiary sector. This type of growth is expected to continue through this decade and beyond. Retail trade has established itself as the major service activity. Easy access and excellent shopping facilities have contributed to the region's popularity as a shopping area. Business services and occupations that serve the residents (for example doctors, dentists, real estate agencies, accounting firms, personal services and restaurants) are attracted to the population growth and the growth of other business sectors.

Historically, the bulk of the region's industrial activity has been in the cities of Port Coquitlam and Port Moody with Coquitlam being more residential. Recent developments have caused this area to become more spread out and the industrial activity is now distributed among the Tri-Cities.

Today, these three communities are an extremely interdependent group with strong alliances that form an extensive suburban section of the Greater Vancouver Regional District (now called Metro Vancouver). The Tri-Cities area is one of the fastest growing districts in Canada, making a prime place for investment and business success.

3.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONT.)

Table 3.1: **Labour Force Trends** (Number of potential workers over age 15)

| Year | Coquitlam | | Port Coquitlam | | Port Moody | |
|------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Labour Force | 5-yr Avg growth rate | Labour Force | 5-yr Avg growth rate | Labour Force | 5-yr Avg growth rate |
| 1991 | 47,835 | 22.09% | 20,745 | 32.73% | 10,800 | 21.47% |
| 1996 | 55,400 | 15.81 | 26,195 | 26.27 | 12,410 | 14.90 |
| 2001 | 60,420 | 16.20 | 28,710 | 27.00 | 13,685 | 15.02 |
| 2006 | 62,895 | | 25,560 | | 13,980 | |
| 2011 | 69,720 | | 32,500 | | 19,130 | |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Canada. Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in BC, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006
 Statistics Canada, National Household Survey Profile, 2011
 Strategic Planning Department, GVRD. www.gvrd.bc.ca

Table 3.2: **Employment Trends** (Number of potential workers actually employed)

| City | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| Coquitlam | 17,885 | 25,925 | 31,085 | 60,420 | | 64,695 |
| Port Coquitlam | 8,417 | 13,045 | 16,992 | 28,710 | | 30,380 |
| Port Moody | 3,843 | 5,455 | 5,870 | 13,685 | | 17,780 |

Source: Strategic Planning Department GVRD. www.gvrd.bc.ca

Table 3.3: **Total Business Licences Issued** (New and Renewals)

| City | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Coquitlam | 5,546 | 5,535 | 5,000 | 4,868 | 5,039 | 5,304 | 5,489 | 5,650 |
| Port Coquitlam | 2,761 | 2,802 | 2,947 | 3,114 | 3,153 | 3,192 | 3,267 | 3,117 |
| Port Moody | 1,158 | 1,313 | 1,447 | 1,526 | 1,627 | 1,779 | 2,657 | 2,483 |

Source: GVRD Strategic Planning Dept. www.gvrd.bc.ca

Table 3.4: **Total Incorporations** (Business)

| City | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Coquitlam | 465 | 580 | 596 | 618 | 586 | 545 | 654 | 636 |
| Port Coquitlam | 173 | 194 | 260 | 294 | 202 | 197 | 215 | 197 |
| Port Moody | 139 | 155 | 230 | 163 | 166 | 166 | 171 | 162 |

Source: GVRD Strategic Planning Dept. www.gvrd.bc.ca

3.2 MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN THE TRI-CITIES

Major employers in the Tri-Cities area include both private sector employers and government agencies. The largest employers in the government sector in the Tri-Cities are School District #43, with approximately 3,500 employees, Riverview Hospital, with about 1,500 employees and City of Coquitlam, with approximately 855 employees. In the private sector, CP Rail and Sysco Wholesale top the list with between 500 - 999 employees. Other major employers in the Tri-Cities include:

| Company | Employees | Company | Employees |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| Coquitlam: | | Coquitlam (Con't): | |
| Bay | 100-249 | TD Canada Trust | 100-249 |
| BC Hydro | 100-249 | Tim Hortons | 100-249 |
| Best Western Coquitlam Inn | 100-249 | United Furniture Warehouse Ltd | 250-499 |
| Best Western Chelsea Inn | 100-249 | Wastech | 100-249 |
| BFI | 100-249 | Westwood Plateau Golf Club | 250-499 |
| Boulevard Casino | 100-249 | Williams Moving & Storage | 250-499 |
| Brick, the | 100-249 | Winners | 100-249 |
| Canada Safeway | 250-499 | Zellers | 100-249 |
| Canadian Waste Systems | 100-249 | | |
| CIBC | 100-249 | Port Coquitlam: | |
| City of Coquitlam | 800-899 | CP Rail | 700-799 |
| Coca-Cola Bottling | 100-249 | Sysco | 500-999 |
| Como Lake Private Hospital | 100-249 | Lilydale Co-operative | 400-499 |
| Coquitlam Taxi Ltd. | 100-249 | Coast Mountain Bus | 200-499 |
| Dufferin Care Centre | 100-249 | City of Port Coquitlam | 300-399 |
| Executive Plaza | 100-249 | Costco Wholesale | 200-299 |
| Famous Players SilverCity | 100-249 | Amec Dynamic Structures | 200-299 |
| Fraser Mills | 100-249 | Esco Limited | 100-249 |
| Future Shop | 100-249 | Canada Safeway | 100-249 |
| Greyhound | 100-249 | McDonald's Restaurants | 100-249 |
| Han Ah Reum | 100-249 | Consolidated Fast Freight Services | 100-249 |
| Home Depot | 250-499 | Hawthorne Care Centre | 100-249 |
| Ikea | 250-499 | Home Depot | 100-249 |
| Iron Mountain | 100-249 | Indalex Limited | 100-249 |
| Linens N' Things | 100-249 | International Submarine Engineering | 100-249 |
| McDonald's Restaurants | 250-499 | Interwrap Industries Inc | 100-249 |
| Medis Health & Pharmaceutical | 100-249 | Save on Foods | 100-249 |
| Natural Factors Nutritional Products | 100-249 | Tim Hortons | 100-249 |
| Newstech | 100-249 | Western Titanium, Division Ellet Industry | 100-249 |
| ParkLane Homes | 100-249 | Western Assembly | 100-249 |
| Port Coquitlam Taxi | 100-249 | CTF Systems | 100-249 |
| Primerica Financial Services | 100-249 | | |
| Ramada Inn | 100-249 | Port Moody: | |
| Real Canadian Superstore | 500-599 | Eagle Ridge Health Care Centre | 800-899 |
| Royal Bank Canada | 100-249 | City of Port Moody | 100-249 |
| Save-on-Foods | 100-249 | Burrard Thermal (BC Hydro) | 100-249 |
| Scotiabank | 100-249 | Pacific Coast Terminals | 100-249 |
| Sears | 100-249 | | |
| Sony | 100-249 | | |
| Starbucks | 100-249 | | |
| Syd's Taxi Ltd. | 100-249 | | |
| T&T Supermarket | 100-249 | | |

Source: Info Canada British Columbia Business Directory 1999-2007

3.3 PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Employment in primary industries such as farming, fishing, mining, quarrying, and forestry do not play a major role in this growing region. These types of activities are more commonly found in our neighbouring communities of Pitt Meadows and Maple Ridge. Nevertheless, there is about 1,239 hectares of agricultural land reserve in the region (769 hectares in Coquitlam and 470 hectares in Port Coquitlam). In all of the three cities, only 614.59 hectares is in use for agricultural processes and only 138.00 hectares for extractive industry. Part of the agricultural industry is concentrated along the Pitt River, north of Lougheed Highway in Port Coquitlam. One of the largest extractive industries is the quarrying industry with gravel pits in the northern part of Coquitlam.

One example of land allocated for primary industry in this area is the Colony Farmlands on Lougheed Highway. On the banks of the Fraser River, surrounding the Coquitlam River, is a large expanse of level fertile ground that remains a part of the Agricultural Land Reserve. Although once extensively farmed, only small areas of the land are still in use for crops; a small piece of land is also in use for the Forensic Psychiatric Institute. The majority of the land now lies fallow and has turned back to tall grass and wetlands since irrigation and drainage systems were stopped. Until a use that complies with the restraints of the Agricultural Land Reserve is found, it is likely that this area will remain much the same for many years.

3.4 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The manufacturing sector in the region is comprised of a wide range of industries, from food and beverage processing to wood industries and machinery/equipment innovations and employs almost 4,100 workers with 400 employers. The Tri-Cities area contains about 7% of the manufacturing base for the Vancouver CMA³. Some of the major employers in the manufacturing industry in this region include:

(All companies listed below have over 25 employees and over \$5 million in annual revenue)

| Company | 2012 Revenues (in millions \$) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd. | 3,000 |
| Canfor Corp. | 2,714 |
| FortisBC | 1,428 |
| Taiga Building Products Ltd. | 1,133 |
| Western Pulp L.P. | 925 |
| Richmond Plywood Corp. Ltd. | 300 |
| Sun-Rype Products Ltd. | 153 |
| Tree Island Industries Ltd. | 102 |
| Avcorp Industries Inc. | 90 |
| Ballard Power Systems Inc. | 76 |
| Microserve | 27 |
| Olympic Industries Inc. | 12 |

Source: SEDAR
Corporate Websites for all of the major companies listed above.

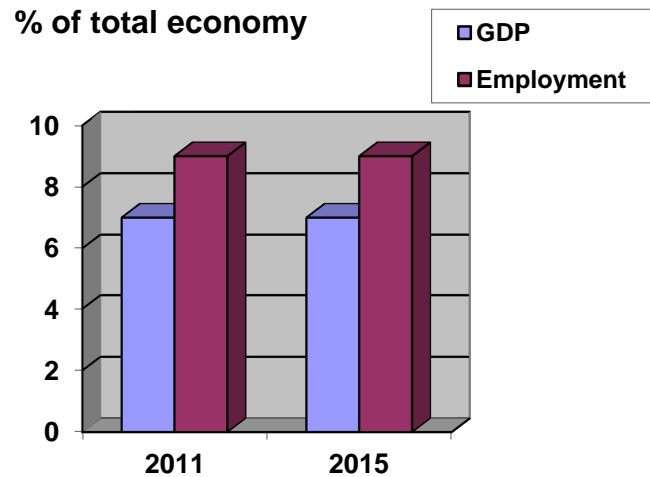
³ Based on the number of employees - Strategic Planning Dept., GVRD. Greater Vancouver Key Facts, 2006

3.5 CONSTRUCTION

One in every fifteen people in the province is employed in the construction industry. This includes trades people, contractors, labourers, engineers, and equipment operators.

Graph 3.1: **Construction industry in 2011 and a projection of the industry in 2015**

Source: <http://www.workbc.ca/Job-Seekers/Industry-Profiles/4>



Construction in this area was affected by slow economic growth during the turn of the decade. However, recent statistics indicate that this sector is now robust and stable. The highest growth in construction is in residential building.⁴ Some of the bigger development companies located in this region include: ParkLane Homes, Wesbild Holdings Ltd, Liberty Holmes, Onni Group of Companies, Bosa Properties, and Polygon.

Construction activity occurs in all parts of the province. The Lower Mainland has a much higher share of employment in this industry than in the economy as a whole. According to WorkBC, six out of ten workers in this industry are located in the Mainland/Southwest Region, with the Vancouver Island/Coast area having about a fifth of the work force.

Table 3.5: **Canadian Construction Employment Values 2006-2011**

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Average Annual Employment | 1,046,669 | 1,055,690 | 1,070,768 | 1,080,554 | 1,073,639 | 1,073,639 |
| Percentage Change | 2.7% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 0.9% | -0.1% | -0.5% |

Source: Canadian Construction Association. Industry Statistics, 2006

Table 3.6: **Total Building Permits (Thousands of Dollars)**

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Coquitlam | 177,519 | 228,445 | 257,304 | 199,731 | 269,801 | 390,770 | 372,872 |
| Port Coquitlam | 91,257 | 131,774 | 56,377 | 52,603 | 88,156 | 62,765 | 100,174 |
| Port Moody | 179,141 | 118,799 | 21,178 | 6,980 | 10,320 | 10,260 | 13,397 |
| Total Region | 447,917 | 479,018 | 334,859 | 259,314 | 368,277 | 463,795 | 486,443 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Building Permits, Metro Vancouver, 2012

⁴ Canadian Construction Association. Industry Statistics, 2006

3.6 RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE

One of the largest and the most important sectors in the region is retail and wholesale trade. An approximate breakdown of retail and wholesale trade numbers by city follows (number of businesses):

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Coquitlam | 512 |
| Port Coquitlam | 167 |
| Port Moody | 114 |
| Total | 793 |

Source: Business Licence Departments: Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam and Port Moody

Examples of such companies include Coca-Cola Bottling, Flavelle Mill and Timber, and Superior Poultry Processors in wholesale trade and companies such as The Bay, Sears, and Real Canadian Superstore in the retail trade categories. Local retail is one of the highest categories of employers for this area.

(For employee counts, please refer to Major Employers, Section 3.2)

Source: Statistics Canada, [Building Permits](#)



Courtesy City of Coquitlam

3.7 FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE

Financial Institutions

The rapid growth in the region has resulted in numerous financial institutions locating branches here. There are almost 40 institutions in this area to provide a range of financial services for businesses and residents.

This region is also home to one of the only bilingual credit unions in British Columbia -- VanCity. Formerly known as Caissé Populaire de Maillardville, it first opened its doors in 1946 to serve the French speaking community in Coquitlam.

Table 3.7: **Local Area Financial Institutions**

| | Coquitlam | Port Coquitlam | Port Moody |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| BANKS | | | |
| 1. HSBC | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 2. Bank of Montreal | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 3. Scotiabank | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Royal Bank of Canada | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 6. TD Canada Trust | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 7. Canadian Western Bank | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| CREDIT UNIONS | | | |
| 1. IWA & Community Credit Union | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2. VanCity Savings Credit Union | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 3. Westminster Savings Credit Union | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 4. Coast Capital Savings | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Envision Credit Union | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Sources: Business License Departments -- Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody

Insurance and Real Estate

Located in this region are 26 independent and nationally affiliated real estate agencies and 41 insurance brokers and underwriters. Some of these agencies operate as both real estate and insurance offices.

Table 3.8: **Local Area Real Estate/ Insurance Offices**

| | Coquitlam | Port Coquitlam | Port Moody |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| Real Estate Offices | 12 | 10 | 4 |
| Insurance Agencies | 26 | 13 | 2 |

Sources: Business License Departments -- Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody

3.8 TOURISM, ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

Tourism, accommodation, food and beverage services are becoming increasingly significant contributors to the economy of this region. This area hosts more than 240 restaurants specializing in dishes from around the world. There are a number of hotels, convention facilities and motels offering excellent accommodation and banquet facilities.

For those who prefer outdoor adventure, there are campground/RV parks with approximately 190 sites in our area. Horseback riding, fishing, canoeing, boating, swimming, and hiking are all popular activities in the area and are abundantly available.

The Chamber of Commerce Visitor Information Booth offers visitors a large selection of brochures and information for all of BC. Accommodations Guides, Vacation Planners, Regional Guides, park guides and local maps can be picked up here. As well, BC road maps can be purchased.

Hotels in the Region include:

Executive Plaza Hotel and Conference Centre
Best Western Coquitlam Inn Convention Centre
Best Western Poco Inn and Suites
Best Western Chelsea Inn
Ramada

Note: For further information about local parks and other leisure facilities, please turn to section 7.7 - Parks & Recreational Services

4.0 LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENTS

The availability and utilization of land resources within a community is essential, not only to industrial and commercial development, but also to ensure adequate, attractive and enjoyable residential areas and facilities for all people. This section outlines how land has been allocated and put to use in the Tri-Cities area.

4.1 Land Use Patterns

4.2 Residential

4.3 Commercial

4.4 Industrial

4.5 Institutional

4.1 LAND USE PATTERNS

Compared to other cities and municipalities in the Greater Vancouver Regional District, this area had a late start in economic development. It was not until the 1950's that the potential of the region's land was tapped.

Coquitlam with a land area of about 150 square kilometres is the largest municipality in the Tri-Cities region. The amount of open and undeveloped land in the region has been consistently decreasing, giving way to residential and commercial expansion mostly toward the northern areas in Coquitlam and Port Moody.

Port Coquitlam is close to exhausting its total land area for development and as a result, expansion is occurring upwards by ways of new apartment blocks, high rises and town homes.

Table 4.1: **Land Use (2006)**

| | Coquitlam | | Port Coquitlam | | Port Moody | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Land Amount | % Of Total | Land Amount | % Of Total | Land Amount. | % Of Total |
| Total Area (ha) | 12,202 | 100.0 % | 2,900 | 100.0 % | 2,590 | 100.0 % |
| Agricultural Land | 312 | 2.6 | 251 | 8.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Extractive Industry | 283 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Harvesting and Research | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Residential - Single Family | 1,711 | 14.0 | 665 | 22.9 | 374 | 14.4 |
| - Rural | 471 | 3.9 | 22 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.1 |
| - Town/Low-rise | 103 | 0.8 | 100 | 3.4 | 31 | 1.2 |
| - High-rise | 14 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial | 191 | 1.6 | 67 | 2.3 | 31 | 1.2 |
| Industrial | 344 | 2.8 | 237 | 8.2 | 358 | 13.8 |
| Institutional | 328 | 2.7 | 110 | 3.8 | 63 | 2.4 |
| Transport. Comm., Utilities | 246 | 2.0 | 159 | 5.5 | 68 | 2.6 |
| Recreation / Nature Areas | 4,565 | 37.4 | 715 | 24.1 | 912 | 35.2 |
| Open / Undeveloped | 1,447 | 11.9 | 132 | 4.6 | 390 | 15.1 |
| GVRD Watershed | 1,007 | 8.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Sources: Greater Vancouver Regional District - Strategic Planning Dept.
BC Municipal Red Book

4.2 RESIDENTIAL

This growth reflects changing market values for many properties but also includes non-market changes such as: new subdivisions, re-zoning and new construction. The non-market growth is: \$314 million in Coquitlam, \$134 million in Port Coquitlam, \$400 million in Port Moody, \$39 million in Anmore, and \$10 million in Belcarra.

Table 4.2: **Changes in Total Assessment**

| | 2011 Assessment Roll | 2012 Assessment Roll |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Coquitlam | \$26.784 Billion | \$28.622 Billion |
| Port Coquitlam | \$10.394 Billion | \$10.750 Billion |
| Port Moody | \$7.347 Billion | \$7.568 Billion |
| Anmore | \$806 Million | \$851 Million |
| Belcarra | \$454 Million | \$474 Million |

Verified by BC Assessment, August 2007
Source: www.bcassessment.ca

Changes in property assessment are reflective of movement in the local real estate market and can vary greatly from property to property. When estimating a property's market value, a professional appraiser analyzes current sales in the area, as well as considering other characteristics such as size, age, quality, condition, view and location. The examples below demonstrate local market trends for various residential properties in the North Fraser Region.

Table 4.3: **Residential Land Values**

| * Single Family Dwelling (SFD) | 2011 Assessment (July 2010) | 2012 Assessment (July 2011) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Coquitlam | | |
| SFD, Maillardville | \$547,000 | \$621,000 |
| SFD, Ranch Park | \$623,000 | \$641,000 |
| SFD, Westwood Plateau | \$868,000 | \$918,000 |
| SFD, Oxford Heights | \$688,000 | \$657,000 |
| SFD, New Horizons | \$525,000 | \$544,000 |
| Strata, low rise, 2 bedroom | \$252,000 | \$254,000 |
| Strata, townhouse, 3 bedroom | \$347,000 | \$362,000 |
| Port Coquitlam | | |
| SFD, Mary Hill | \$470,000 | \$467,000 |
| SFD, Citadel Heights | \$654,000 | \$678,000 |
| SFD, Lincoln Park | \$494,000 | \$486,000 |
| Strata, Citadel, townhouse, 1994 | \$509,000 | \$524,000 |
| Strata, Citadel, townhouse, 1988 | \$426,000 | \$442,000 |
| Port Moody | | |
| SFD, College Park | \$568,000 | \$601,100 |
| SFD, North Shore | \$772,000 | \$812,000 |
| SFD, Heritage Woods | \$854,000 | \$884,000 |
| Strata, high rise, 2 bedroom | \$363,000 | \$351,000 |
| Strata, low rise, 2 bedroom | \$341,000 | \$348,000 |
| Strata, townhouse, 3 bedroom | \$304,000 | \$311,000 |

Verified by BC Assessment, January 2012
Source: www.bcassessment.ca

4.2 RESIDENTIAL (CONT.)

†The total number of Residential Building Permits includes single dwellings, single detached, mobile homes, cottages, double dwellings, row housing, apartments and conversions.

Table 4.4: **Housing Starts**

| City | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Anmore | 33 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 28 | 13 |
| Belcarra | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Burnaby | 1,606 | 2,268 | 1,643 | 852 | 1,288 | 1,611 |
| Coquitlam | 1,047 | 628 | 1,565 | 475 | 1,131 | 1,442 |
| Delta | 204 | 112 | 313 | 285 | 438 | 378 |
| Langley City | 304 | 133 | 119 | 199 | 171 | 224 |
| Langley Township | 914 | 1,209 | 763 | 580 | 907 | 1,292 |
| Maple Ridge | 974 | 745 | 419 | 303 | 443 | 474 |
| New Westminster | 860 | 723 | 468 | 209 | 262 | 368 |
| North Vancouver City | 437 | 740 | 372 | 44 | 270 | 481 |
| North Vancouver District | 144 | 108 | 254 | 216 | 247 | 455 |
| Pitt Meadows | 483 | 289 | 195 | 37 | 14 | 75 |
| Port Coquitlam | 277 | 844 | 228 | 90 | 402 | 47 |
| Port Moody | 551 | 1,051 | 374 | 7 | 35 | 26 |
| Richmond | 2,094 | 1,944 | 1,961 | 685 | 1,421 | 2,636 |
| Surrey | 4,596 | 4,862 | 5,699 | 2,439 | 3,617 | 3,807 |
| Vancouver | 3,534 | 4,087 | 4,670 | 1,576 | 4,075 | 3,830 |
| West Vancouver | 143 | 159 | 159 | 56 | 104 | 126 |
| White Rock | 85 | 310 | 67 | 115 | 94 | 79 |

Source: GVRD Strategic Planning Dept. Greater Vancouver Key Facts 2012

Table 4.5: **Annual Residential Building Permit Values**

| City | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Coquitlam | \$163,483,000 | \$165,740,000 | \$150,136,000 | \$240,560,000 | \$328,454,000 |
| Port Coquitlam | 116,640,000 | 28,793,000 | 18,746,000 | 67,222,000 | 26,175,000 |
| Port Moody | 103,839,000 | 17,345,000 | 5,362,000 | 9,729,000 | 7,373,000 |

Source: GVRD Strategic Planning Dept. Greater Vancouver Key Facts 2012

4.2 RESIDENTIAL (CONT.)

Table 4.6: Attached Housing Statistics (December 2013)

| Area | Benchmark | Price Index | 1 Mo. +/- | 6 Mo. +/- | 1 Year +/- | 3 Year +/- | 5 Year +/- |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Greater Vancouver | \$456,100 | 148 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 12.8 |
| Burnaby East | \$416,300 | 149.3 | -0.3 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 10 |
| Burnaby North | \$397,400 | 148.2 | -0.9 | 1.2 | 3.8 | -5.1 | 13 |
| Burnaby South | \$408,000 | 146.4 | 0.5 | 1 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 11.7 |
| Coquitlam | \$380,900 | 139.9 | 0.7 | -1.1 | -1.5 | 5.7 | 8.5 |
| Maple Ridge | \$260,200 | 126.4 | 0.2 | -3 | -2.8 | -7.9 | -5.7 |
| New Westminster | \$394,500 | 148.2 | 0.6 | -0.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 18.1 |
| North Vancouver | \$577,000 | 138.1 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 10.3 |
| Pitt Meadows | \$322,900 | 139.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 5 |
| Port Coquitlam | \$372,200 | 141.7 | -1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 8.7 |
| Port Moody | \$403,900 | 136.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | -1.2 | -0.4 | 3.7 |
| Richmond | \$498,300 | 161.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 20 |
| Vancouver East | \$517,800 | 170.7 | -1.4 | 0.1 | 1 | 8.6 | 24.2 |
| Vancouver West | \$696,700 | 157.6 | -1.2 | -1.6 | 5 | 4 | 25.5 |

Source : <http://www.rebgv.org>

Table 4.7: Detached Housing Statistics (December 2013)

| Area | Benchmark | Price Index | 1 Mo. +/- | 6 Mo. +/- | 1 Year +/- | 3 Year +/- | 5 Year +/- |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Greater Vancouver | \$927,000 | 171.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 32.1 |
| Burnaby East | \$735,200 | 164.4 | -1.6 | -2 | 3 | 11.2 | 30.5 |
| Burnaby North | \$912,400 | 176.1 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 1.9 | 13.8 | 36.2 |
| Burnaby South | \$956,200 | 183.3 | -2.3 | -1.8 | 0.5 | 19.6 | 40 |
| Coquitlam | \$716,300 | 158.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 12 | 21.1 |
| Maple Ridge | \$459,200 | 130.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.9 | 2.1 | 5.2 |
| New Westminster | \$651,000 | 161.5 | -1.7 | -1.8 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 25.4 |
| North Vancouver | \$949,300 | 151.5 | -0.7 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 12.6 | 23.4 |
| Pitt Meadows | \$505,300 | 141 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 14.3 |
| Port Coquitlam | \$559,300 | 149.4 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 16.9 |
| Port Moody | \$859,800 | 159.3 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 12.7 | 21 |
| Richmond | \$940,100 | 189.3 | 1.1 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 37 |
| Vancouver East | \$867,200 | 191.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 20.6 | 45.6 |
| Vancouver West | \$2,103,300 | 216.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 5 | 17.3 | 58.1 |
| West Vancouver | \$1,920,900 | 182.9 | -0.4 | 5.2 | 8 | 28.3 | 51 |

Source : <http://www.rebgv.org>

4.2 RESIDENTIAL (CONT.)

Table 4.8: **Apartment Statistics (December 2013)**

| Area | Benchmark | Price Index | 1 Mo +/- | 6 Mo+/- | 1 Year +/- | 3 Year +/- | 5 Year +/- |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Greater Vancouver | \$367,800 | 148.7 | 0 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 11.9 |
| Burnaby East | \$394,400 | 149.7 | -1.8 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 9.3 | 8.3 |
| Burnaby North | \$336,400 | 142.2 | -0.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 9.3 |
| Burnaby South | \$381,600 | 153.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 13.4 |
| Coquitlam | \$250,700 | 138 | -0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -2.1 | 5.9 |
| Maple Ridge | \$183,100 | 133.5 | 1.1 | 8.4 | -4.2 | -2.3 | 0.6 |
| New Westminister | \$273,800 | 156.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 11.5 |
| North Vancouver | \$349,200 | 141.8 | -1 | -1.6 | 3 | 2.5 | 13 |
| Pitt Meadows | \$262,400 | 155.1 | 5.1 | 14 | 8.8 | 15.6 | 16.9 |
| Port Coquitlam | \$223,200 | 132.3 | -0.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | -4.5 | -5.4 |
| Port Moody | \$313,700 | 130.7 | -1.5 | -3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| Richmond | \$343,900 | 145.8 | -0.8 | -0.7 | 3 | 0 | 10.3 |
| Vancouver East | \$308,900 | 170.4 | -0.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 15.8 |
| Vancouver West | \$471,800 | 152.7 | 0.1 | -1.7 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 18.6 |
| West Vancouver | \$588,100 | 128.5 | 1.1 | -3 | 0.9 | -5.9 | 4 |

Sources: <http://www.rebgv.org>

Table 4.9: **Average Apartment Rents 2013**

| Area | Bachelor | One Bedroom | Two Bedroom | Three Bedroom+ |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Burnaby | \$768 | 900 | 1,150 | 1,340 |
| Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody | 702 | 807 | 993 | 1,170 |
| Delta | 641 | 797 | 1,009 | 1,167 |
| Langley City & DM | 638 | 792 | 972 | 1,096 |
| Maple Ridge & Pitt Meadows | 636 | 708 | 887 | 1,068 |
| New Westminister | 684 | 818 | 1,090 | 1,345 |
| North Vancouver City | 848 | 1,005 | 1,247 | 1,541 |
| North Vancouver District | 908 | 1,068 | 1,385 | 1,496 |
| Richmond | 796 | 953 | 1,177 | 1,408 |
| Surrey | 632 | 751 | 921 | 1,080 |
| Vancouver | 917 | 1,090 | 1,541 | 1,964 |
| West Vancouver | 977 | 1,281 | 1,996 | 2,779 |
| White Rock | 735 | 837 | 1,035 | 1,382 |
| Average for Vancouver CMA | 876 | 1,005 | 1,281 | 1,498 |

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. [Rental Market Report 2013](#)

4.2 RESIDENTIAL (CONT.)

Table 4.10: **Apartment Availability Rates 2013 (%)**

| Area | Bachelor | One Bedroom | Two Bedroom | Three Bedroom+ |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Burnaby | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 5.1 |
| Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Delta | 7.5 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Langley City & DM | 5.5 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 0 |
| Maple Ridge & Pitt Meadows | 14.3 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 0 |
| New Westminster | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 |
| North Vancouver City | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0 |
| North Vancouver District | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| Richmond | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 1.3 |
| Surrey | 1.4 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 |
| Vancouver | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| West Vancouver | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| White Rock | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| Average for Vancouver CMA | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 |

4.3 COMMERCIAL

The principal retail areas are in the City Centres, along major routes, and focused around various commercial nodes. Much of the retail trading activity is concentrated in the Lougheed/Barnet Highway and North/Clarke Road Areas in Coquitlam; Shaughnessy Street and Coast Meridian/Prairie Avenue in Port Coquitlam; St. Johns Street in Port Moody. There are eight major shopping centres, namely: Coquitlam Centre, Pinetree Village, PoCo Place, Westwood Centre, Westwood Mall, Sunwood Square, Shaughnessy Station, and Newport Village in the Tri-Cities area. Coquitlam Town Centre, one of the major shopping areas in the Lower Mainland, has recently been expanded making it one of the largest shopping centres in British Columbia.

Table 4.11: **Annual Commercial Building Permit Values (\$)**

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Coquitlam | 24,160,000 | 48,854,000 | 61,583,000 | 32,712,000 | 17,834,000 | 51,724,000 |
| Port Coquitlam | 9,096,000 | 12,457,000 | 21,350,000 | 10,118,000 | 15,410,000 | 19,114,000 |
| Port Moody | 10,091,000 | 11,405,000 | 3,777,000 | 1,569,000 | 571,000 | 854,000 |

Source: Strategic Planning Department, Metro Vancouver. [Metro Vancouver Key Facts](#), 2011.

4.4 INDUSTRIAL

Port Coquitlam has long been the leader in attracting manufacturing firms to the area. The City, well served by the location of CP Rail yards and Highway 7, is home to almost 300 manufacturers ranging from specialized firms in the machinery and metal products industry to high-tech firms such as International Submarine Engineering. There are four industrial parks located in the City: Mary Hill Industrial Park, Meridian Industrial Park, Dominion Industrial Reserve and Davis Industrial Park.

Until the 1970's, Coquitlam was mainly a residential suburb. Today it is a growing and expanding community and, since the amalgamation of the District of Fraser Mills and Coquitlam in 1971, the growth in industry in this City has not stopped. Today, there are more than 335 hectares designated for industrial uses ranging from light industrial to research and development. Virtually all of Coquitlam's industrial land is now developed, with only 15 hectares currently vacant. Some of the major industrial parks are Cape Horn, Mayfair, and the Pacific Reach Industrial Park.

Historically, industry has always been a part of Port Moody. Almost a third of its employees worked in its oil refineries and its sawmill, or in petrochemical manufacturing, and port-related activities. Many of these earlier resource-based industries have disappeared or downsized over the years. They have been replaced by service-oriented and other "urban" jobs as Port Moody grew from an industrial area into a small town, with a wide range of economic activities. For example, the oil refineries that have dominated the City's industrial base are now giving way to other sectors in service, manufacturing, and wholesale distribution. Residential development in Port Moody is increasing as it moves away from primary industry as its main focus. Nevertheless, Port Moody's location on the railway and on tidal waters ensures that its industrial role will continue for some time to come.

Table 4.12: **Annual Industrial Building Permit Values (\$ 000)**

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Coquitlam | 9,425 | 2,812 | 1,721 | 1,277 | 2,469 | 2,591 | 2,967 | 5,616 |
| Port Coquitlam | 48 | 2,154 | 2,526 | 5,111 | 16,040 | 2,670 | 2,319 | 8,202 |
| Port Moody | 475 | 190 | 900 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 582 |

Source: Strategic Planning Department, Metro Vancouver, Metro Vancouver Key Facts 2012

4.4 INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)

Table 4.13: Industrial Parks and Sites

| | Size (acres) | Economic Development Opportunities |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Coquitlam | | |
| Barnet South | 49 | Under review as part of Town Centre update |
| Cape Horn | 43 | Cape Horn |
| Westwood Street Area | 17 | Westwood |
| Mayfair Industrial Park/Leeder Area | 297 | Mayfair |
| North Road (Crane & GVRD Sites) | 51 | North Road |
| Pacific Reach | 187 | Pacific Reach |
| Schoolhouse St (includes Crewesite) | 85 | Trans Canada North |
| Tupper/Sherwood Area | 34 | Trans Canada North |
| United Blvd. West | 257 | United Boulevard West |
| Woolridge (Trans Canada) | 3 | Trans Canada North |
| Christmas Way area | 3 | Under review as part of Town Centre update |
| Port Coquitlam | | |
| Davies Industrial Area | 10 | Unlabelled extension North West of Mary Hill |
| Dominion Industrial Reserve | 268 | Dominion |
| Mary Hill Industrial Estate | 648 | Mary Hill Estates |
| Meridian Industrial Park | 60 | Meridian |
| Port Moody | | |
| loco Road Refinery | 400 | loco |
| Petro Canada Refinery | 350 | Petro Canada |

Major Industrial Areas in the Region include:

In Coquitlam:

- 1. Mayfair Industrial Park.** Located at the north end of the Port Mann Bridge, this 270-acre park features direct accessibility to Highway 1 and Lougheed Highway. CP Rail and TransLink also serve the area. Major firms located in this park include Coca-Cola, Sony, and Co-Van International.
- 2. Cape Horn Business Park.** Located west of Mayfair Industrial Park and Highway 1; Cape Horn was opened in 1990 and has approximately 48 acres for general industrial use. Firms currently located in this park are Lance Bissett Ltd., Surfwood Supply, Columbia Bitulithic, Canadian Pacific and Canadian Waste.
- 3. Pacific Reach Business Park.** Located west of Cape Horn Business Park and adjacent to the Fraser River, Pacific Reach is about 220 acres in size. It is accessible to Highway 1 and Lougheed Highway via United Boulevard. This park, which opened in 1992, accommodates "big box" retailing, light industrial and some office uses. Public trails and walkways along the Fraser River and Como Creek have been planned as part of the park. Sandy's Furniture, Home Depot and Future Shop are some of the examples of companies locating in Pacific Reach as well as a host of other businesses and industries.

In Port Coquitlam:

- 1. Mary Hill Industrial Park.** Located southeast of the City, it has 648 acres that are easily accessible from Highways 1 and 7 and is close to the CP Rail yards. Some of its major users are Lilydale Poultry, Konings Wholesale and CP Transport.

4.4 INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)

2. **Meridian Industrial Park.** Located southeast of the City, bordering Mary Hill Bypass and Kingsway Ave., this park is a total of 90 acres. It is used mainly for light industrial, manufacturing and distribution centres. It also features a park, walkways and river access. Some of its major users are Emco, Cortina Foods, Sears, Web Press Graphics, and Apex Express.
3. **Dominion Industrial Reserve.** Located north of Lougheed Highway, it is 268 acres and is zoned for service commercial and industrial use. It currently houses Costco and Home Depot, with a significant portion of land remaining for industrial development.
4. **Davies Industrial Park.** This park is one of the more established industrial parks in Port Coquitlam. This park is the smallest with only 10 acres just off of Westwood Street.

In Port Moody:

1. **Burrard Inlet (south side).** Various light manufacturing and distribution companies are located in this area, just off St. Johns Street. Some of the larger industries here include Flavelle Cedar and Reichold Chemicals.
2. **loco Road on the north side of Burrard Inlet.** Imperial Oil storage facility is currently located here.

In Summary:

Most industries in the region have transportation links with rail and water. The three major routes of road access are the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 1), Lougheed Highway (Highway 7) and Barnet Highway (Highway 7A).

The Mary Hill Bypass route along the shore of the Pitt and Fraser Rivers, links the Pitt River Bridge and the local highways directly to the Meridian Industrial Park and Mayfair Industrial Park. This route is an important transportation corridor for both commercial and passenger vehicles.

Many companies also take advantage of their central locations next to the Fraser and Pitt Rivers and Burrard Inlet. The Fraser Mills area, Lafarge Concrete Ltd., and Columbia Bithulithic Ltd. have utilized the Fraser and Pitt Rivers for shipment for many years. Pacific Coast Terminals utilizes Burrard Inlet for its water traffic.

Accessibility and availability of land at relatively low cost makes the region an ideal location for new manufacturing plants of all kinds. Currently, the largest area with available land is the Pacific Reach Business Park.

Note: For more information, please contact the local planning departments in the City Halls.

4.5 INSTITUTIONAL LAND USE

With the population growth in this region, new schools and institutional facilities are continually being built.

In Port Moody, a Civic Centre was completed and houses the new City Hall, library and a community theatre, which doubles as Council Chambers.

In Port Coquitlam, a new Provincial Court House opposite the end of McAllister Avenue was completed in March of 1996. The City has also completed a new City Hall complex which includes City Hall, City Hall Annex, Veterans Park, and the Leigh Square Arts Village.

In Coquitlam, the civic core in the Town Centre area includes City Hall, Coquitlam Public Library's City Centre branch, RCMP and Public Safety Building, Evergreen Cultural Centre, City Centre Aquatic Centre, Douglas College David Lam Campus, Pinetree Community Centre, and Pinetree Secondary School, all of which have been constructed within the past decade. Other facilities in Coquitlam include Glen Pine Senior's Pavilion in the Town Centre, the Health Sciences Complex on the Douglas College David Lam Campus, and the new Chimo Aquatic & Fitness Centre, which has been designed with a LEED Silver sustainable design and construction benchmark.

Table 4.14: **Annual Value of Institutional Building Permits (\$ 000)**

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Coquitlam | 22,102 | 26,571 | 14,387 | 28,704 | 14,414 | 8,816 | 7,625 | 21,737 |
| Port Coquitlam | 5,075 | 5,519 | 151 | 1,123 | 7,699 | 2,854 | 15,157 | 15,377 |
| Port Moody | 682 | 1,736 | 2,655 | 6 | 49 | 20 | 1,991 | 7,796 |

Source: Strategic Planning Department, Metro Vancouver, Metro Vancouver Key Facts 2012

5.0 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

The existence and efficiency of transportation services is essential to the encouragement and development of all aspects of economic activity, whether it be residential development, commercial trade or as a base for manufacturing enterprises. Transportation, communications, and utilities play a key role in the expansion of this region and has increasingly become a major sector in the region's economic base.

5.1 Road Systems

5.2 Transit Services

5.3 Taxi Services

5.4 Intercity Bus Services

5.5 Handi-Dart Services

5.6 Trucking, Cartage & Moving Services

5.7 Rail Services

5.8 Air Services

5.9 Marine Services

5.1 ROAD SYSTEMS

This region is an integral part of the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD). There are three major arteries running into this area. The Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 1) has points of entry to Coquitlam in the south (via the Port Mann Bridge) and southwest, is accessed by Brunette Avenue (Exit 40B) and the United Boulevard Interchange (Exit 44). The Barnet Highway (Highway 7A), which enters the City of Port Moody from Burnaby, travels east-west to its terminus at the Coquitlam Centre where it connects with the Lougheed Highway (Highway 7). The Lougheed Highway (Highway 7) enters the region in southwest Coquitlam and east Port Coquitlam. It travels parallel to the Trans-Canada Highway, the Coquitlam River and the CP Rail mainline.

Since the late 1970's, local road systems have been substantially upgraded to service the rapid commercial and industrial growth. These improvements include the widening of existing arterial routes, as well as the construction of new streets and access routes to developing areas. For instance, the development of Westwood Plateau as a residential area has greatly increased the length of paved roads in Coquitlam. The Tri-Cities area has almost 700 kilometres of roads, with 450 in Coquitlam, 140 in Port Coquitlam, and 100 in Port Moody.

Some of the projects to serve growing traffic needs and relieve traffic congestion in this area are:

- counter-flow lane added to the Pitt River Bridge
- extension of United Boulevard to the Bailey Bridge at the Coquitlam/New Westminster border
- twinning and seismic upgrading of the Port Mann Bridge
- improved access from Lougheed Highway to the Trans Canada (East and West bound)
- upgrade to Lougheed Highway/Brunette Avenue interchange
- construction of a new Mary Hill By-pass on-ramp
- construction of the David Avenue Connector
- reconstruction of Dominion Avenue
- construction of the Coast Meridian Overpass - one of the most significant transportation initiatives in the Tri-City area
- Murray/Clarke Connector in Port Moody
- Upgrade to Mary Hill Bypass/Lougheed Highway/Freemont Connector to the new Pitt River Bridge

In an effort to reduce emissions and particulates in the air, Metro Vancouver has implemented an air quality management plan which integrates plans of the Greater Vancouver area, the Fraser Valley, and Whatcom County in the United States. Metro Vancouver is also working with the provincial and federal governments to develop new technologies to reduce vehicle emissions.

Source: City of Coquitlam, www.coquitlam.ca

Table 5.1: **Total Number of Registered and Insured Vehicles (All Rate Classes)**

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Coquitlam | 73,980 | 75,209 | 76,115 | 77,984 | 80,860 | 83,161 | 83,378 | 84,335 | 84,710 |
| Port Coquitlam | 34,765 | 35,215 | 35,740 | 36,373 | 36,699 | 37,246 | 38,092 | 39,158 | 39,574 |
| Port Moody | 15,955 | 16,605 | 17,570 | 18,455 | 19,422 | 20,586 | 21,888 | 20,954 | 21,187 |

Source: Strategic Planning Department, Metro Vancouver

5.2 TRANSIT SERVICES

Bus

Public Transit service in Metro Vancouver is provided by the Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority, which is also known as "TransLink". TransLink was created by the BC Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority Act (Bill 36) in 1998. It is a separate organization, and is not part of the provincial government or Metro Vancouver.

Currently covering a 1,800 square kilometre area in the Lower Mainland, TransLink serves 1.8 million people. In the Northeast Sector, the transit system is bus-based with connections to Commuter Rail, which connects this area with the downtown core. There are local bus routes travelling through neighbourhoods and connecting with regular and express buses at major centres such as Lougheed Mall, Coquitlam Centre and Downtown Port Coquitlam. One of the new buses, the 97 B-Line, has had more than 2.2 million boardings since its introduction.⁵

During peak periods or rush hours, fares correspond to the number of zones travelled through. In off-peak periods, these zone boundaries do not apply and fares are equivalent to single zone travel. Transfer slips are used to allow vehicle changes by passengers and allow transferring between buses. SkyTrain and Commuter Rail tickets can also be used to transfer to buses. Most buses are also equipped with wheelchair accessible service.

SkyTrain

SkyTrain, which opened in 1986, is a completely automated light rapid transit system with 3 connected lines connecting Vancouver, New Westminster, Richmond, Burnaby, and Surrey. At present, the 29 km trip takes approximately 39 minutes for downtown's Waterfront Station to the newest station - King George - in Surrey. An extension to Surrey City Centre was completed in the spring of 1994. In 2002, the construction of the Millennium Line SkyTrain extension, starting at Lougheed Town Centre, making the TriCities more accessible. In 2009, the Canada Line extension connected Downtown Vancouver with The Vancouver International Airport. Currently, construction has started in the Evergreen Line, which will connect the Tri-Cities to the rest of Metro Vancouver and the airport with 7 stations in Coquitlam and Port Moody. This line is scheduled to be opened in 2016.

Westcoast Express - Commuter Rail

This train service has stops between Mission and Downtown Vancouver on the CP Rail line. There are five trains heading westbound in the early morning hours and five trains heading eastbound in the afternoon/evening. For ticket prices and travel times please pickup a transit timetable or call 604-488-8906. Discounted ticket prices are available to those who ride the train on a regular basis through either the Monthly Employment Program or the 28 day unlimited passes. Additionally, the TrainBus adds one trip westbound in the morning and one eastbound in the evening to extend the commuter schedule.

⁵ Translink Transit Services: <http://www.translink.bc.ca/>

5.3 TAXI SERVICES

Four taxi companies operate out of this region, Bel-Air Taxi, Coquitlam Taxi, Port Moody Taxi, and Port Coquitlam Taxi. Taxi services include transportation to any point in the Lower Mainland, such as the Vancouver International Airport, the Tsawwassen or Horseshoe Bay Ferry Terminals, as well as the Fraser Valley. Other services include delivery services, courier services, and jump-starts. Typical rates as of 2007 are: \$2.10 base fee plus \$1.21 per kilometre and the waiting fee is \$20.10 per hour. For seniors and people with some form of disability, a 10% discount is given and wheelchair accessible vehicles are available if requested in advance. An additional 50% discount is given to those participating in the taxi savers program, which is administered in cooperation with BC Transit. For taxi service please call any of the following numbers for service in our area

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Bel-Air Taxi | 604-937-3434 |
| Coquitlam Taxi | 604-939-4641 |
| Port Coquitlam Taxi | 604-942-8080 |
| Port Moody Taxi | 604-942-7777 |

5.4 INTERCITY BUS SERVICES

While there are no depots in the region for intercity bus service, there are points of arrival in all local communities and depots in the nearby communities of New Westminster and Maple Ridge. Greyhound Lines offers passenger and parcel service to main points across North America.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Wellstone Coach Lines Ltd. | 604-521-2455 |
| Greyhound Canada (Coquitlam) | 1-800-231-2222 |

5.5 HANDI-DART SERVICES

Also available for people with disabilities are Handy-Dart Services, operated by TransLink. These services are door-to-door and are for those who have difficulties utilizing the public transit service. Top priorities are given to calls for medical and work purposes before calls for recreational and therapeutic uses. The service is available 7 days a week from 6:30 am to midnight but only limited services are available in the evenings and weekends. Handy-Dart also sells the taxi savers tickets. The main office is located in New Westminster to serve this region as well as Burnaby. For more information and dispatch services, call 604-524-3655 but please give at least 2 days advance notice for dispatching.

5.6 TRUCKING, CARTAGE & MOVING SERVICES

The region offers a wide variety of trucking services, in both long-distance and local scope for personal, commercial, or industrial needs. In addition, virtually any firm operating in the Lower Mainland can also serve this area. Rates and costs depend on the weight and the type of commodities transported.

5.7 RAIL SERVICES

Canadian Pacific (CP) Rail operates the third largest rail system in North America with over 29,000 kilometres of trackage in Canada and the United States. In British Columbia, the Railway has thousands of employees with the largest yard and marshalling facility for freight handling, switching and maintenance located in the Port Coquitlam/Vancouver Waterfront area. About 2,800 freight cars pass through the Port Coquitlam yard everyday. This yard covers approximately 187 hectares with almost 100 kilometres of track and employs approximately 650 people. The CP Rail mainline enters Port Coquitlam in the east, travelling northwest to the City of Vancouver. A junction with the Burlington Northern line at Port Coquitlam connects the mainline to New Westminster and Canadian National Rail, via Fraser Mills. Excellent rail service is provided to all industrial zones of the region.

Passenger boarding facilities courtesy of VIA Rail, are available in Port Coquitlam on Kingsway Avenue with daily arrivals and departures. For ticket reservation, VIA Rail maintains a toll-free number (1-800-561-8630) and for timetable and other information, please call 669-3050.

Many of the industrial businesses located along Kingsway Avenue in Port Coquitlam are so located for ease of access to the rail yards.

5.8 AIR SERVICES

A wide range of facilities are available within a 40 kilometre radius, including the Vancouver International Airport, Pitt Meadows Airport, Abbotsford Airport, and several small charter services for helicopters, seaplanes, and light aircraft.

The Vancouver International Airport, the largest airport in Western Canada, is located about 40 kilometres to the west of this area. Direct links to other Pacific Rim countries, as well as to Europe, Australia, South America, and Eastern points of North America as well as local service, are provided by 25 major international airlines and 7 regional airlines, based at the airport. Many other services are also provided, including training, large-scale mail and cargo, charter flights and floats plane facilities. As of July 1st, 1992, the administration of the airport was transferred from the Ministry of Transport Canada to The Vancouver International Airport Authority. The Vancouver International Airport completed a new terminal in 1996 that is devoted specifically to U.S. and International flights and includes a new runway to better serve the increasing demands on the airport. In 2013, over 17.97 million people flew in or out of the Vancouver International Airport and that number is expected to increase in years to come.

Pitt Meadows Airport is a land and water aerodrome serving light to medium size fixed wing and rotary aircraft. Located 8 kilometres from the Tri-Cities area, it is positioned as a general aviation base for Lower Mainland traffic, flight training, charters, and commuter services, executive jets and aviation support services, and provides a general aviation alternative to Vancouver International Airport.

Abbotsford Airport, located about 50 kilometres to the east, serves as a backup to the Vancouver International Airport with full customs facilities. This airport is fully capable of handling all sizes of commercial jetliners.

Sources: Vancouver International Airport.
Pitt Meadows Airport.
Abbotsford Airport.

5.9 MARINE SERVICES

There are approximately 27 kilometres (17 miles) of waterfront in this region, consisting of 5.6 kilometres in Coquitlam on the Fraser; 10.3 kilometres in Port Coquitlam on the Fraser and Pitt Rivers; and 11.5 kilometres in Port Moody at the head of Burrard Inlet.

In 2008, the Port of Vancouver, the North Fraser Port Authority and the Fraser River Port Authority amalgamated to form Port Metro Vancouver—the largest western Canadian seaport and one of the largest in North America. Port Metro Vancouver administers operations in Burrard Inlet and along the Fraser River from its head office in Vancouver. Many Port Moody industries use the Inlet for various water operations. Port Metro Vancouver handled 123.7 million metric tonnes of general cargo, bulk, and containers in 2013. Of that amount, 98.3 million metric tonnes was in foreign exports.

The Canadian Coast Guard, a branch of the Department of Transport, provides a variety of services including search and rescue, marine weather emergency, broadcasting and information access, pollution control and many other services. The Canadian Coast Guard also monitors and regulates transport of dangerous goods, inspection of commercial and recreational vessels, marine communications, conducting standards and safety checks on foreign vessels entering Canadian waters.

There are many other firms providing a wide variety of marine services in the region including manufacturing of commercial and recreational vessels, sales of fuel and moorage facilities, charters and rentals, repair and servicing, towing and tugboats, construction of docks, floats and wharves, and sale of boats and accessories.

There are public boat launching facilities at Rocky Point in Port Moody, Macquabeak Park in Coquitlam and at various points on the Pitt River. Reed Point Marina operates a 30 tonne capacity marine travel lift for launching larger boats, as well as other pleasure craft service, and provides moorage for up to 800 vessels. The Pitt River Boat Club, a private club, provides moorage for up to 150 boats and both marinas provide a variety of other services for boaters including fuel sales.

In Port Coquitlam, many of the industrial businesses in the Meridian Industrial Park are so located for the ease of access to marine transport. Also located within Port Coquitlam are several marine-related businesses including Harkin Towing and Forest Marine.

Sources: Port Metro Vancouver
Ship Safety Department, Canadian Coast Guard.
Pitt River Boat Club.
Reed Point Marina.
Pacific Coast Terminals.
City of Port Coquitlam

6.0 UTILITIES

Development requires the provision of a full range of utilities and services. Within the region, utilization opportunities for in-place water, sewer, refuse collection, telephone, electric power, and natural gas systems exist to ensure the continued availability of such services to both residential and commercial users.

- 6.1 Water and Sanitary Sewer Systems
- 6.2 Refuse Collection, Disposal and Recycling Services
- 6.3 Telephone Service
- 6.4 Electric Power
- 6.5 Natural Gas

6.1 WATER AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

Water Systems and Consumption

Metro Vancouver provides water to its member municipalities, including the Tri-Cities, sourced from the Capilano Reservoir in North Vancouver, the Seymour Reservoir in the North Shore Mountains, and the Coquitlam Reservoir. The supply is split almost equally among the three sources. The quality of the water supply is very high with only minimal treatment required.

There are a number of projects being undertaken to increase supply and quality of local water sources including:

- Coquitlam UV Disinfection Project (completion estimated late 2013)
- Seymour-Capilano Water Utility Projects (completion estimated in 2016)
- Port Mann Water Supply Tunnel (completion estimated late 2015)

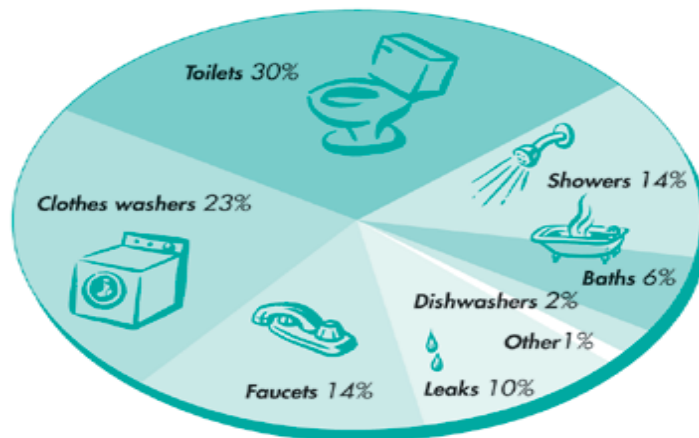
Table 6.1: **Water Consumption 2010-2011** (millions of litres per day)

| | Coquitlam | | Port Coquitlam | | Port Moody | |
|--|-----------|------|----------------|------|------------|------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Annual Peak Hour Flows [†] | 162 | 111 | 73 | 46 | 35 | 27 |
| Annual Peak Day Flows | 93 | 84 | 47 | 33 | 22 | 18 |
| Annual Average Daily Flows | 52 | 50 | 26 | 25 | 14 | 14 |
| Peak Week Average Daily Flows | 89 | 59 | 45 | 32 | 23 | 19 |
| Total Annual Consumption (billions of litres) | | | | | | |

Source: Metro Vancouver "Water Consumption Statistics", 2011 Edition

[†]Peak Hour varies between the 3 cities, but is typically between 4 and 9 a.m.

Provided below is a chart that shows common water usage



Source: Greater Vancouver Regional District, Water Consumption

6.1 WATER AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS (CONT.)

Sewerage and Drainage Systems

The Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District (GVS&DD) is responsible for the trunk sewage collection system and the treatment and disposal of sewage in the Lower Mainland. Local sewage mains are the responsibility of the local municipalities who, in turn, charge users either a flat or metered rate.

Household, commercial, and industrial waste/water from the Tri-Cities is piped to Annacis Island for secondary treatment. The treated effluent is discharged to the Fraser River. A large portion of each of the three cities' budgets for sewer service is paid to the GVS&DD for use and upgrade of the Annacis Island plant. The Annacis Island Waste/Water Treatment Plant opened in 1975 to provide primary treatment, and was then upgraded in 1979 and 1984 to accommodate growth. The most recent upgrade, to provide secondary treatment, was completed in early 1999 and makes the Annacis Island Plant the largest in the region. It now serves nearly 1,000,000 people in the Fraser Sewage Area, which includes New Westminster, Port Moody, Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge, White Rock, and the City of Langley, most of Burnaby and Surrey, and portions of Delta, Vancouver, Richmond, and the Township of Langley.

There are four other waste/water treatment plants in the Lower Mainland - Iona Island, Lions Gate, Lulu Island, and West Langley treatment plants - to serve West Vancouver, North Vancouver (City and District), Vancouver, Richmond, parts of Burnaby and Langley.

Source: Greater Vancouver Sewer and Drainage District.

6.1 WATER AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS (CONT.)

Table 6.2: City of Coquitlam Water Rates

| Unmetered Services - Annual Flat Rate Charges | |
|--|-------|
| Single Family Duplex | \$436 |
| Apartment, Townhouse | \$436 |

Source: City of Coquitlam, 2014
Bylaw No.4425

Table 6.3: City of Port Moody Water Rates

| Metered Services - Annual Flat Rate Charges | |
|--|--------|
| Single Family Dwelling | \$356 |
| Apartments, Townhouses & Rowhouses | \$356 |
| Suites (In private dwellings or commercial) | \$356 |
| Commercial (If not metered) | |
| Office and Stores | \$356 |
| Restraunt, Cafe, Coffee Shops & Private | \$767 |
| Service Station & Garages | |
| Churches | \$192 |
| Metered Services | |
| Per 100 Cubic Feet | \$2.25 |
| Minimum quarterly charge | \$313 |

Source: Bylaw No. 2944, City of Port Moody. 2013

Table 6.4: City of Port Coquitlam Water Rates

| Unmetered Services - Annual Flat Rate Charges | |
|--|----------|
| Single Residential Dwelling unit | \$427 |
| For each additional dwelling unit | \$427 |
| For each apartment unit | \$380 |
| For each townhouse unit | \$400 |
| Metered Services - Water Rates per 100 cubic feet | |
| First 1,500 cubic feet | \$148.57 |
| Next 3,000 cubic feet | \$4.76 |
| Next 15,000 cubic feet | \$3.90 |
| Over 19,500 cubic feet | \$2.41 |

Source: City of Port Coquitlam, 2014

6.2 REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL & RECYCLING SERVICES

Solid waste from the region is now collected and processed at Wastech, a central station located in Coquitlam. From there, the waste is either transferred north to the Cache Creek landfill, to the Burns Bog landfill, or to the incinerator in Burnaby.

There are varying levels of participation in refuse collection by the communities in the region. The City of Coquitlam employs a private contractor for single dwelling residential pick-up and charges home occupants a utility fee. The 2014 rate for waste removal in Coquitlam is \$279.00. The current price is \$108 per metric tonne. The City no longer subsidizes this service and no collection is provided for commercial and industrial users. Instead, they make their own arrangements for their garbage collection. On the other hand, residents in multi-dwelling units (ie. apartments and townhouses) have the option of making their own arrangements or obtaining the service from the City.

Note: for further information on waste removal contact WASTECH 604-521-1715

The City of Port Coquitlam, however, maintains a fleet of vehicles for collection, operated by City employees, for residential and limited commercial removal. The 2014 annual assessment for services is \$176.30 per single-family dwelling.

The City of Port Moody also provides a comprehensive curbside removal system by City employees that involves maintenance of collection vehicles and rental of refuse receptacles. The fee for refuse collection in Port Moody for 2014 is \$304.00 and \$27.00 for recycling. The City of Port Moody does not provide commercial pickup; this service is now contracted to private enterprise.

Since 1989, a recycling program has been in place in the region. The Cities of Port Moody and Port Coquitlam have a comprehensive program for curbside collection of recyclable goods, whereas, the City of Coquitlam contracts out the service. The basic items collected for recycling in all three Cities include: newspapers, magazines and other cardboard packaging, tin cans, aluminium cans, and plastics groups 1, 2, 4, and 5. Currently, there is also a separate collection for lawn and garden waste starting in the spring and continuing through to the end of autumn. Metro Vancouver is encouraging municipalities to expand their recycling programs to include apartment buildings and multiple family dwellings. Material bans at disposal facilities have been implemented to limit the disposal of recyclable materials. Educational and technical programs have been launched to help businesses reduce, reuse, and recycle. Coquitlam residents can now recycle clean, white Styrofoam at the Coquitlam Construction Recycling & Yard Trimming Drop-Off Facility at 995 United Blvd.

Coquitlam Recycling Depot Locations:

Corner of Mariner Way & Austin Avenue - (at the Coquitlam Municipal Works Yard).
Off of Pipeline Road - (on the Town Centre Park access road).
1200 United Boulevard

All recycling Depots accept:

- Garden refuse
- Aluminium cans
- Tin cans
- Glass containers/ bottles
- Plastics with recycle codes 1, 2, 4 and 5.
- Newspaper
- Mixed paper products

6.3 TELEPHONE SERVICES

Local telephone service is split between three providers: Telus, Shaw and Bell.

Customers in the lower mainland now enjoy toll-free calling from Bowen Island to Maple Ridge, Langley and even Aldergrove. In October 1996 a second area code was added in B.C. Southern B.C. continues with area code 604 and the remainder of the province (including Vancouver Island) is area code 250. In 2002 a third area code was added to the Lower Mainland area in BC (778). Metro Vancouver now uses a 10-digit dialing system; it is now necessary to add 604 or 778 to all local calls.

6.4 ELECTRIC POWER

British Columbia Hydro & Power Authority supplies electric power to the region. After it was privatized in 1989, BC Hydro maintained a district office and maintenance yard in Coquitlam on Barnet Highway to serve the area from Stave Falls to the City of New Westminster. Other operations in the region include a hydroelectric power generating station at Buntzen Lake, several transmission substations, and the Burrard Thermal Generating Plant in Port Moody, a standby operation plant to provide supplemental emergency electric power.

In 2013, the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines announced a 10 Year Plan to reduce energy rates. Under this plan, residential customers pay 6.90 cents per kWh for the first 1,350 kWh they use over an average two-month billing period. Above that amount, customers pay 10.34 cents per kWh for the balance of the electricity used during the billing period. To learn more about the 10 Year Plan, visit www.bchydro.com

Table 6.5: **Hydro Electric Power Rates (As of April 1st, 2014)**

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Residential Service: | |
| Step 1 rate (First 1,350 kWh) | \$0.069/kWh |
| Step 2 rate | \$0.1034/kWh |
| Small General Service: | |
| Basic Charge (Minimum Charge) | \$0.1953/day |
| Energy Charge | \$0.0928/kWh |
| Medium General Service: | |
| Basic Charge | \$0.1953/day |
| Demand Charge | |
| <i>For first 35 kW</i> | \$0.00/kW |
| <i>For next 115 kW</i> | \$4.76/kW |
| <i>For remaining kW</i> | \$9.13/kW |
| Energy Charge | |
| <i>For last 14,800 kWh</i> | \$0.0885/kWh |
| <i>For remaining kWh up to baseline</i> | \$0.0549/kWh |
| <i>For usage up to 20% above baseline</i> | \$0.0956/kWh |
| <i>For savings down to 20% below baseline (credit)</i> | \$0.0956/kWh |
| Large General Service | |
| Basic Charge | \$0.1953/day |
| Demand Charge | |
| <i>For first 35 kW</i> | \$0.00/kW |
| <i>For next 115 kW</i> | \$4.76/kW |
| <i>For remaining kW</i> | \$9.13/kW |
| Energy Charge | |
| <i>For first 14,800 kWh</i> | \$0.0961/kWh |
| <i>For remaining kWh up to baseline</i> | \$0.0462/kWh |
| <i>For usage up to 20% above baseline</i> | \$0.0956/kWh |
| <i>For savings down to 20% below baseline (credit)</i> | \$0.0956/kWh |

Source: BC HYDRO.

6.5 NATURAL GAS

FortisBC delivers natural gas to homes and businesses throughout BC.
For further information, please contact:

FortisBC Energy Inc.
16705 Fraser Highway
Surrey, BC
V4N 0E8

Table 6.6: **Natural Gas Rates (2014)**

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Residential Service | |
| Basic Charge | \$0.398/day |
| Delivery Charge | \$3.621/Gj |
| Midstream Charge | \$1.303/Gj |
| Cost of Gas | \$3.272/Gj |
| Rate 2 Lower Mainland (commercial, institutional or small industrial less than 2,000Gj) | |
| Basic Charge | \$0.8161/day |
| Delivery Charge | \$2.944/Gj |
| Midstream Charge | \$1.309/Gj |
| Cost of Gas | \$3.272/Gj |
| Rate 3 Lower Mainland (commercial, institutional or small industrial more than 2,000Gj) | |
| Basic Charge | \$4.3538/day |
| Delivery Charge | \$2.467/Gj |
| Midstream Charge | \$1.114/Gj |
| Cost of Gas | \$3.272/Gj |

Source: FortisBC.
Gj = Gigajoule

7.0 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND EVENTS

The services available from within a community are a measure of its growth and success. With considerable care and participation, the region's systems for education, health care, community care facilities, support services, recreation, culture, entertainment, and communications have been nurtured to the point where the community is able to provide a full and attractive range of these services to its residents and visitors.

- 7.1 Education
- 7.2 Health Care
- 7.3 Community Care Facilities
- 7.4 Community Support Services
- 7.5 Protective and Rescue Services
- 7.6 Libraries & Museums
- 7.7 Parks & Recreation
- 7.9 Culture & Fine Arts
- 7.10 Cultural Events and Festivals
- 7.11 Media

7.1 EDUCATION

Public Education

School District No. 43 (Coquitlam) is the third largest school district in British Columbia in terms of the number of students and schools, the number of employees, and the size of the operating budget. Over the next three years, the total education budget will reach \$143 million.⁶

The Board of School Trustees comprises of nine trustees, elected every three years during municipal voting. Regular board meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesday of the month from September to June where the public is invited to attend or make a presentation.

School District No. 43 (Coquitlam) administers over 72 schools: 50 elementary schools, 13 middle schools, 9 secondary schools, and 6 other facilities with a total of 40,000 students enrolled in the 2005/2006 school year. Elementary schools include first year primary (kindergarten) to grade 5, middle schools grades 6 to 8 and secondary schools grades 9 to 12.

As options or supplements to the BC Ministry of Education curriculum, schools offer a variety of optional programs. Examples include French Immersion, Programme Cadre and Montessori at the elementary level. At the secondary level students may enrol in French Immersion, Career Preparation Programs, Advanced Placement Studies for post secondary education and alternate programs such as Teen Parenting, or the International Baccalaureate Program.

Continuing Education programs, including adult basic education, provides upgrading to secondary school completion (Grade 12), public service courses such as first aid training or legal information sessions, vocational and general interest courses, and business management programs. Courses are held throughout the school year.

School District No. 43 (Coquitlam) serves the entire Region of Anmore, Belcarra, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam and Port Moody. It has a staff of 4,000 employees and approximately 30,100 students are enrolled.

Table 7.1: Number of Schools in the Region

| | |
|--|-----------|
| School District #43 | 72 |
| Elementary | 45 |
| Middle | 13 |
| Secondary | 9 |
| Other facilities | 6 |
| Private Academic Elementary & Secondary | 4 |
| Catholic Schools | 3 |
| Christian Schools | 1 |
| Private Trade Schools | 18 |
| Computer & Business | 5 |
| Trades & Technology | 7 |
| Professional Grooming | 2 |
| Job Entry/Life Skills | 1 |
| Language Schools | 2 |
| Hospitality & Tourism | 1 |

Source: School District 43

The School District and local area schools are always improving programs and adding new programs and services to help meet the needs of the students.

For more information, contact:

School District No. 43 (Coquitlam)
550 Poirier Street, Coquitlam, BC, V3J 6A7
Tel: 604-939-9201

⁶ The Coquitlam Now

7.1 EDUCATION (CONT.)

Post Secondary Education

Several post secondary institutions and universities extend their academic experience to the region's residents. The region is served by Douglas College with campuses in, Coquitlam, Maple Ridge and New Westminster, Simon Fraser University (SFU) in Burnaby, the University of British Columbia (UBC) in Vancouver, British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT) in Burnaby, and Coquitlam College.

Douglas College is a major community college with two campuses in Coquitlam and New Westminster. It serves over 14,000 credit students each year and offers two-year career and University Transfer programs to local, national and international students. As well, the College provides specialized short-duration courses to over 9,000 learners annually — mature students needing to upgrade literacy or study skills, or students interested in short-term continuing education courses. www.douglas.bc.ca

Simon Fraser University with an enrolment of 34,275 in total for 2013/2014 is a smaller university yet national in character. Of the 30,182 undergraduate enrolments, about 16% are foreign students. The remaining 4,093 are graduate students. The University has 8 faculties: Applied Science; Arts & Social Services; Beedie School of Business; Communication, Art & Technology; Education; Environment; Health Sciences; & Science. www.sfu.ca

The **University of British Columbia** (UBC) is located approximately 40 kilometres from the Coquitlam Town Centre. It is one of the largest universities in Canada and the largest in British Columbia. It is also one of the most respected, with 14 faculties from Arts, Science and Commerce to Law, Medicine and Agriculture. Enrollment of the 2013/2014 school years was 50,304 students. www.ubc.ca

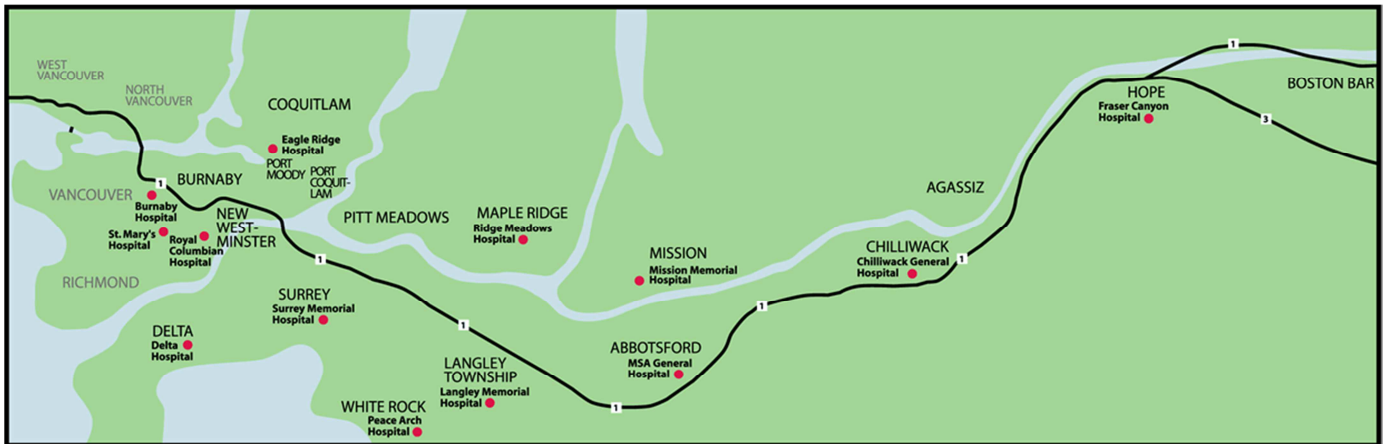
British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT) is renowned for its training excellence in skill-based and hands-on education. It offers technical programs, which match contemporary high-technology market demands. There are approximately 17,500 full time students, and 29,250 part time students who enrol annually. www.bcit.ca

Coquitlam College is a private post secondary institution with an international flavour. It has a staff of 60 people and enrolment is approximately 600 to 650 students annually. Transfer students (to other post-secondary institutions) accounts for about 50% of student population of Coquitlam College. Coquitlam College offers programs in several disciplines, as well as high school completion studies with certification. www.coquitlamcollege.com

There are a number of private trade schools offering a variety of training programs such as word processing, computer education, as well as language schools available in the region. This area is well served by high quality, renowned institutes, universities and colleges.

7.2 HEALTH CARE

The Fraser Health Authority serves the communities within the boundaries of Burnaby to Hope (see map below). The Health Region is responsible for the provision of a wide range of community based preventive health services and programs, including the prevention and control of communicable disease, and carrying out the legislative and regulatory responsibilities of the Health Act and regulations made under the School Act. The Health Region is the functional service arm of the division providing services directly to individuals, families, and the community on a day-to-day basis. Programs and services are provided directly by the Health Region staff and indirectly through local boards of health and health related community based agencies. Direct service delivery provided by the Health Region includes: Public Health Nursing; Public Health Protection and Inspection; Dental Health Services; Nutrition Services; Speech and Language Services; Hearing Services; Community Mental Health & Addictions Services; Community Care Facilities Branch and other Ministry Divisional Services such as Continuing Care Division.



www.fraserhealth.ca

The Riverview Hospital was a specialized psychiatric hospital for adults with severe long-term mental illness in British Columbia. A leader within the mental health system, the hospital is also a critical link in the chain of services for the mentally ill across the province. In 2002, The Riverview Redevelopment Project was announced. The aging institutional buildings at Riverview have been gradually phased out, replaced by new smaller tertiary care facilities located in each of the five geographic regions of BC. Riverview patients have been transferred to facilities within those health regions in a carefully planned “bed for bed” transfer process. In 2005, with the majority of patients moved to other patient care facilities, 75-year-old East Lawn building closed. In 2007, as part of the Riverview Redevelopment Project, patients housed at the NorthLawn Building were re-located to the Valleyview building (4X) and within the Adult Program at Centre Lawn. They await placement at smaller, more home-like care facilities in the regional health authorities of Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health. The long-term future of the Riverview site is a topic of community and political debate. Its future is yet to be determined and is a controversial and passionate subject.

Source: BC Mental Health & Addiction Services

7.2 HEALTH CARE (CONT.)

Hospitals

The Tri-Cities are served by two medical facilities -- the Royal Columbian Hospital in New Westminster and Eagle Ridge Hospital in Port Moody. Both facilities are under the jurisdiction of the Fraser Health Region (formerly under the Fraser Burrard Society). The Eagle Ridge Hospital was opened on October 1, 1984 with a capacity of 250 beds. The Royal Columbian Hospital was established in 1862 with a capacity of 466 beds.

Eagle Ridge Hospital

- Funded beds: 127 (January 2009), plus 10 beds at Crossroads Inlet Centre Hospice.
- Emergency visits per year: Over 37,000 (2011)
- Residential care beds: 75 owned and operated by Fraser Health; 584 contracted. (2011)

Royal Columbian Hospital

- Funded beds: 397 (2011)
- Emergency visits per year: Over 67,000 (2013)
- Residential care beds: 249 owned and operated by Fraser Health; 238 contracted. (July 2004)
- Babies delivered per year: 2,820 (2003-04)

Source www.fraserhealth.ca

Eagle Ridge Hospital is located at:

475 Guildford Way, Port Moody, BC V3H 3W9
Tel: 604-461-2022 - General Inquiries
Tel: 604-469-3104 – Administration

The Royal Columbian Hospital is located at:

330 East Columbia Street, New Westminster, BC V3L 3W7
Tel: 604-520-4253 - General Inquiries

7.2 HEALTH CARE (CONT.)

Nutrition Program

1. Consultation/resources to community health professionals, educator agencies, schools and care facilities.
2. Planning and delivery of community nutrition awareness and education programs via media, group teaching and special projects.
3. Information/resource provision to the general public. This does not include therapeutic nutrition counselling, which is available through Outpatient Dieticians at Eagle Ridge and Royal Columbian Hospitals.

For further information on the above programs, contact the main office at:

Tri-Cities Health Unit Public Health
200 - 205 Newport Dr, Port Moody, BC V3H 5C9
Phone: 604-949-7200 Fax: 604-949-7211

7.3 COMMUNITY CARE FACILITIES

Child Care

At present there are approximately 260 licensed childcare facilities in the region. The Ministry of Social Services and Housing has approved these facilities prior to licensing by the Fraser Health Unit.

In the Tri-Cities, such programs as the "YMCA Tri-Cities Child Care Program" and the "Greater Coquitlam Family Daycare Society" give information and help with the placement of children into local daycare facilities. All programs provide care and safety as well as opportunities for social, emotional, and intellectual growth. Group daycares and nursery schools are staffed by trained and licensed Early Childhood Educators.

Adult and Extended Care

There are 18 adult care facilities in the region offering care for the elderly, mentally handicapped, and people with mental health disabilities. The region also offers independent living facilities for senior citizens. These include low cost housing, cooperatives, and residential facilities providing emergency contact on a 24-hour basis.

The Senior's Citizen's Bureau, located at #330 - 6th Street, New Westminster, BC, is part of a non-profit society that encourages and supports the independence and wellness of older and disabled citizens. Volunteers who are usually older adults themselves run the programs offered through the Bureau. All programs are coordinated and supervised by staff members. Some of the services that volunteers provide for seniors and disabled people are

- Home support visiting
- Summer lawn care
- Income Tax assistance
- Information and referral
- Housing assistance
- Telephone support and check-in calls
- Grocery order taking and shopping
- Meals on Wheels

For more information on licensed child and adult care facilities in the region, contact the Fraser Health Authority at 604-587-4600. For information on independent living, contact the Senior Citizen's Bureau at 604-524-0516.

7.4 COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES

A unique organization that assists in the planning and development of the cohesiveness of the region's community is SHARE Society. It is an independent, non-profit, community-based society, which provides leadership and programs in response to the social needs of the residents of the Tri-Cities and nearby communities. SHARE promotes quality of life, human dignity, self-reliance, and social justice in a non-partisan, non-judgmental manner. It responds to the community's needs through a wide range of programs and community services:

| | | |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| 24-hour Crisis & Information line | 604-540-2221 | |
| Counselling Services | 604-936-3900 | |
| Early Intervention Therapy Services | 604-540-9161 | |
| Family Enhancement Program | 604-931-1951 | (For more information |
| Special Services to Children | 604-529-5104 | about SHARE programs |
| Child and Family Services | 604-660-9710 | or for updated information |
| Thrift Store | 604-931-5510 | call the SHARE Society |
| Food Bank | 604-931-2451 | at 604-540-9161) |
| Christmas Hampers and Toys | 604-931-2451 | |
| Coquitlam Alternative Program (CAP II) | 604-936-3525 | |
| 43 Housing Society | 604-942-3575 | |
| Ending Violence Against Women | 604-936-3900 | |

Funding for these programs are provided by several public and private sources and through donations and fees. Facilities for the SHARE Society are located at **2615 Clarke Street** in Port Moody and at **200 – 25 King Edward Avenue** in Coquitlam, to meet the demands for the society's services. There are also other support facilities for residents of the region which include:

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse and The Port Coquitlam Area Women's Centre 200-2540 Shaughnessy Street, Port Coquitlam V3C 3W4 | 604-941-7111 | Community Resources Unit (Coquitlam RCMP Office) 2986 Guildford Way, Coq. V3B 7Y5 | 604-945-1550 |
| Crossroads Hospice Society 200-2232 McAllister Avenue Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2A6 | 604-945-0606 | Chimo Achievement Centre for Physically Disabled Adults 620 Poirier St, V3J 6B1 | 604-931-1115 |
| Compassionate Friends | 604-931-8026 | Coquitlam Women's Transition House 200-2540 Shaughnessy Street, Port Coquitlam V3C 3V7 | 604-464-2020 |
| Act 2 Society Child and Family Services Counselling Program 2nd Floor 1034 Austin, Coq. V3K 3P3 | 604-937-7776 fax: 604-937-7334 | | |

For more information some further resources are:

| | |
|---|--|
| SHARE Family & Community Services Society 200-25 King Edward Street Coquitlam, BC V3K 4S8 | The " Red Book " Information Services Vancouver (Available at your local library) |
|---|--|

7.5 PROTECTIVE AND RESCUE SERVICES

Policing

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) provides policing services to all of Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam. All RCMP operations are based from a single headquarters in the Coquitlam Town Centre. The Coquitlam RCMP are the third largest RCMP detachment in Canada and the fifth largest municipal police agency in Metro Vancouver. The breakdown of funding for the Police Force by the local Municipal Governments to the Federal Government is 9:1.

The City of Port Moody provides its own police force with a staff of 54 employees. The City of Port Moody funds the Port Moody Police Department. For more information on RCMP operations in Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam or Port Moody Police operations, please call:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

2986 Guildford Way,
Coquitlam, BC, V3B 7Y5
Tel. 604-945-1550 (non-emergency)
Emergency 911

The Port Moody Police Department

3051 St. Johns Street,
Port Moody, BC, V3H 2C4
Tel. 604-461-3456 (non-emergency)
Emergency 911

Table 7.2: **Crime Rate**

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Port Moody | 68 | 64 | 52 | 44 | 41 | 37 | 35 |
| Coquitlam | 94 | 87 | 78 | 76 | 66 | 63 | 59 |
| Port Coquitlam | 117 | 108 | 90 | 79 | 67 | 68 | 66 |
| Delta | 70 | 69 | 66 | 68 | 66 | 60 | 55 |
| Richmond | 84 | 73 | 69 | 68 | 63 | 62 | 57 |
| North Vancouver City | 117 | 100 | 91 | 87 | 97 | 81 | 76 |
| Burnaby | 116 | 109 | 91 | 81 | 82 | 71 | 65 |
| Vancouver | 107 | 108 | 96 | 90 | 82 | 77 | 75 |
| New Westminster | 148 | 129 | 118 | 102 | 96 | 90 | 84 |

Source: Policing Services (http://www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/policeservices/statistics/docs/14_Metro_Vancouver.pdf)

7.5 PROTECTIVE AND RESCUE SERVICES (CONT.)

Both the RCMP and the Port Moody Police Department maintain an auxiliary force of volunteers to assist uniformed officers. Although the city has its policing forces, it is still very much dependent on the large number of volunteers in the community who generously donate their time. The departments also have a variety of services they provide to the communities, which they serve. In services to the local businesses, the detachments run programs that include:

Business Services:

- Crime prevention through environmental design
- Check security hardware
- Check for obstructions such as landscaping and check lighting
- General surveys of businesses to reduce opportunities for crime to occur
- Marking of property with I.D. #'s (OPI system): allows for ease of returning of items if stolen property is found
- Business fan-out program: a system for alerting business owners about fraud and counterfeit money circulation
- Business Liaison Program
- Vandal Watch (new program), sponsored by cities of Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, & School Dist. 43

Community Policing Services:

- Block Parent Program
- Block Watch Program
- Citizen's Crime Watch (volunteers working with police to report suspicious activities)
- Drinking Driving Counter Attack Program
- Crimestoppers
- Victim Services
- Crime Prevention (604-461-3456 in Port Moody) (604-945-1586 in Coquitlam / Port Coquitlam)
- RCMP Ventures / Rover Program for youth (For youth aged 14 - 26 in Coquitlam / Poco)
- Youth Services and School Liaison programs (Port Moody)

7.5 PROTECTIVE AND RESCUE SERVICES (CONT.)

Fire & Rescue⁷

Apart from fire rescue and medical emergencies, the Fire Departments conduct annual inspection of public buildings, fire prevention education, and fire safety checks on business buildings.

In Coquitlam, the Fire/Rescue Department is committed to provide quality public fire and rescue safety service by developing and delivering public education programs, inspection and investigation services, and emergency response to all segments of the community. It has a current force of 171 members: 112 Firefighters, 46 Auxiliary Fire Fighters, 34 Fire Prevention Officers, 4 Fire Dispatchers, 3 Support Staff, 4 Assistant Chiefs, 1 Chief Training Officer, 1 Chief Fire Prevention Officer, 1 Deputy Fire Chief, and 1 Fire Chief. There are 4 fire halls in Coquitlam:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Town Centre | 1300 Pinetree Way, (Headquarters) Tel: 604-927-6400 |
| Austin Heights | 428 Nelson Street |
| Mariner | 775 Mariner Way |
| Burke Mountain | 1424 Coast Meridian Road |

The Port Coquitlam Fire Rescue has a force of 61 members: 52 Firefighters, 2 Fire Prevention Officers, 4 Assistant Chiefs, 1 Chief and 2 Office Staff. The estimated number of calls responded to on an annual basis is approximately 2000. There are 2 fire halls in this city's jurisdiction:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fire Hall #1 | 1725 Broadway Tel: 604-944-5466 |
| Fire Hall #2 | 3196 Toronto Street |

In Port Moody, services are provided by a staff of approximately 27 full time staff: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy, 1 Fire Prevention Captain, 1 Training Captain, 4 Suppression Captains, 4 Suppression Lieutenants, 14 Firefighters, 1 Office Manager and 18 part-time volunteers. The Port Moody Fire Department also has a limited assistance agreement with loco-Anmore covering the townsite and schools. There are two fire halls in the City of Port Moody:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Fire Hall #1 | which is fully manned, is located at 200 loco Road. Tel: 604-469-7795. |
| Fire Hall #2 | is served by volunteers and off-duty officers at Glencoe Dr. and Glenayre Rd. |

All three Fire Departments, in an effort to increase cost savings, have amalgamated some of their programs. For example, the Departments do joint employee training and joint purchasing of fire equipment and also have a mutual aid agreement with other cities to help in emergencies.

⁷ Local Fire Detachments

7.5 PROTECTIVE AND RESCUE SERVICES (CONT.)

Ambulance Service⁸

The Emergency Health Services commission became responsible for emergency care throughout the Province on July 1, 1974. Its first responsibility was to create the British Columbia Ambulance Service (BCAS). It has developed comprehensive legislation that has set one of the highest standards in the world for education, equipment, and licensing of paramedics. There are over 190 ambulance stations throughout the province with more than 830 full time and over 2300 part time paramedics or paramedic trainees. The BCAS has regional administration centres located throughout the Province.

There are two BCAS paramedic stations located in the Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody area:

955 Glenayre Drive, Port Moody
#122 - 500 Lougheed Highway, Port Coquitlam

For more information, please contact:

The British Columbia Ambulance Service
1-2, 1515 Blanchard Street
Victoria, BC
Tel: (604) 387-2334 Fax: (604) 387-2885

⁸ Local Ambulance Detachment

7.6 LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Four libraries serve this region. Two of which are located in Coquitlam and one in each of the other two cities.

Coquitlam Public Library

Poirier Street Branch
575 Poirier Street
Coquitlam, BC V3J 6A8
Circulation: 604-937-4141

City Centre Branch
1169 Pinetree Way
Coquitlam, BC
Circulation: 604-554-7323

Fraser Valley Regional Library Port Coquitlam

Terry Fox Library
2470 Mary Hill Road
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 3B1
Information: 604-941-9655

Port Moody Public Library

240 Ioco Road
Port Moody, BC V3H 3J3
Information & Reference: 604-469-4577



Courtesy City of Port Moody

Museums

The Port Moody Museum was moved from its original site on the mainline track to its current location, and fully restored. It features a collection of pioneer artifacts and railway memorabilia.

Port Moody Station Museum

2734 Murray Street
Port Moody, BC V3H 1X2
Phone: 604-939-1648

Port Coquitlam Heritage Display Centre

2571 Mary Hill Road
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 4X3
Phone: 604-927-2388

Mackin House Museum

1116 Brunette Avenue
Coquitlam, BC V3K 1G2
Phone 604-664-1565

For more information call the Coquitlam Heritage Society at 604-469-1428.



Courtesy City of Port Moody

7.7 PARKS AND RECREATION

There are many municipal parks spread throughout this area, five regional parks and one new provincial park.

The five Regional Parks and 1 provincial park in this area are:

Belcarra: (658 hectares) Located in the City of Port Moody and the Village of Belcarra; this park features picnic areas, playgrounds, beaches, group picnic shelters, a barbeque area, a wharf for fishing, crabbing and scuba diving, and many kilometres of hiking trails.

Colony Farm: (404 hectares) Located in the City of Coquitlam and the City of Port Coquitlam; this land was originally purchased by the provincial government and operated as a mental health facility farm, providing a place for the patients to work as well as providing food for the hospital. It became a GVRD Park on December 24, 1996. Now open to the public, this park offers walking trails in a natural environment, rich with wildlife and gardens.

Douglas Island: Located in Port Coquitlam; it is part of the Fraser River Islands Regional Park. There is currently no public access at this time, as the GVRD has not decided what the future use of this land will be.

Minnekhada: (175 hectares) Located in northeast corner in the City of Coquitlam; this park features a spectacular Lodge once occupied by 2 former Lieutenant Governors of BC. It includes a marsh area, rocky knolls with outstanding views, trails, and some picnic facilities.

Widgeon Marsh Regional Park Reserve: (578 hectares) Located also in the northeast corner of Coquitlam, this Reserve was acquired jointly by the GVRD and the Nature Trust of British Columbia in 1992. It is not generally open to public use as yet, pending development of trails, picnic and sanitary facilities. There is limited access by canoe from Grant Narrows on the Pitt River in Pitt Meadows.

Pinecone Burke Provincial Park: (38,000 hectares) Located to the south of Garibaldi Provincial Park, west of Pitt Lake and Pitt River, and extending south to include Burke Mountain, this park is relatively undeveloped but can be used for hiking, camping, rock climbing, nature study, and many other summer and winter activities. This park is not, however, regularly patrolled or serviced. For more information on this or any other BC Provincial Parks, call BC Parks at 1-604-825-4421

In addition to these Regional and Provincial Parks, the varied natural geographical features and the many municipal parks of this region, enable the community to enjoy an extensive array of outdoor leisure activities. The many rivers, lakes and shorelines within the area provide marine sports and water enthusiasts with a host of possibilities. Many of these parks also offer picnic sites, ball diamonds, fields, playgrounds, and a variety of other facilities.

Buntzen Lake - a BC Hydro reservoir with canoeing, swimming on the lake and hiking on the trails surrounding the lake.

Whitepine Beach / Sasamat Lake - scenic walking trails around lake.

Traboulay Poco Trail – the jewel of Port Coquitlam: a 25 km trail that encircles the City and is a popular recreation spot for walkers, runners, cyclists, and skaters.

Mundy Park - as well as many walking trails through thickly forested areas, there are also playgrounds, fields and an outdoor pool.

Mundy Off leash Dog Park - made specifically for accommodating dogs, the area offers a safe and enclosed environment for the safety of the dog and owner. Strict rules must be followed while in this area.

Port Moody Parks on Burrard Inlet - walk, ride, or in-line skate around the end of Burrard Inlet on the 2½ km trail from Rocky Point to Old Orchard Park through Inlet, Town Centre, and Shoreline parks. There are also many other facilities such as, a boat launch, wading pool and playgrounds.

7.7 PARKS AND RECREATION (CONT.)

Recreational Facilities in Coquitlam include:

Poirier Sport & Leisure Complex

- Chimo Pool, which houses a 25-metre, 6-lane lap pool, a warm water leisure pool, a 6,800 square foot fitness centre, a whirlpool, sauna and steam room.
- Social Recreation Centre, a centre for recreation programs, community group meetings and private receptions. The Centre also has outdoor tennis courts and a children's playground.
- Coquitlam Sports Centre, which offers a Hybrid curling/skating, has skating most of the year as well as curling, NHL-sized hockey & figure skating, lacrosse, and some roller blading during the summer months.
- Dogwood Pavilion, a recreation centre for senior citizens, has outdoor lawn bowling and horseshoe facilities.

City Centre Leisure Facilities

- Leisure Centre houses three medium sized meeting/activity rooms plus an administration office area.
- Stadium/Park - The stadium is equipped to host track and field meets (including football, soccer, etc.) with seating for 1,500+ people. The park contains softball, soccer and football fields, a tot lot, bike and walking paths, a small lake stocked with fish, tennis courts, and ample parking.
- Evergreen Cultural Centre houses a 264 seat theatre, art gallery, three studios and a rehearsal hall.
- Aquatic Complex contains an 8 lane, 50 metre pool, a wave pool, a waterslide, a whirlpool, a sauna, a fitness centre, a physio clinic, a café and meeting rooms.
- Pinetree Community Centre, aerobics room, meeting rooms and fitness centre.

Mundy Park

- Spani Pool - 8 lane, 25 metre outdoor pool with two 1 metre diving boards, change rooms and a concession stand.
- The park also contains baseball, softball, football, soccer, box lacrosse, and frisbee golf facilities as well as pathways, washrooms, and picnic areas.

Blue Mountain Park

The park contains baseball, horseshoe pits, picnic areas, tennis courts, a spray pool, and wading pool, as well as a playground, washroom/change room facilities, and a tot's bicycle path.

Planet Ice

This facility is privately owned and contains four sheets of ice that are also used for roller-hockey in summer. The complex also houses full workout facilities, a physiotherapy clinic, and a bar and grill.

7.7 PARKS AND RECREATION (CONT.)

Recreational Facilities in Port Coquitlam include:

- **Hyde Creek Centre**, which includes an indoor pool, a universal and a full size gymnasium, meeting rooms, an art room, a youth centre, and a pottery room.
- **Port Coquitlam Recreation Complex**, home to the Jon Baillie Arenas, which contains two arenas, a large multi-purpose hall, a meeting room, eight large dressing rooms, the Offside youth centre, a skate shop, and food services. This facility also houses the Wilson Centre, a community centre for people of 50 plus.
- **Port Coquitlam City Hall Complex**, includes City Hall, City Hall Annex, Veterans Park, and Leigh Square Arts Village which is an arts and cultural complex consisting of two buildings plus an outdoor bandshell, providing interactive space including art studios, rehearsal and performance space, resource centre and outdoor work space.
- **Shaughnessy Park** – this park located along the Coquitlam River includes open green space for play and picnics, a group picnic area with shelter, trails for walking and jogging, children’s playground, multi-purpose areas, a mountain bike park/trails, an off-leash dog area and washrooms.

Recreational Facilities in Port Moody include:

- **Town Centre Park** which include the Port Moody Arena, a curling rink, and the Social Recreational Centre.
- **Civic centre**, housing the Port Moody City Hall and Library, also has a 200 seat theatre and meeting rooms.
- **Kyle Centre** has meeting rooms, an activity room, a library, a craft room and kitchen facilities.
- **Old Orchard Hall**, a small hall for rental with 125 seating capacity
- **Rocky Point Pavilion** with conference rooms for up to 50 people.
- **Glencoe Centre** with meeting rooms and banquet facilities for up to 100 people
- **Westhill Centre** with facilities for recreational programs
- **Heritage Mountain Community Centre** main room holds up to 60 people
- **The Old Mill Boathouse** open concept hall holds up to 100 people

For further information about leisure programs or parks services, contact:

Coquitlam:

Leisure & Parks Services
Administration Office
633 Poirier Street
Coquitlam, BC
V3J 7A9
Phone: 604-933-6000

Port Moody:

Parks and Recreation & Culture
300 loco Road
Port Moody, BC
V3H 2V7
Phone: 604-469-4555

Port Coquitlam:

Parks and Recreation Office
2253 Leigh Square
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3H 2V7
Phone: 604-927-7900

7.7 PARKS AND RECREATION (CONT.)

MEETING ROOMS

The Tri-Cities offer many facilities that have ample meeting space for any type of function, business, personal or otherwise.

Pinetree Community Centre, Poirier Community Centre, Dogwood Pavillion, and City Hall are just some of the other meeting facilities in the Tri-Cities area.

Local hotels also offer meeting rooms and facilities. The largest ones are the Best Western Coquitlam Inn Convention Centre, the Executive Plaza, as well as the Best Western Poco Inn and Suites. Please contact these facilities for further information on booking and space availability.

7.8 CULTURE AND FINE ARTS

As the communities grow, they continue to establish their own unique set of traditions, and are paving the way for a rich and distinctive regional culture. There are a growing number of active artists and performers whose talents are celebrated in local cultural events. A variety of organizations provide the settings for local and visiting artists to express their talents, and many community festivals and celebrations serve as venues for these artists to display their talents.

ArtsConnect (Formerly ARC Arts Council)

In 1969, the "Coquitlam Area Fine Arts Council" was formed as an umbrella organization to congregate the talents of local artists in the communities of Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody by a small group of people. It has since expanded to serve the areas of Anmore and Belcarra and, in 1992, the Council changed its name to ARC Arts Council. Its aim is to promote arts and cultural activities that fulfil the needs of the communities.

Each year, the Council brings together local artists, musicians and performers through sponsorship of craft fairs, visual art exhibitions, performances, and multi-discipline art festivals. Its goals are: to bring the cultural needs of the region to the attention of federal, provincial and civic authorities; to act as a clearing house of information on cultural projects and activities; to offer resource services to all participating groups; and to enlist public interest and understanding of the cultural groups in the region.

The Council was instrumental in the emergence of Place des Arts, a multi-purpose arts centre. Place des Arts is the focal point for many artistic events. It provides facilities for various musical groups, holds workshops, hosts poetry readings, recitals, and concerts by local talents. For more information on fine arts activities in the region, please contact:

ArtsConnect (Tri-Cities Art Council)

158-2601 Lougheed Highway

Coquitlam, BC

V3C 4J2

Phone: 604.931.8255

Fax: 604.524.4666

7.8 CULTURE AND FINE ARTS (CONT.)

Evergreen Cultural Centre

Opened in October 1996, the Evergreen Cultural Centre frames Lafarge Lake at Coquitlam Town Centre. A shared vision of the City of Coquitlam, the Tri-Cities arts community and private business, the Evergreen Cultural Centre is more than a venue for arts and culture; it is a multipurpose civic facility capable of hosting a wide variety of community events, festivals and activities. Presently the Evergreen Cultural Centre features:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Studio Theatre | 264-seat flexible theatre for performances and meetings |
| Art Gallery | class 'A' gallery for curated exhibitions featuring BC artist |
| Studio A | an 'open studio' for local artists |
| Studio B and C | two smaller studio workshops available for classes and meetings |
| Rehearsal Hall | equipped with mirrored walls, dance barres and a wood sprung floor for classes and rehearsals |

Evergreen Cultural Centre

1205 Pinetree Way
Coquitlam, BC
V3B 7Y3
Phone: 604-927-6550
Fax: 604-927-6559

Blackberry Gallery

Converted from the old Port Moody City Hall, this historic building now houses displays by local artists in fine arts from sculpting to painting and also contains a gift shop of local art works. For more information on current displays and events taking place at the gallery, please call:

Blackberry Gallery (Port Moody Arts Centre)

2425 St. Johns Street
Port Moody, BC
V3H 2B2
Phone: 604-931-2008

Place des Arts

This facility offers a full range of programs; lessons in everything from arts and crafts to music and dance. They also support many different clubs and groups. Classes are held for all ages and more information about course prices and times and events taking place, can be obtained from their office.

Place des Arts

1120 Brunette Avenue
Coquitlam, BC V3K 1G2
Phone: 604-664-1636
Fax: 604-664-1658

7.8 CULTURE AND FINE ARTS (CONT.)

Leigh Square Community Arts Village

Included in this complex are three intimately-scaled structures surrounding an inner courtyard adjacent to City Hall, - the Outlet, the Gathering Place, and the Bandshell. The courtyard contains an impressive outdoor performing stage, a sculpture courtyard, two public murals, seating areas, and nearby eateries to support the introduction of festivals, an open-air market, noon-hour concerts or a craft fair.

This arts and cultural complex provides interactive space including arts studios, rehearsal space, a 'living room', a Ticketmaster outlet, a display centre, community archives, a resource centre, a community arts workshop room, and an outdoor work yard, as well as artisans co-op for marketing works of local arts and craft people, and fair trade retailer, Ten Thousand Villages Canada.

Leigh Square Community Arts Village

c/o Parks and Recreation Department
#1100 – 2253 Leigh Square
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 3B8

7.9 CULTURAL EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

Festival Du Bois - is held at the beginning of March in Blue Mountain Park where they have traditional French Canadian entertainment and food. For more information, please call 604-936-0039.

Port Moody Festival of the Arts – a week long festival that showcases plays and activities in different venues around Port Moody. This event takes place at the beginning of April.

May Day Festival - held in mid-May, this Port Coquitlam community festival includes a parade, carnival, and children's entertainment. For more information, please call 604-927-7900.

Festival Coquitlam - Fishing Derby - held in late May, as part of the ongoing events for the Festival Coquitlam, is held at Como Lake Park. For more information, call 604-473-1616.

Teddy Bear Picnic - at the Coquitlam Town Centre, is held in early June, with a parade, fashion show, art and crafts and children's entertainment. For more information, please call 604-473-1616.

Korean Heritage Day Festival - held at Town Centre Park each June, experience authentic Korean cuisine, traditional dance, martial arts presentations, and arts and crafts. For more information, please call 604-524-8871

BC Highland Games - held at Town Centre Park in June, experience the Scottish culture at its finest. See the clan parade, sheep dog trails, athletic events, and Scottish dances, hear the bagpipes, drum competitions, and other traditional Scottish music. It is a full day of fun and adventure.

Golden Spike Days - held at Port Moody's Rocky Point Park and Town Centre Parks; this event includes handcart races, Can-Can dancers, fireworks, and a children's picnic, and is usually held on the July 1st long weekend. For more information, please call 604-318-6242.

Canada Day Celebrations - held at Port Coquitlam's Castle Citadel Heights Park on July 1st, features fireworks, live entertainment, a multicultural exhibition, and barbeque. For more information, please call 604-927-7900. and

Harvest Festival - held in downtown Port Coquitlam in early October, this is a family-oriented celebration with lots of entertainment and opportunities for local merchants and artisans to display fall products. The festival includes live music, arts and crafts, food, rides, clowns, and a dog agility performance.

Blue Mountain Music Festival (formerly FACES) - held at Blue Mountain Park on the BC Day long-weekend, offers ethnic food, arts, culture, entertainment, and multicultural events. For more information, please call 604-473-1616.

West Coast Chocolate Festival- held in mid-October throughout the Tri-Cities, this festival informs, inspires, entertains, and above all celebrates chocolate.

8.0 GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Government, at all levels, is often called upon to provide services to both commercial enterprises and residents of a region. Within the regional area of Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Belcarra and Anmore, there are municipal, regional, provincial and federal government facilities available to provide both information and service programs to the community.

- 8.1 Municipal Government
- 8.2 Regional Services
- 8.3 Provincial Government
- 8.4 Federal Government
- 8.5 Local Government Officials

8.1 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT (as of June 2005)

Incorporation and Representation

There are five communities in this region, which have been incorporated under the BC Municipal Act.

The City of Coquitlam

3000 Guildford Way
Coquitlam, BC
V3B 7N2
Tel: 604-927-3000
Fax: 604-927-3015
www.coquitlam.ca

The City of Port Coquitlam

2580 Shaughnessy Street
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3C 2A8
Tel: 604-927-5411
Fax: 604-552-4641
www.portcoquitlam.ca

The City of Port Moody

100 Newport Drive
Port Moody, BC
V3H 5C3
Tel: 604-469-4500
Fax: 604-469-4550
www.cityofportmoody.com

The Village of Anmore

2697 Sunnyside Road
R.R. #1 Anmore, BC
V3H 3C8
Tel: 604-469-9877
Fax: 604-469-0537
www.anmore.com

The Village of Belcarra

4084 Bedwell Bay Road
Belcarra, BC
V3H 4P8
Tel: 604-939-4411
Fax: 604-939-5034
www.belcarra.ca

These Cities and Villages are part of :

Metro Vancouver

4330 Kingsway
Burnaby, BC
V5H 4G8
Phone: 604-432-6200
Fax: 604-432-6399

8.1 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT (CONT.)

| <u>Municipality</u> | <u>Incorporation Date</u> |
|---|---------------------------|
| i) The District Municipality of Coquitlam | July 25, 1891 |
| Reincorporated | November 1, 1971 |
| Reincorporated under City Status | December 1, 1992 |
| ii) The City of Port Coquitlam [†] | March 7, 1913 |
| iii) The City of Port Moody | March 11, 1913 |
| iv) The Village of Belcarra | August 22, 1979 |
| v) The Village of Anmore | December 7, 1987 |

[†] On September 29, 1991, Douglas Island was incorporated into the City of Port Coquitlam. The Island is identified as having significant environmental value with some form of vegetation and animal life unique to this location. It is uncertain whether or not either the local government or the Province will ever permit any development of the Island.

Municipal Services

The communities of the region are responsible for the general management of municipal affairs in accordance with municipal council policies and the Municipal Act. The principal services provided and administered by the various municipal governments of the region are:

- Parks and Recreation (Parks and Leisure Services in Coquitlam)
- Public Libraries
- Planning
- Engineering
- Finance
- Permits & Licenses (Development Services in Port Moody)
- Protective Services (Fire & Police protection)
- Personnel
- Administrative Services

Business Licensing

All businesses require licenses from the municipalities in which they will operate, except in Belcarra and Anmore where no licensing is carried out. Businesses are regularly inspected for fire safety, building and health standards by appropriate local authorities. Local planning departments also check zoning regulations. There are varying rates for business licenses in each municipality depending on the type of activity being carried out. In 2013, the TriCities introduced the Intermunicipal Mobile Business License that allows business that function in all three municipalities to apply for a single consolidated license instead of three separate ones. For more information, contact the local City Hall Permits and Licenses departments.

8.1 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT (CONT.)

Table 8.1: **Summary Statement of Financial Position as of December 31st, 2006**

| | Total Financial Assets | Total Liabilities | Net Financial Assets | Total Physical Assets | Net Total Assets | Total Equity |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Coquitlam | 192,172,923 | 89,610,259 | 102,562,664 | 522,639,140 | 625,201,804 | 625,201,804 |
| Port Coquitlam | 96,403,650 | 66,502,844 | 29,900,806 | 615,872,378 | 646,305,817 | 253,386,364 |
| Port Moody | 48,279,126 | 27,293,137 | 31,972,013 | 155,044,419 | 176,030,408 | 176,030,408 |

Table 8.2: **City of Coquitlam Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities 2013 Year Budgeted**

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Revenues: | | | |
| | Taxation | \$132,982,000 | |
| | Fees, rates and service charges | \$70,249,000 | |
| | Grants | \$8,822,000 | |
| | Investment income | \$3,861,000 | |
| | Casino Revenue | \$7,200,000 | |
| | Municipal land sales | \$0 | |
| | Cost recoveries | \$7,004,000 | |
| | Penalties and interest on taxes | \$906,000 | |
| | Other | \$6,800 | |
| | | | \$231,092,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| | General government | \$16,346,000 | |
| | Police Protection | 31,112,000 | |
| | Fire Protection | 22,763,000 | |
| | Engineering | 2,579,000 | |
| | Solid Waste | 8,764,000 | |
| | Planning and Development | 6,505,000 | |
| | Parks, Recreation and Culture | 43,253,000 | |
| | Water utility | 20,294,000 | |
| | Sanitary sewer and drainage | 25,154,000 | |
| | | | \$202,683,000 |
| | Excess of revenue over expenditures | \$28,408,000 | |

Source: www.coquitlam.ca

8.1 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT (CONT.)

Table 8.3: City of Port Coquitlam Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities 2013 Year Budgeted

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Revenues: | | |
| Taxation | \$55,550,795 | |
| Administrative Service | \$54,100 | |
| Corporate Services | \$1,408,800 | |
| Development Services | \$947,700 | |
| Engineering & Operations | \$6,003,051 | |
| Fire & Emergency Services | \$16,500 | |
| Parks & Recreation | \$4,427,800 | |
| Policing | \$463,100 | |
| Water | \$10,385,049 | |
| Sewer | \$7,496,000 | |
| Taxes, Penalties & Interest | \$325,000 | |
| Interest | \$676,440 | |
| Provincial Operating Grants | \$45,000 | |
| Misc Revenue | \$44,500 | |
| CIP Funding | \$21,562,400 | |
| Developer Contributions | \$1,000,000 | |
| | | \$91,000,075 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| Administrative Service | \$2,565,000 | |
| Corporate Services | \$4,694,967 | |
| Development Services | \$2,161,900 | |
| Fire & Emergency Services | \$8,072,600 | |
| Policing | \$13,626,600 | |
| Parks & Recreation | \$15,498,733 | |
| Engineering & Operations | \$11,500,700 | |
| Water | \$8,635,300 | |
| Sewer | \$6,543,400 | |
| Fiscal Services | \$1,147,959 | |
| Amortization | \$12,500,000 | |
| | | \$86,947,159 |
| Net Revenue | | \$4,052,916 |

8.1 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT (CONT.)

Table 8.4: **City of Port Moody Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities for 2011**

| | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|
| Revenues: | | |
| Taxes | | |
| Real Property | \$ 28,378,482 | |
| Special Assesments | - | |
| Private Utility Companies | <u>469,369</u> | |
| | | \$ 28,847,851 |
| Payments in lieu of taxes | \$1,392,589 | |
| Services to other governments | \$ 55,197 | |
| Sale of services | | |
| Environmental health services | 2,349,693 | |
| Recreational and cultural services | 3,327,706 | |
| Sewer utility fees and charges | 5,526,040 | |
| Water utility fees and charges | 5,516,011 | |
| Other revenue | 2,966,732 | |
| Contributed assets | 227,734 | |
| Transfers from other governments | 2,381,026 | |
| Private contributions | 13,104 | |
| Development levies | <u>71,440</u> | |
| | | \$ 52,675,123 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| Corporate administration | \$ 4,733,231 | |
| Planning & development services | 1,232,028 | |
| Recreational and Cultural services | 8,593,979 | |
| Parks & Environmental services | 2,606,030 | |
| Engineering & Operations | 6,573,638 | |
| Library services | 1,647,528 | |
| Police services | 8,912,115 | |
| Fire services | 5,881,924 | |
| Fiscal services | 5,777,398 | |
| Sewer utility system | 2,020,362 | |
| Water utility system | <u>4,741,636</u> | |
| | | \$ 52,719,869 |
| Annual Surplus (Deficit) | | (44,746) |
| Accumulated Surplus, beginning of year | | <u>666,425,182</u> |
| Accumulated Surplus, end of year | | <u>\$ 666,380,436</u> |

8.1 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT (CONT.)

Table 8.5: Property Tax Rates 2012

| Property Class | General | Debt | School | GVRD | BCAA | MFA | Transit | Total |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Residential | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam | 3.1148 | - | 1.7602 | 0.0576 | 0.0677 | 0.0003 | 0.3687 | 5.3620 |
| Port Coquitlam | 3.7129 | - | 1.7602 | 0.0586 | 0.0599 | 0.0003 | 0.3687 | 5.9178 |
| Port Moody | 3.0787 | 0.0000 | 1.7602 | 0.0587 | 0.0599 | 0.0002 | 0.3244 | 5.2821 |
| Utilities | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam | 41.1311 | - | 14.2000 | 0.2016 | 0.4865 | 0.0005 | 2.6645 | 59.2610 |
| Port Coquitlam | 40.0000 | - | 14.2000 | 0.2053 | 0.4865 | 0.0005 | 2.6645 | 58.1030 |
| Port Moody | 36.0336 | 0.0000 | 14.2000 | 0.2054 | 0.5113 | 0.0007 | 2.7171 | 53.6681 |
| Major Industry | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam | 30.3722 | - | 6.4000 | 0.1958 | 0.4865 | 0.0005 | 2.5901 | 73.3067 |
| Port Coquitlam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Port Moody | 57.6211 | 0.0000 | 2.5600 | 0.1995 | 0.5113 | 0.0007 | 2.5919 | 63.4845 |
| Light Industry | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam | 13.6233 | - | 6.4000 | 0.1958 | 0.2227 | 0.0005 | 2.5901 | 27.3728 |
| Port Coquitlam | 14.9844 | - | 6.4000 | 0.1994 | 0.2227 | 0.0005 | 2.5901 | 27.3961 |
| Port Moody | 17.3910 | 0.0000 | 2.5600 | 0.1995 | 0.1843 | 0.0007 | 1.9132 | 22.2487 |
| Business/Other | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam | 14.5215 | - | 6.4000 | 0.1411 | 0.2227 | 0.0001 | 1.8648 | 25.3194 |
| Port Coquitlam | 13.0708 | - | 6.4000 | 0.1437 | 0.2227 | 0.0002 | 1.8648 | 23.2217 |
| Port Moody | 9.1597 | 0.0000 | 6.4000 | 0.1438 | 0.1843 | 0.0005 | 1.5485 | 17.4368 |
| Recreational | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam | 14.9467 | - | 3.4000 | 0.0576 | 0.0677 | 0.0002 | 0.3687 | 16.2479 |
| Port Coquitlam | 13.5686 | - | 3.4000 | 0.0586 | 0.0677 | 0.0002 | 0.3687 | 16.2838 |
| Port Moody | 2.2682 | 0.0000 | 3.4000 | 0.0587 | 0.0599 | 0.0002 | 0.3179 | 6.0432 |
| Farm | | | | | | | | |
| Coquitlam | 17.1741 | - | 6.9000 | 0.0576 | 0.0677 | 0.0002 | 0.3687 | 21.7476 |
| Port Coquitlam | 22.7262 | - | 6.9000 | 0.0586 | 0.0677 | 0.0002 | 0.3687 | 25.9556 |
| Port Moody | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

8.2 REGIONAL SERVICES

The Provincial Government established Regional Districts in 1965. Since then, 29 regional districts were formed in British Columbia covering virtually the entire province. Metro Vancouver is the biggest with 2.3 million people. The first meeting of Metro Vancouver's Board of Directors was on July 12, 1967. The local council appoints each director representing his/her municipality for a one-year term.

Metro Vancouver (formerly known as the Greater Vancouver Regional District) is a partnership of 18 municipalities and 2 electoral areas with each local area retaining its own local autonomy. Each municipality has one board vote for every 20,000 residents, to a maximum of 5 votes per director.

| Member | Directors | Total Votes |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| Anmore | 1 | 1 |
| Belcarra | 1 | 1 |
| Coquitlam | 2 | 6 |
| Port Coquitlam | 1 | 3 |
| Port Moody | 1 | 2 |

| Metro Vancouver | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| 2014 Board Members (North-East Sector) | | |
| Director | Alternate Director | Municipality |
| Heather Anderson | Kerri Palmer Isaak | Anmore |
| Ralph Drew | Bruce Drake | Belcarra |
| Mae Reid | Craig Hodge | Coquitlam |
| Richard Stewart | Neal Nicholson | Coquitlam |
| Greg Moore | Brad West | Port Coquitlam |
| Mike Clay | Gary Nuttall | Port Moody |

The role of Metro Vancouver is to deliver to the area's residents essential services that are regional rather than local in nature. These services include water supply and distribution, sewage management and treatment, industrial waste-water control, air quality management, transportation planning, solid waste management and recycling, regional housing, regional parks, labour relations for local government employees, hospital planning and capital financing, and administration of the 911 emergency phone system.

Metro Vancouver Committees (North-East Sector Members):

Intergovernmental and Administration- G. Moore (Port Coquitlam),

Finance – M. Reid (Coquitlam)

Aboriginal Relations- R. Drew (Belcarra), B. Asmundson (Coquitlam)

Regional Planning and Agriculture – M. Clay (Port Moody), R. Stewart (Coquitlam), B. West (Port Coquitlam)

Utilities – R. Stewart (Coquitlam)

Environment and Parks – C. Hodge (Coquitlam), D. Penner (Port Coquitlam)

Housing – G. Nuttall (Port Moody), R. Stewart (Coquitlam), B. West (Port Coquitlam)

Mayors Committee – G. Moore (Port Coquitlam), H. Anderson (Anmore), M. Clay (Port Moody), R. Drew (Belcarra), R. Stewart (Coquitlam)

Transportation – M. Clay (Port Moody), R. Drew (Belcarra), M. Forrest (Port Coquitlam), R. Stewart (Coquitlam)

Zero Waste – R. Glumac (Port Moody), N. Nicholson (Coquitlam), M. Wright (Port Coquitlam)

There are four agencies -- the Greater Vancouver Water District (GVWD), the Greater Vancouver Sewage & Drainage District (GVS&DD), the Greater Vancouver Regional Hospital District (GVHD), and the Greater Vancouver Housing Corporation (GVHC) -- that operate under the umbrella of Metro Vancouver; yet, each one is a separate legal entity. However, they share the same Board of Directors and a common administration staff with Metro Vancouver. Metro Vancouver has a staff of about 1000 people.

For further information on Regional Services, please contact:

Metro Vancouver

4330 Kingsway, Burnaby, BC. V5H 4G8

Tel: 604-432-6200

8.3 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The presence of the Provincial Government can be seen throughout the region in numerous agencies and crown corporations. For more information on these or other ministries, consult the Telus White Pages/ Blue Pages Section or contact the local Government Agent. The official government website is: www.gov.bc.

8.4 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The operation of the Federal Government is seen in different agencies and crown corporations that reside in the Tri-Cities area.

Canada Post Corporation

There are approximately 10 postal outlets in the Tri-Cities - 2 commercial centres and 8 retail outlets - offering everything from basic stamp sales to complete customer mailing and parcel services. These outlets are usually contracted out to various local businesses like Shoppers Drug Mart, Pharmasave, 7-11, and corner stores.

Human Resources Centre of Canada

There is one employment office serving this region and it is located at #100, 2963 Glen Drive, Coquitlam. The phone number for the office is 604-464-7144. During the summer months (April to August), the student employment office is open Monday to Friday to assist students looking for summer jobs and is also located at the employment office on Glen Drive.

Human Resources Centre of Canada

100 - 2963 Glen Drive
Coquitlam, BC
V3B 2P7

Employment Insurance (EI) & Social Insurance Number Inquiries- 604-682-5400
Social Insurance Number Inquiries- 604-682-5400
Employment Tele-message- 604-775-7015
Employment Services - 604-464-7144

8.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

| Municipal | Provincial | Federal |
|---|---|--|
| <p>CITY OF COQUITLAM Mayor Richard Stewart 3000 Guildford Way Coquitlam, BC V3B 7N2 Tel: 604-927-3000 Fax: 604-927-3015 www.coquitlam.ca</p> | <p>PREMIER Christy Clark Room 156 Parliament Buildings Victoria, BC V8V 1X4</p> | <p>PRIME MINISTER Stephen Harper Parliament Buildings Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0A2</p> |
| <p>CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM Mayor Greg Moore 2580 Shaughnessy St. Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2A8 Tel: 604-944-5411 Fax: 604-944-5402 www.portcoquitlam.ca</p> | <p>COQUITLAM -MAILLARDVILLE Selina Robinson, MLA 102 - 1108 Austin Ave. Coquitlam, BC V3K 3P5 Tel: 604-933-2001 Fax: 604-933-2002</p> | <p>NEW WESTMINSTER- COQUITLAM - PORT MOODY Fin Donnelly MP 101 - 313 Sixth Street New Westminster, BC V3L 3A7 Tel: 604-666-5446 Fax: 604-666-5520</p> |
| <p>CITY OF PORT MOODY Mayor Mike Clay 100 Newport Drive Port Moody, BC V3H 5C3 Tel: 604-469-4500 Fax: 604-469-4550 www.cityofportmoody.com</p> | <p>PORT COQUITLAM Mike Farnworth, MLA 107A – 2748 Lougheed Hwy. Port Coquitlam, BC V3B 6P2 Tel: 604-927-2088 Fax: 604-927-2090</p> | <p>PT. MOODY- WESTWOOD- PT. COQUITLAM – ANMORE - BELCARRA James Moore, MP 2603 St. Johns Street Port Moody BC V3H 2B5 Tel: 604-937-5650 Fax: 604-937-5601</p> |
| <p>VILLAGE OF BELCARRA Mayor Ralph Drew 4084 Bedwell Bay Rd. Belcarra, BC V3H 3C3 Tel: 604-939-4411 Fax: 604-939-5034 www.belcarra.ca</p> | <p>PORT MOODY - COQUITLAM Linda Reimer, MLA 203 – 130 Brew St Port Moody, BC V3H O3E Tel: 604-469-5430 Fax: 604-469-5438</p> | |
| <p>VILLAGE OF ANMORE Mayor John McEwen 2697 Sunnyside Rd. Anmore, R.R.#1 Port Moody, BC V3H 3C8 Tel: 604-469-9877 www.anmore.com</p> | <p>COQUITLAM –BURKE MOUNTAIN Douglas Horne, MLA 203 – 130 Brew St Port Moody, BC V3H O3E Tel: (604) 949-1424 Fax: (604) 949-1481</p> | |

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 - Finance
 - Planning
 - Tax
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 - Finance
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