

VANCOUVER 2010

PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW



VANCOUVER 2010
CANDIDATE CITY



INTRODUCTION TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

From the beginning, Canada's Bid to host the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games has focused on creating long-term legacies. Plans have been developed so that they are sustainable, and provide continuous benefits to our communities and country for decades after 2010.

There are many reasons to strive for environmental, social and economic sustainability in the Vancouver 2010 Bid. Global reality necessitates it. The Olympic Movement is committed to it. Local communities are increasingly incorporating it into their planning, and our citizens expect it.

Past Games such as the 1994 Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway and the 2000 Summer Games in Sydney, Australia have been recognized for their strong emphasis on protecting environmental values. Moving into the 21st century, it is essential that Games organizers ensure that environmental, social and cultural values are protected and even enhanced, while also ensuring that economic benefits are maximized for the host communities, province and country.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) requires that prospective bid cities conduct a preliminary environmental impact assessment. Vancouver 2010 and its Member Partners have gone further and have undertaken impact assessment work for social, community and economic issues.

This work is a critical part of the Bid phase as it enables the planning team to:

- become aware of citizen concerns regarding proposed plans;
- understand the potential impacts of various alternative approaches;
- propose mitigation strategies for potential impacts and enhancement strategies for potential benefits;
- identify additional information or work required if Vancouver wins the right to host the Games; and
- create a framework to guide planning in the next phase.

Impact assessment is being undertaken in two stages. Stage 1 occurs during the Bid preparation phase that extends up to July 2003. It includes a preliminary assessment of the potential impacts and benefits that will result from 2010 Winter Games activities and venues during construction, organization, delivery and post-Games phases. Stage 2 of the assessment work will take place during the organizing period from July 2003 to March 2010, if Vancouver is awarded the right to host the 2010 Winter Games. In this second stage, the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG) will complete additional assessment work as part of the more detailed planning and execution phase.

HIGHLIGHTS OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT WORK

- IOC requirements specify that Candidate Cities undertake a preliminary environmental assessment.
- Vancouver 2010 and its Member Partners have gone further and prepared community, social, economic, and environmental assessments.
- This brochure provides an overview of the preliminary impact assessment processes and findings to date.
- If Vancouver is awarded the right to host the 2010 Winter Games, further work will be undertaken as part of the more detailed planning and organizing phase.
- The findings from the assessment work have helped shape the Vancouver 2010 Bid and led to environmental, economic and social initiatives during the Bid phase.





VANCOUVER 2010
CANDIDATE CITY

ASSESSMENT WORK IS GUIDED BY:

1. IOC REQUIREMENTS: The IOC requires that Candidate City bid books include a preliminary environmental assessment. There are no requirements for social, community, or economic assessments as part of the Bid process, nor are there IOC specifications for assessments during the organizing phase.

2. FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS: A Strategic Environmental Assessment was required as part of the Federal Government approval process for the 2010 Winter Games capital budget. In addition, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA) requires an environmental assessment of all projects involving federal funding, lands, or statutes.

3. PROVINCIAL REQUIREMENTS: The British Columbia Environmental Assessment Act (BCEAA) requires an environmental assessment on projects that meet certain thresholds defined in the Act. It is not anticipated that the 2010 Winter Games will trigger these thresholds.

4. VANCOUVER 2010 COMMITMENT: Vancouver 2010 is committed to incorporating sustainable and inclusive principles into all 2010 Winter Games plans and actions. This includes a commitment to minimizing impacts and maximizing benefits for social, economic, and environmental outcomes in all aspects of the 2010 Winter Games.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

During the Bid phase, Vancouver 2010 has completed both a strategic environmental assessment (March 2002) and preliminary environmental assessments (Fall 2002). The assessments seek to:

- examine potential direct and cumulative biophysical impacts and opportunities presented by venues and infrastructure during construction, operation and post-Games periods;
- investigate potential impacts on geophysical, hydrological, atmospheric and biological resources, and on current land uses and land status;
- identify ways of reducing or avoiding potential negative impacts and enhancing opportunities; and
- outline further biophysical assessment work to be undertaken during the organizing phase.

In addition to the strategic and preliminary environmental assessments, other environmental studies have been conducted on specific sites, as follows:

Whistler Nordic Centre (Cross Country Skiing, Biathlon, and Ski Jumping venue)

- preliminary hydrological and geotechnical reviews
- archaeological assessment
- traditional use studies for the Callaghan Valley

Cypress (Freestyle Skiing and Snowboarding venue)

- preliminary hydrological and geotechnical reviews
- detailed fisheries surveys

Part of the Bid's environmental planning also includes specific strategies for innovative transportation approaches, sustainable energy use, solid and liquid waste management, water conservation, as well as greenhouse gas and air quality management.



ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The Province of British Columbia and Vancouver 2010 are working with communities, businesses and interest groups to develop an economic strategy to achieve the key government goal of maximizing economic opportunities from the 2010 Winter Games, locally, provincially and nationally. The strategy will include components that focus on tourism development, trade and investment growth, skill development and training, as well as creating economic opportunities for youth, First Nations, low-income groups and areas of the province beyond the Games corridor.

To assist in the development of this strategy, two economic assessment reports were commissioned by the provincial government. The Ministry of Competition, Science and Enterprise prepared the first report, released in January 2002. It contains the preliminary estimates of the potential economic impacts of hosting the 2010 Winter Games in British Columbia. The objective of the preliminary study was to answer the following question: What economic impacts, funded by non-residents, could flow to British Columbia as a consequence of hosting the 2010 Winter Games?

The second study, commissioned by the provincial BC Olympic Bid Secretariat and undertaken by an independent consultant was completed in November 2002. The report reviews and verifies the economic impact concepts and methodology employed in the initial January 2002 report and incorporates new information not available during the preparation of the first report.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In addition to conducting environment and economic assessments, Vancouver 2010 is actively working with the City of Vancouver, community groups and government agencies to address social issues identified by key stakeholders and citizens. This work is believed to be unprecedented in the Olympic Bid phase. Two assessments have been completed during the Bid phase to identify potential social impacts and benefits that may result from hosting the 2010 Winter Games.

The first study, a community assessment, was commissioned under the Vancouver Agreement (see text box below). This study, completed in February 2003, examined potential impacts and benefits of the 2010 Winter Games on Vancouver's inner-city neighbourhoods, such as the Downtown Eastside, Downtown South, and Mount Pleasant. The objectives of the study were to:

- identify potential short, medium, and long-term opportunities, benefits, and adverse impacts; and
- develop strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and maximize Games-related opportunities for Vancouver's inner city neighbourhoods.

The second study, a social assessment completed in January 2003, had the following objectives:

- describe the social environment in Greater Vancouver, the Sea to Sky corridor and Whistler;
- identify social impacts and benefits on communities from both a temporal and geographic viewpoint;
- outline ways to reduce negative impacts and enhance potential benefits including possible legacy ideas; and
- define further work required as the Bid progresses to the organizing (OCOG) stage.

Both studies involved extensive community/stakeholder consultation, interviews with past Olympic organizers, literature reviews and preparation of social profiles for key communities.

The **VANCOUVER AGREEMENT** is a five-year collaboration between the federal, provincial, and municipal governments that aims to develop and implement a strategy for sustainable economic, social, and community development. The Agreement has a mandate to work with community and other agencies to ensure the coordinated use of funding and delivery of programs for inner-city neighbourhoods.

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Many local companies and organizations were involved in developing comprehensive reports to assess the preliminary environmental impacts of the 2010 Winter Games. A summary of the venues and potential environmental effects is given below, including examples of best practices and techniques to minimize adverse impacts and maximize opportunities to enhance the environment.

GREATER VANCOUVER

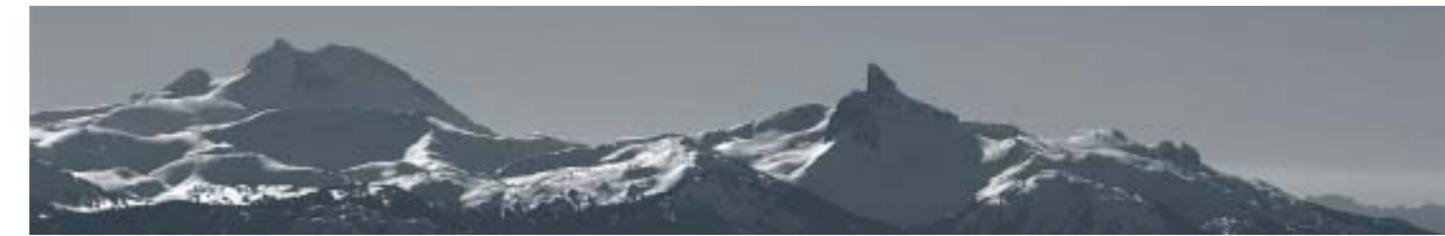
SITE DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	BEST PRACTICES AND MITIGATION EXAMPLES
BC Place and GM Place (Opening/Closing Ceremonies and Primary Ice Hockey Venue)		
Two existing venues will be modified. BC Place, at False Creek waterfront, will have accessibility improvements and GM Place, adjacent to BC Place on Expo Boulevard, will have its ice surface enlarged to Olympic size.	No environmental impacts anticipated during the construction, operations or post-Games operation of the venues. Some disruption of local traffic is anticipated during the Games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult users in advance of any disruption to activities Transportation strategy to reduce use of private vehicles
Hastings Park Pacific (Figure Skating and Short Track Speed Skating)		
Modification of existing venues, Pacific Coliseum and the Agrodome, located in East Vancouver, including replacement of existing ice plants.	Nil to low impacts. A positive effect anticipated from more energy efficient buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate storm water management into upgrade design Combine refrigeration and ice-making plant in both buildings for greater energy efficiency Landscape with native plants as part of continued restoration plan for Hastings Park
Hillcrest/Nat Bailey Stadium Park (Curling)		
Construction of a new community centre. Proposed site is an undeveloped grassy field on the southern end of Hillcrest Park, adjacent to Nat Bailey Stadium, Riley Community Centre, and Queen Elizabeth Park.	Nil to low impacts. Beneficial impacts anticipated with a new, more efficient and lower environmental impact facility and additional green space. Centre replaces three aging facilities in the immediate vicinity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEED™ design principles¹ Maintain natural surface and sub-surface draining patterns Erosion and sediment control Develop materials management and spill contingency plans Minimize tree-clearing and revegetate with native species
Simon Fraser University (Long Track Speed Skating)		
400 m Olympic Speed Skating Oval on the main campus, adjacent to existing playing fields and residential student housing. Located on a disturbed site currently used for storage of excavated materials.	Low impacts. Limited removal of shrubs and small trees may result in low impacts to ecosystem, wildlife, and wildlife habitat and vegetation. Moderate short-term visual impacts on adjacent and open green space during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEED™ design principles Venue development consistent with overall development plans for SFU State-of-the-art heating and mechanical systems Erosion, sediment control and water quality plans Create site-specific transportation strategy
Vancouver Olympic Village (Athletes' Housing)		
Vancouver Olympic Village is located in Southeast False Creek on former industrial lands. The Village will accommodate 2,500 athletes and team officials, and is part of the City of Vancouver's planning and development of a model sustainable community.	Low impacts. Redevelopment of this former industrial property will use best management practices for storm water management and green technologies. Existing contaminated sites will be remediated. Net beneficial impacts are anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEED™ design principles Contaminated soils and groundwater re-mediated Erosion, sediment control and water quality plans Improved drainage to enhance fish habitat Shoreline enhancements to improve recreational use and wildlife habitat Additional green space for community use

¹LEED™ - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design – North America's most respected green building rating system.

SITE DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	BEST PRACTICES AND MITIGATION EXAMPLES
University of British Columbia (Secondary Ice Hockey)		
New Winter Sport Centre is proposed on a previously disturbed site on the main campus, adjacent to Pacific Spirit Park.	Low impacts are anticipated since the new venue is located on a previously disturbed site. Benefits resulting from a new, more efficient, lower impact facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEED™ design principles Erosion, sediment control and water quality plans Improve drainage patterns by minimizing paved surfaces Protect larger specimen and boulevard trees Consult recreational users to minimize disruptions. Examine options to preserve existing ice
Cypress Park (Freestyle Skiing and Snowboard)		
Modifications to existing runs, installation of snowmaking equipment, and construction of new building in the existing ski areas.	No significant negative impacts. Blasting for construction is not expected to affect terrain stability or water quality. Some fish habitat loss, although Cypress Creek is not fish-bearing above highway #99. Potential habitat loss for significant species, although habitat is already fragmented. Some vegetation impacts from development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEED™ design principles Address slope stability in facility design Downstream revegetation to compensate for potential loss of fish habitat Maintain natural surface and subsurface drainage patterns Further studies to confirm whether significant species do or do not use study site Minimize wildlife disturbances, especially during nesting season Replace vegetation through replanting

WHISTLER

SITE DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	BEST PRACTICES AND MITIGATION EXAMPLES
Whistler and Blackcomb Mountains (Alpine Skiing - Speed and Technical Events)		
Minor upgrades to Whistler and Blackcomb Mountains, such as run grading, rock and tree removal.	Low impact, as only minor upgrades to existing runs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion and sediment control plans Maintain and restore natural drainage patterns Time tree clearing/blasting to minimize wildlife impacts Minimize tree clearing and revegetate with native species
Whistler Meadow Park Sports Centre and Multipurpose Centre (Wheelchair Curling and Sledge Hockey)		
Minor upgrades to existing municipal facility. Proposed construction of new multipurpose centre on undeveloped partially forested site in Whistler Village.	Low impact overall. No effects are anticipated on aquatic ecosystems, vegetation, and wildlife habitat adjacent to the site. Moderate impact from vegetation removal on multipurpose centre site. Short-term visual impact during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEED™ design principles Erosion and sediment control plans, including slope stability Maintain and restore natural drainage patterns Materials management and spill contingency plans Protect and enhance fisheries and wildlife habitat Minimize tree clearing and revegetate with native species Consult with recreational users for post-Games uses
<i>continued on next page</i>		



WHISTLER CONTINUED

SITE DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	BEST PRACTICES AND MITIGATION EXAMPLES
Whistler Nordic Centre (Biathlon, Cross Country Skiing, Nordic Combined and Ski Jumping)		
<p>Located in the Madeley Creek drainage basin in the Callaghan Valley west of Whistler Village.</p> <p>The Centre occupies a site previously disturbed by mining, forestry and recreational activities.</p>	<p>Low potential impacts within Callaghan Valley if proposed mitigation measures and management plans are followed. Potential impacts to fish habitat from access road construction/widening and ski trail development.</p> <p>Low impacts to wildlife, due to previous uses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEED™ design principles • Minimize potential negative impacts to fish habitat through project planning and design, enhancement of fish habitat, road crossing upgrades to remove fish migration barriers, and environmental awareness of construction crews • Maintain natural surface and subsurface drainage patterns • Avoid wildlife disturbances, especially in nesting season
Whistler Sliding Centre (Bobsleigh, Skeleton and Luge)		
<p>Located at the base of Blackcomb Mountain, the new Centre is situated on land altered by logging and logging roads, surrounded by second growth timber (30-40 yrs).</p>	<p>Low impact overall. No known rare or endangered species recorded.</p> <p>Moderate impacts from vegetation removal, visual intrusion (cleared area) and habitat fragmentation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEED™ design principles • Maximize riparian corridors along non-fish bearing tributary of Fitzsimmons Creek • Design which is sensitive to adjacent vegetation • Minimize tree clearing and revegetate with native species
Whistler Olympic/Paralympic Village (Athletes' Housing)		
<p>Pre-manufactured temporary housing and permanent dwellings, and potentially some commercial space, for 2,000 Olympic and Paralympic athletes and team officials. The proposed Village is located at the entrance to the Callaghan Valley.</p>	<p>Low impacts on vegetation and wildlife resources from construction and operation of the Village. Potential impacts on fish habitat from access road construction widening and ski trails.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEED™ design principles • Minimize potential negative impacts to fish habitat through project planning and design, enhancement of fish habitat, road crossing upgrades to remove fish migration barriers, and environmental awareness of construction crews • Minimize tree clearing and revegetate with native species • Effluent treatment to standards where it can be reused for fire suppression, irrigation, and other suitable uses

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS: ECONOMIC IMPACT

In January 2002, the BC Ministry of Competition, Science and Enterprise completed a study of the economic impact of hosting the 2010 Winter Games. Later that year, an independent consulting firm released an updated study in November 2002. This study was commissioned by the provincial Olympic Bid Secretariat in order to review and update the original study with more recent information on expected spending and revenues.

The updated study found that the original economic assessment was generally thorough and conceptually valid. With new information and minor revisions, the updated study found only a slight increase in the estimated economic benefits that would result from hosting the 2010 Winter Games.

The updated study focused on impacts for British Columbia that would result from increased spending in BC by out-of-province sources, commonly referred to as the “incremental” economic impact of hosting the Games. It did not include increases in spending or investment by British Columbians, as a result of the Games.

The study outlines different scenarios ranging from low to high and are shown below. When combining the effects of the Games with an expanded convention centre, the impact could be as high as 244,000 new person years of employment and a \$10.7 billion dollar increase in total GDP.

TOTAL INCREMENTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	INCREASE IN GDP	NEW PERSON YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT	ADDITIONAL TAX REVENUES
<i>Low Scenario</i>			
Games alone	\$2.1 billion	47,000	\$0.5 billion
Games + expanded Convention Centre	\$6.1 billion	126,000	\$1.4 billion
<i>Moderate Scenario</i>			
Games Alone	\$3 billion	68,000	\$0.7 billion
Games + expanded Convention Centre	\$8.4 billion	187,000	\$2 billion
<i>High Scenario</i>			
Games Alone	\$4.3 billion	101,000	\$1.2 billion
Games + expanded Convention Centre	\$10.7 billion	244,000	\$2.6 billion

Source: Olympic Economic Impact: an Update (InterVISTAS Consulting, November 2002) For the complete study, please go to www.mcaaws.gov.bc.ca/2010.

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS: SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

The Vancouver 2010 preliminary Social Impact Study examined potential effects of the Games on the social fabric of the Sea to Sky Corridor and Greater Vancouver region. The Vancouver Agreement's Community Assessment of the 2010 Winter Games (Stage 1) describes a wide range of potential social and economic opportunities and impacts on Vancouver's inner city neighbourhoods. The studies compiled the results of public consultation and past Olympic experiences to identify the potential benefits and impacts of the Winter Games. The studies inform planning to maximize social opportunities and prescribe techniques to avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Some examples of these best practices for mitigation and enhancement are given below.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	BEST PRACTICES EXAMPLES
Accessible and Affordable Games		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize access for persons with disabilities • Reserve portion of tickets for economically-disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access for disabled or economically-disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade facilities to ensure accessibility • Encourage programs that provide access to tickets and transportation for low-income groups, youth and those located in other regions of the province
Business Development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant economic activity • Development and expansion of hospitality, tourism and construction industries • Competitive advantage for local companies and opportunity to showcase products and competitive strengths on international stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased competition for local businesses • Economic benefits not captured locally • Size of contracts may inhibit access for smaller businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop preferential criteria to support local businesses • Develop a business plan in the Bid phase to maximize benefits • Establish a business development center/brokerage service to help link local businesses with opportunities • Undertake a business information program to increase awareness of the nature and scope of opportunities
Civil Liberties and Public Safety		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning to ensure a safe, secure, orderly event that does not infringe on personal rights and freedoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of civil liberties, freedoms of speech and assembly • Disruption of daily life and heightened security • Temporary relocation of homeless people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create governance strategies that balance safety, security and order, and personal rights and freedoms • Develop security guidelines sensitive to right to protest and needs of homeless • Ensure qualified and appropriately trained security personnel
Employment and Training		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant job creation and development of job skills • Extensive training and experience to develop skills transferable to post-Olympic jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation limited to short-term opportunities • Employment competition from non-residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a detailed Games needs analysis to project demand and supply of workers • Develop long-term employment and training strategies for local communities, especially inner-city neighbourhoods • Build government and private sector partnerships to foster training and skill development • Encourage corporate sponsors to hire and train locally • Establish a program and services to assist employees and volunteers in finding other opportunities during the wind-down period of the Games

POTENTIAL BENEFITS	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	BEST PRACTICES EXAMPLES
Health and Social Services		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased government revenues to support future social programs • Equipment made available to inner-city neighbourhoods post-Games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand on and/or diversion of funds from social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage government to organize health and social service authorities planning committee • Develop strategy to anticipate and support increased demands for social services • Liaise with agencies, non-governmental organizations, and government departments to identify any social service support shortfalls • Showcase public health model of harm reduction through ongoing investment and refinement of four pillar approach for inner city neighbourhoods
Housing		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased housing market and demand for rentals • Increased supply of non-market housing in Whistler and Vancouver • Renovation and upgrades to current rental units (especially inner city housing units) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pre-Games housing demand as a result of influx of labour • Increased demand for rental accommodation (possible eviction/displacement of tenants from low-rent accommodations) • Increased transient and homeless people who have moved to the Lower Mainland seeking work • Acceleration of existing real-estate market cycle in Sea to Sky corridor communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large and diverse inventory of hotels already exists to meet demand for accommodation • Ensure legal and regulatory protections for tenants, and availability of low-income housing • Enact conversion by-laws to protect residential tenants • Increase stock of non-market housing as a legacy of athletes' villages • Develop collaborative relationships between housing authorities and agencies working for the homeless • Provide resources and shelter services to meet any projected increase of the homeless during the Games • Develop and implement communication and education programs targeted at landlords and tenants
Input to Decision-making		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of public, communities, athletes and stakeholders through inclusive consultation and participation in Vancouver 2010 Bid activities including Work Groups and Board of Directors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential marginalization of equity-seeking groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for participation and engagement of marginalized groups (including First Nations people, seniors, youth, women, and the economically disadvantaged) in Games planning • Establish a report card system to annually track and report on opportunities and impacts
Legacies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various assets transferred to local organizations in inner-city neighbourhoods after the Games • Develop and enhance host community pride • Improved volunteerism within host communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disenfranchised groups who are not involved in the Games • Cost of the Games could result in increased taxes • Increased costs to use legacy facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and commit to inclusivity and sustainability frameworks to capture social, economic and environmental policy objectives • Foster debate on the opportunities and impacts of the Games to raise awareness of legacies

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SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT CONTINUED

POTENTIAL BENEFITS	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	BEST PRACTICES EXAMPLES
Legacies continued		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create long-term governance mechanism to implement and monitor mitigation and enhancement strategies • Establish a legacy fund to support future operations and programming at Winter Games related facilities • Encourage organizations to participate in joint purchasing programs and obtain a share of assets distributed by the OCOG, sponsors and contractors at the conclusion of the Games • Encourage Games volunteers to remain active in their communities
Recreation, Community Sport and Culture		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport legacy funding to support community recreation at Games facilities • Develop and enhance community sports and recreational facilities • Showcase culture and arts of inner-city neighbourhoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities not accessible or appropriate for local communities post-Games • Commercialization of values and traditions, particularly First Nations people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive practices in planning and operating the Games • Create legacy funds to support ongoing operations and programmes at Games facilities • Community consultation in development of facilities • Consultation with First Nations for appropriate cultural strategies

MOVING FORWARD: APPLYING WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

Vancouver's Bid has evolved over the past four years, through a process of ongoing dialogue with partners, communities, stakeholders and experts, and through an extensive examination of lessons learned at past Olympic and Paralympic Games and other hallmark events. The impact assessment work summarized in this brochure has also been a valuable source of information to guide plans for a sustainable and inclusive Winter Games. The following are some examples of how Vancouver 2010 is already applying this learning to strengthen Canada's Bid and create a more comprehensive plan to achieve environmental, economic and social sustainability goals.

ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

The IOC expects that Host Cities will stage the Winter Games without significant environmental impact on the host communities. The Vancouver 2010 proposal goes beyond just minimizing potential impacts, and plans to showcase high standards and leading technologies such as clean transportation, energy-efficient buildings, waste management and conservation strategies. Some of the key initiatives incorporated into the Bid plans include:

- Adopting the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) building rating system to ensure that new facilities showcase 'high performance' buildings that use less energy and water, and create less waste
- Designing a Games transportation system that maximizes use of public transit and active transportation (such as cycling, walking and cross country skiing) to access Games events
- Working with leading-edge clean transportation companies and agencies to identify every opportunity to use and showcase low and zero emission Canadian technologies
- Selecting sites for athletic venues that avoid environmentally sensitive areas, minimize disruption of neighbourhoods, and leave lasting community legacies
- Creating energy strategies that maximize energy efficiency of buildings and equipment, and which utilize green energy supplies wherever possible
- Developing a sustainability management system that integrates the sustainability goals and objectives into the overall OCOG planning and budgeting systems, and provides for internal and external performance reporting
- Preparing a labour profile that projects the type, magnitude and timing of the various skills required to stage the Games, as staff, volunteers and suppliers
- Developing a goods and services profile that projects the type, number and timing of products and services needed from suppliers and sponsors to stage the Games
- Designing a mechanism to communicate the Games needs to prospective suppliers well in advance of requirements so that businesses can prepare
- Collaborating with the Canada/BC Business Centres to deliver information about the Games economic opportunities
- Developing a trade and investment strategy that will leverage business opportunities as result of the international exposure created by the Games
- Creating a tourism strategy to realize the significant returns to tourism and convention business during the pre-Games, Games and post-Games periods
- Supporting the development of sector strategies, such as tourism development, to ensure that sectors prepare now to maximize opportunities from the Games, beginning as early as 2003
- Identifying the existing and potential training programs that can be refined to ensure that the skills required for delivering the Games will be available when needed
- Hosting workshops in communities throughout the province to share information on economic opportunities and engage community leaders in developing made-in-community strategies to capitalize on the Games
- Creating an OCOG procurement strategy that enables the OCOG to achieve environmental, economic and social outcomes as well as ensuring effective financial management

ECONOMIC INITIATIVES

Organizers of other successful Olympic and Paralympic Games such as Sydney (2000) and Salt Lake City (2002) discovered the importance of early planning to realize the full magnitude of economic opportunities. The Bid Corporation and its Member Partners are committed to learning from past experience in order to maximize the benefits for the 2010 Winter Games.

The economic impact work undertaken by the Province of British Columbia identified that sound planning and effective implementation are key to realizing the full benefits of the Games. Vancouver 2010 and its Member Partners want to maximize the international trade, business and employment benefits across British Columbia and Canada and throughout society. They also want to create employment for youth just entering the workforce, and help communities across the province to diversify their economies. In addition, 2010 plans will support the economic development efforts of First Nations communities and build lasting business and employment opportunities for Vancouver's inner-city neighbourhoods. Vancouver 2010 and its Member Partners are developing economic strategies to help achieve these goals. To that end, the following are some economic initiatives already underway:

INNER CITY INCLUSIVE INTENT STATEMENT

The Inclusive Intent Statement is an integral part of Vancouver 2010's guiding principles, and covers areas such as community legacies, sustainability, open communication and inclusive representation. The Statement's intent is to maximize opportunities and mitigate potential negative impacts, by ensuring that the interests of Vancouver's inner-city neighbourhoods are addressed.



SOCIAL INITIATIVES

Valuable discussions have taken place around potential social impacts and opportunities that could result from the 2010 Winter Games. These discussions have occurred in many communities but have been most evident in Vancouver's inner city areas. Efforts of the Bid's Inner City Inclusive Work Group led to the development of the Inclusive Intent Statement, and subsequent endorsement by the Bid and its Member Partners. The Statement and its accompanying Inner City Commitment document identify a range of objectives for the OCOG that have already begun to materialize in the Bid phase. A variety of initiatives to minimize adverse social impacts and maximize social opportunities are already underway, including:

- Preparing a youth engagement strategy to ensure that youth have a strong voice and high level of participation in the 2010 Games
- Creating affordable housing legacies and non-market housing units in both the Vancouver and Whistler Villages
- Identifying an Athletes' Centre legacy from the Whistler Village that will enable Canada's athletes to train in Whistler's world-class facilities before, during and after the 2010 Games
- Establishing an endowment fund as part of the 2010 capital budget to ensure continued post-Games operation of three key legacy facilities without burdening local taxpayers
- Delivering a Legacies Now program during the Bid phase to ensure that sport development is strengthened from play-ground to podium throughout BC

- Committing to provide 50,000 Olympic event tickets to be distributed through social agencies to youth, families and lower income Canadians
- Implementing Celebration 2010, a province-wide arts and culture celebration involving 375 events in 43 communities province-wide, providing insight into the exciting cultural opportunities of a Winter Games
- Developing an Aboriginal Participation Strategy to enable First Nations to maximize their opportunity for meaningful participation in the 2010 Games
- Creating a shared legacies agreement with the Squamish and Lil'Wat First Nations to define specific opportunities for aboriginal people including training, economic development and housing

Impact assessment work at the Bid stage is an important part of the commitment by the Vancouver 2010 Bid Corporation and its Member Partners to create sustainable legacies from hosting the 2010 Winter Games. The work done to date is well beyond that required by the IOC for submission of Bid documents – yet is key to understanding all aspects of potential Games impacts and benefits and to ensuring that the Vancouver Winter Games are a 'best in class' event.

These preliminary assessments represent Stage 1 of a two-stage assessment process. If Vancouver is awarded the right to host the 2010 Winter Games, more detailed assessments and planning work will be undertaken to minimize impacts and maximize benefits.

CONTACT US

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT OUR
2010 BID INFORMATION CENTRES:

WHISTLER

4365 Blackcomb Way
11 a.m. - 5 p.m.
every day except Tuesday

VANCOUVER

Plaza Level, 200 Burrard Street
8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.
every day except Sunday

THE VANCOUVER 2010 BID CORPORATION

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