

January 27, 2020

## **Introduction**

This paper outlines the Ministry of Agriculture's (the Ministry) proposed policy direction to increase residential flexibility in the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR).

The intentions summarized here have been developed through collaborative work with the Union of BC Municipalities, the Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) and the BC Agriculture Council and are responsive to what the Ministry heard during recent public consultations.<sup>1</sup>

The Ministry is publicly sharing this proposed policy direction now in order to ensure those interested have an opportunity to review. As always, input from the public and from stakeholders is appreciated.

## **Context**

In February 2019, the province brought into force amendments to the *Agricultural Land Commission Act* (Act) to better protect ALR land for farming. There were three key changes that:

- Directly address mega-mansions and speculation in the ALR by limiting the size of primary residences and empowering the ALC to approve additional residences for farm use;
- Restrict the removal of soil and increased penalties for dumping of construction debris and other harmful fill in the ALR; and,
- Reunify the ALR as a single zone, ensuring consistent rules with strong protections for all provincial ALR land.

The first change noted above included a phase-out of a long-standing previous rule that had allowed ALR landowners to place a small secondary residence in the ALR without ALC approval, so long as it was a manufactured home for immediate family members.

In response to some public concerns about this phase-out change, in July 2019, the Ministry delayed its implementation to February 22, 2020. This grandfathering period has now been extended a second time to December 31, 2020, in order to allow time for the possible implementation of the policy direction outlined in the paper.

During the September to November 2019 engagement, the Ministry heard a key theme: more flexibility is needed for residences in the ALR. Therefore, this work has been given priority.

The rationale for more residential flexibility is argued in a number of ways. For example, it may be necessary to keep a loved one, especially an aging parent, on the property. It creates options for jointly owning a property (for farming or not). It can provide a residence for a farmer transitioning out of farming, or for a young or new person transitioning into farming. It can create efficiency for small-scale farmers as it could allow for farmer or farm-worker accommodation, without the need to apply to the ALC. Or it could be simply needed as a source of rental revenue (that may or may not be invested back into a farm).

## **Current and previous legal framework relating to secondary residences**

Recent changes to the Act and regulations modified approval processes for residential uses. Under the previous law, local governments (LG) had the authority to approve all principal residences (up to any size

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://engage.gov.bc.ca/supportingfarmers/> for more information on the Supporting BC Farmers public engagement.

as stipulated in bylaws) in the ALR, and LG had the authority to approve additional residences if they were necessary for farm use. In practice, if a LG did not want to approve, or was not sure if the additional residence was necessary for farm use, or it wasn't for farm use, the owner then applied to the ALC through a non-farm use application.

The Act and regulations additionally permitted the following dwelling types without a decision from the ALC if local bylaws allowed them to be constructed:

- Zone 1: one secondary suite in the single family dwelling, and either one manufactured home 9 meters wide for immediate family; OR, an accommodation constructed above an existing building on the farm and that has only a single level.
- Zone 2: one secondary suite in the single family dwelling, and either one manufactured home (as above); OR, an accommodation constructed above an existing building on the farm and that has only a single level; and, if parcel is greater than 50 hectares a residence that fits all residential needs into an area of 4,000m<sup>2</sup>.

After the recent amendments, a LG can only approve a principal residence if the total floor area is less than 500m<sup>2</sup> (5,400ft<sup>2</sup>) but may also restrict the principal residence to a smaller size by bylaw. A suite within a principal residence's total floor area is still permitted if a LG permits it by bylaw. A principal residence larger than 500m<sup>2</sup> (5,400ft<sup>2</sup>) or an additional residence now requires application to the ALC. The ALC may not approve an additional residence unless it is necessary for farm use.

### **Considerations**

The policy work outlined below will maintain the purpose of the Act and its regulations, is also guided by the results of the Minister of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on ALR Revitalization<sup>2</sup> (the Committee), including the core ALR policy objectives that came out of the Committee's work to:

- Preserve the productive capacity of ALR land.
- Encourage agriculture as the priority use of ALR land.
- Strengthen ALR and ALC administration and governance to increase public confidence and ensure land use regulation and land use decisions preserve agricultural land and encourage farming and ranching in the ALR.

The Ministry will also consider how to incorporate views on residential flexibility that were raised through recent engagement, such as:

- Many participants expressed a desire to allow for a small second residence for all ALR land owners without requiring ALC approval;
- Some ALR landowners felt uncertain over their ability to replace a structure if it is destroyed (75% or more), or needs to be replaced because it is in disrepair;
- Some retiring and new farmers felt disadvantaged because they can't provide a secondary residence for family/workers without approval from the ALC;
- Participants generally wanted to ensure that the needs of LG, First Nation governments and regional districts are considered in the development of any future policy changes;
- It was recognized that some regional districts do not have zoning bylaws and there is a need to consider what this might mean against any policy options; and,

<sup>2</sup> See <https://engage.gov.bc.ca/agriculturalallandreserve/> for more information on the independent committee's work.

- BC ALR regions have different residential land uses, including the size of properties, population densities, and pressures to use ALR for non-farm uses.

These and potentially other considerations that were brought forward from the Committee's work and the Supporting BC Farmers engagement will help guide the Ministry in its work to increase residential flexibility in the ALR.

### **Proposed policy direction**

In order to support farmers and non-farmers living in the ALR, the Ministry is considering a change to regulations that will enable landowners in the ALR to have both a principal residence and a small secondary residence on their property, provided they have approval from their LG. In other words, there would be no required application to the ALC. Further, the province would not impose restrictions to require this secondary residence be a manufactured home, or be for an immediate family member, or be part of a farming plan.

Farmers have always had the option to build additional residences in the ALR (two, three or more), provided they are needed for farming and have approval from LG and the ALC. The ALC routinely provides this approval for farming purposes.

The primary use of ALR land is, and will continue to be, for agriculture. Residential uses should be developed in a way that minimizes disturbance to agriculture. New secondary residences should be registered with the ALC for long-term land-use planning purposes.

This direction does not include reconsideration of the maximum size of a principal residence; nor changing the ALC as the decision maker for additional residences for farm use.

In terms of defining a "small secondary residence", consideration will be given to:

- a manufactured secondary home with conditions such as whether:
  - the foundation type should be limited to a concrete slab and no basement;
  - it can be restricted to a maximum of 9 meters in width and 22.86 meters in length; and
  - it can be restricted to the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z240 Manufactured Home (MH) series.
- a garden suite, guest house or carriage suite (e.g. usually meaning a detached dwelling, often no larger than 90m<sup>2</sup>).
- accommodation above an existing building on a farm with conditions on what type of existing structure it could be built on and whether it can be located on a parcel that already has a suite in the principal residence.
- permitting a principal residence to be constructed in addition to a manufactured home that was placed as the first principal residence.

Any of these concepts may also consider:

- per parcel, the maximum number of residences, maximum size, siting, and total floor area.
- how to preserve a total cumulative floor area of residential uses on a single parcel (e.g. additional dwellings that may be reintroduced so as not to exceed 500m<sup>2</sup> when added to principal dwelling).
- options to minimize impact on agriculture.

## **Next steps**

Nothing in this paper should be considered as a final decision; it should be viewed as a policy direction and development guidance document. Its purpose is to inform interested parties and to assist Ministry discussions in further developing and finalizing the policy ideas presented in this document.

This Intentions Paper and links to current legislation are posted on the BC Government website and can be accessed via the following link: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/agriculture-seafood/agricultural-land-and-environment/agricultural-land-reserve/the-agricultural-land-reserve>

The Ministry has created a technical review committee that includes the Ministry of Agriculture, ALC, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Union of BC Municipalities, and the BC Agriculture Council. As part of the technical review committee process, the Ministry also works directly with local governments from across British Columbia. The Ministry will work through this technical review committee process on the further refinement of these options until April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2020, in preparation for potential recommendations to government.

Individuals or associations who would like more information on this process, or who want to provide feedback for policy consideration, should contact [ALR\\_ALCRevitalization@gov.bc.ca](mailto:ALR_ALCRevitalization@gov.bc.ca), write the Minister of Agriculture at PO Box 9043 Victoria BC V8W 9E2, or call the AgriServiceBC line at 1 888 221-7141.