



#### **Objective of today's presentation**

To share progress made on the Strategic Planning & Balance Model initiative.

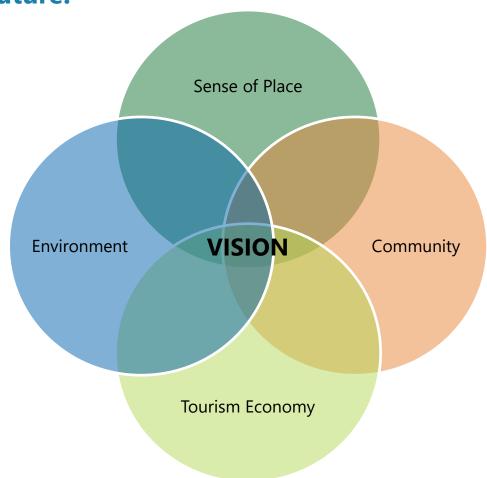
#### In particular:

- ✓ Recap on the initiative & objective
- ✓ Reminder of some learnings and insights from Current State assessment
- ✓ Share longer term population forecasts and potential implications
- ✓ Outline process for strategy development and prioritization
- ✓ Communicate next steps

### **Purpose**



The Balance Model seeks to understand the tradeoffs that exist between the four pillars of the vision, where are the current constraints, and how to achieve sustainable balance moving into the future.



"A place where our community thrives, nature is protected, and guests are inspired"

Whistler's Community Vision

### **Context**



Whistler has developed into a very successful four seasons resort with significant array of amenities and services for residents and visitors alike.

Prior to COVID, the resort experienced its strongest growth in population, experiences and perspectives have suggested that Whistler may have been nearing its capacity.

The Balance Model will use data to investigate these perspectives and enable strategic discussions for more proactive management of Whistler's potential future evolution.

## **Analysis Objectives**



#### **Perspectives on Whistler's Balance**

- Significant investments in tourism have enabled transition to a year round destination and with other factors, saw rapid economic growth in a relatively short timeframe
- Residents are feeling increased pressures from resort attracting more people, including access and affordability challenges
- Community amenities & services may not have kept pace with resort development and population growth
- Climate Action has not been sufficient to enable the community to meet its targets
- Increasing emphasis is needed on protecting Whistler's natural environment as visitor numbers grow

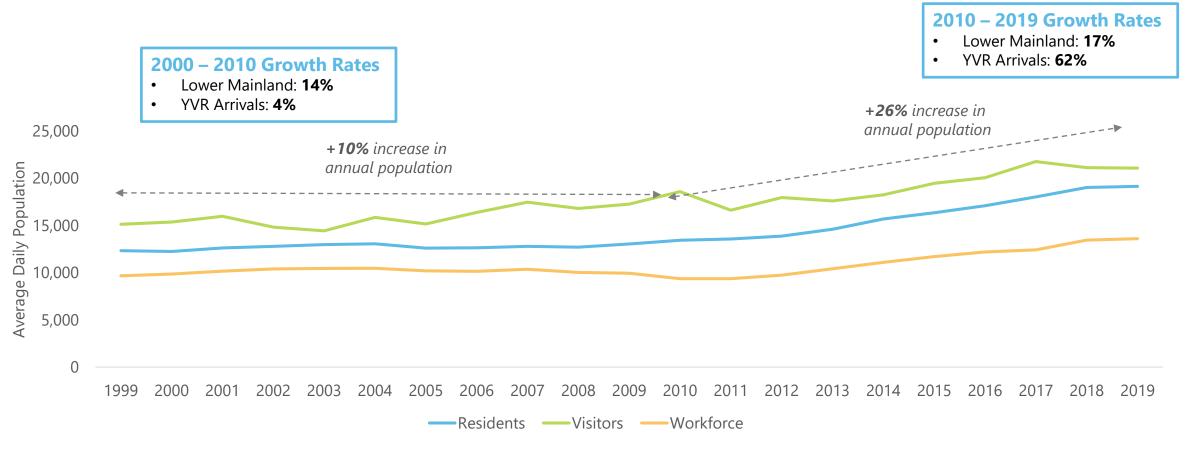
#### **Balance Model Analysis Questions**

- Where is Whistler's capacity currently strained, or conversely underutilized?
- How might population change (volumes + mix) and what impacts would that have?
- How might the Whistler Blackcomb Master Plan impact the resort community?
- What tradeoffs may need to be intentionally considered?
- How can we use COVID to rebuild Whistler as a more sustainable tourism community?

### **Recent Growth**



As visitation has increased over the past 10 years and businesses have prospered, more residents have set down permanent roots resulting in overall community growth.



## **Project Phases**



Overall the Balance Model seeks to understand the *quantifiable* relationships and tradeoffs between population growth and achievement of the community vision.

Complete

Fall 2021

Complete

Winter 2021/22

*In Progress* 

Spring 2022



**Current State Assessment** 

Where are we today? How did we get here? What have been the historical trends leading here?



Potential Future Scenarios

☑ What can we expect given different scenarios of future growth?



Strategies and Actions for Vision

What actions can we take to ensure balance across the four pillars and enable achievement of Whistler's vision?

## **Project Phases**



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### Interesting facts about our population



For every 100,000 person increase in the Lower Mainland population, Whistler has seen, on average, close to 400 additional regional visitors staying overnight per day





- For every 1 million additional YVR arrivals, Whistler has seen, on average, over 300 additional destination visitors per day
- And for every 1,000 additional daily visitors, average throughout the year, Whistler employed an additional 600 new workers in resort.





> All of whom need accommodation, amenities and services, etc.

### **RECAP: Summary of Current State Assessment**



#### **Environment**

#### **Community**

#### **Resort Economy**

Environmentally, we are behind on climate action goals and water conservation may become a challenge. We currently have abundant natural space and greenery. Any consideration of future would need to recognize environmental impacts.

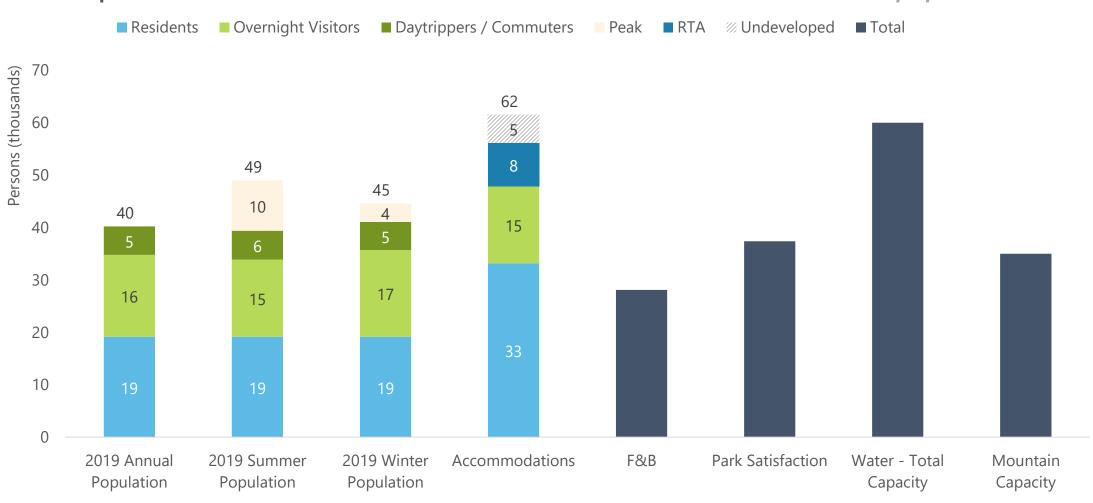
Economic demand translates to demand for labour, which is driving up the number of people and families living in Whistler.
Consequently, we have seen challenges with affordability and meeting social needs.

The Resort Economy has performed the strongest with solid financial results. However, pressure on capacities may deteriorate from the experience and drive up the cost of doing business for local entrepreneurs.

## **Current Capacities**



#### **Capacities of Selected Whistler Infrastructure –** *Estimates are Directional and For Discussion purposes*





# While the current state assessment may indicate continued opportunities and challenges, various stakeholders have and continue to take proactive measures to respond to growth.

#### **Ongoing Work to Manage Capacity and Adapt:**

- Whistler continues to expand the supply of affordable employee-restricted housing through implementation of the Mayor's Task Force Recommendations
- Tourism strategy to smooth peak visitation periods with more mid week and shoulder visitation
- **Big Moves**, Whistler's Climate Action strategy that articulates Whistler's climate targets and actions to achieve these targets
- Labour strategy development and engagement with Federal government and recruitment toolkit supports
- The Parks Planning Team delivered a **Summer Experience Plan**, with recommendations to manage increases in parks visitation while maintaining Whistler's renowned resort experience which has led to the **Rainbow Park rejuvenation project**
- A recent Childcare Planning Report has done an in-depth review of the childcare needs of local parents and set targets to improve accessibility
- A water metering pilot project has begun, that will help manage water resources as the population grows
- ...and many other initiatives are underway to continuously manage the quality and capacity of municipal services and infrastructure

## **Project Phases**



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Complete Fall 2021

Current State
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# Potential Future Scenarios

☑ What can we expect given different scenarios of future growth?

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Spring 2022

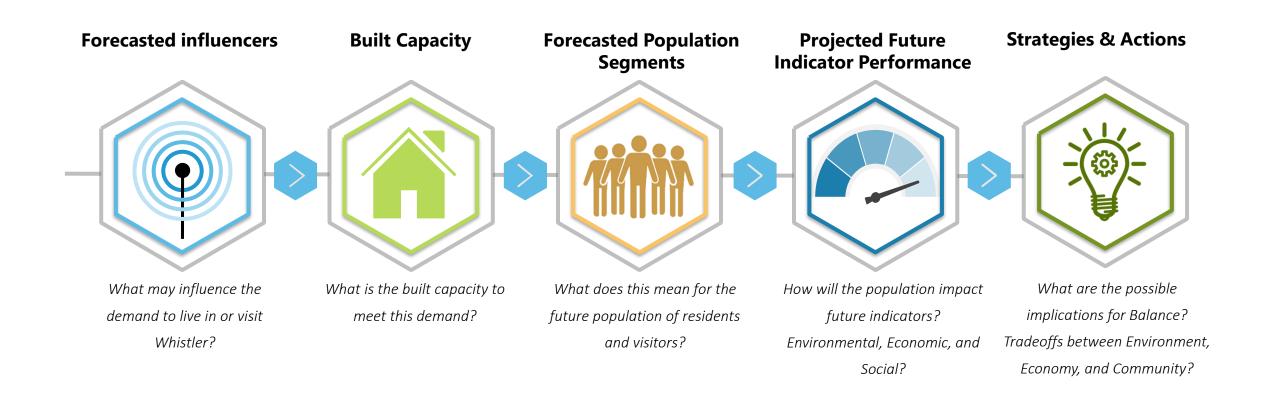


# Strategies and Actions for Vision

What actions can we take to ensure balance across the four pillars and enable achievement of Whistler's vision?

# The Balance Model forecasts population based on external influencers and internal capacity constraints, to project potential community performance under various circumstances.







#### Model results are <u>estimates</u> and are intended to:

- ✓ Capture the **interrelationships & tradeoffs** between population & the pillars of community vision
- ✓ Indicate the direction and high-level magnitude of impacts
- ✓ Approximate broad timelines for potential capacity investments
- Enable understanding of the implications of potential strategies and actions



#### We assume historical relationships continue in the future ...



Visitation to Whistler continues to be largely driven by <u>Vancouver population growth</u> and <u>YVR airport arrivals</u>



The workforce size continues to be driven by visitation <u>at the ratio of 1000-600</u> (average daily visits to workforce members)





- ≥ 100 dorm bed units = 200 Whistler employees
- ≥ 100 employee-restricted rental bed units = **75 Whistler employees**
- ≥ 100 employee-restricted ownership bed units = **60 Whistler employees**

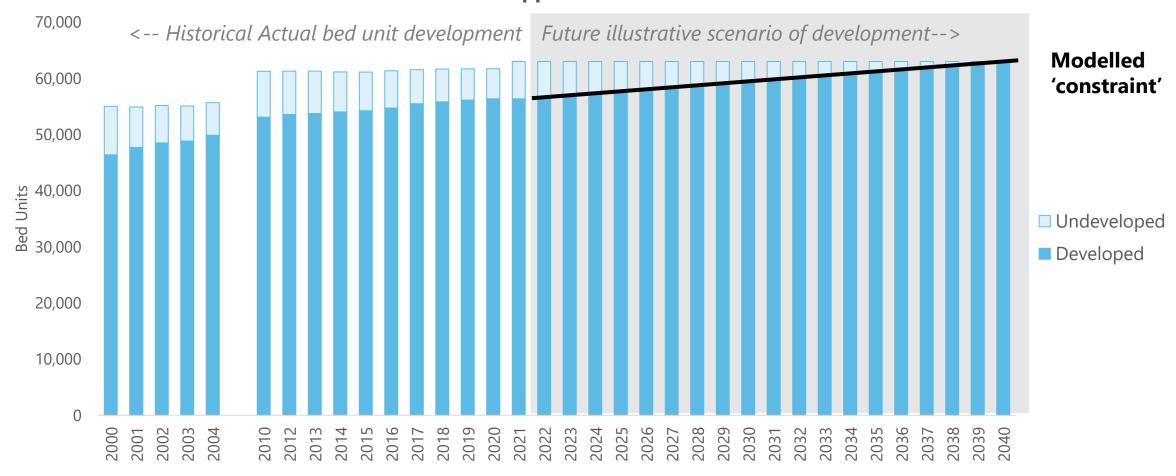


While an estimated 50% of market residential dwellings are occupied by full-time residents, only 40% of all <u>bed units</u> continue to be utilized – enabling approx. 5,000 workforce to live in market homes

# The Official Community Plan sets a cap on approved bed units to manage growth. Future population and visitation levels are constrained by current and future <u>developed</u> bed units.



#### **OCP Approved Bed Units**



# As we grow into our built capacity, current peak days could become the year-round average...





From ~16,000 to ~22,000 overnight visits per day (on average throughout the year)

From ~3,300 to ~6,000 daytrippers per day (on average throughout the year)

From ~14,000 to ~16,000 permanent residents

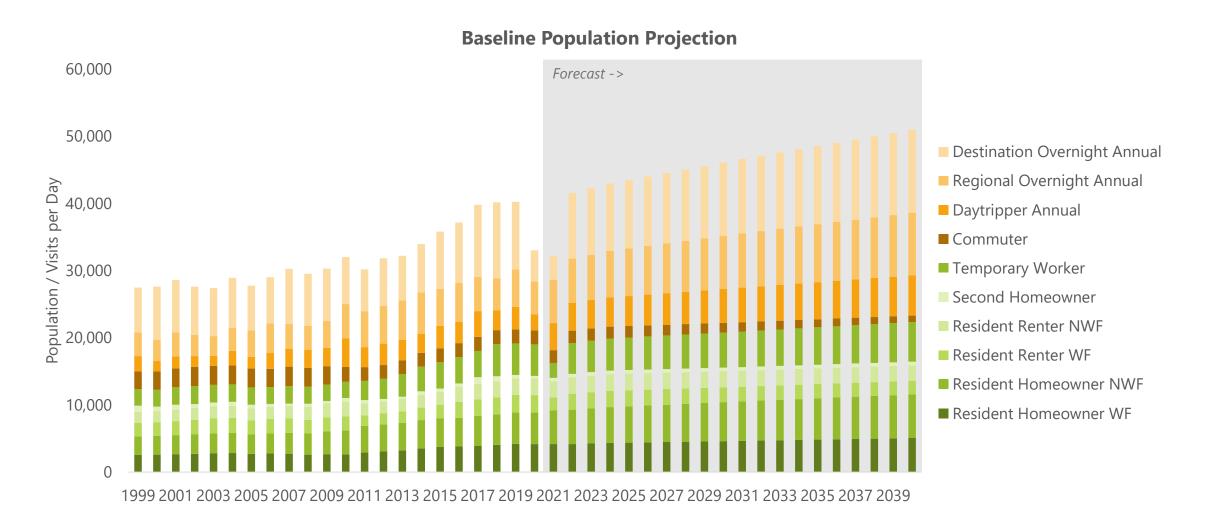
From ~5,000 to ~6,000 temporary residents



Built capacity limits the growth of overnight guests and residents, while daytrippers continue to grow into available parking capacity.

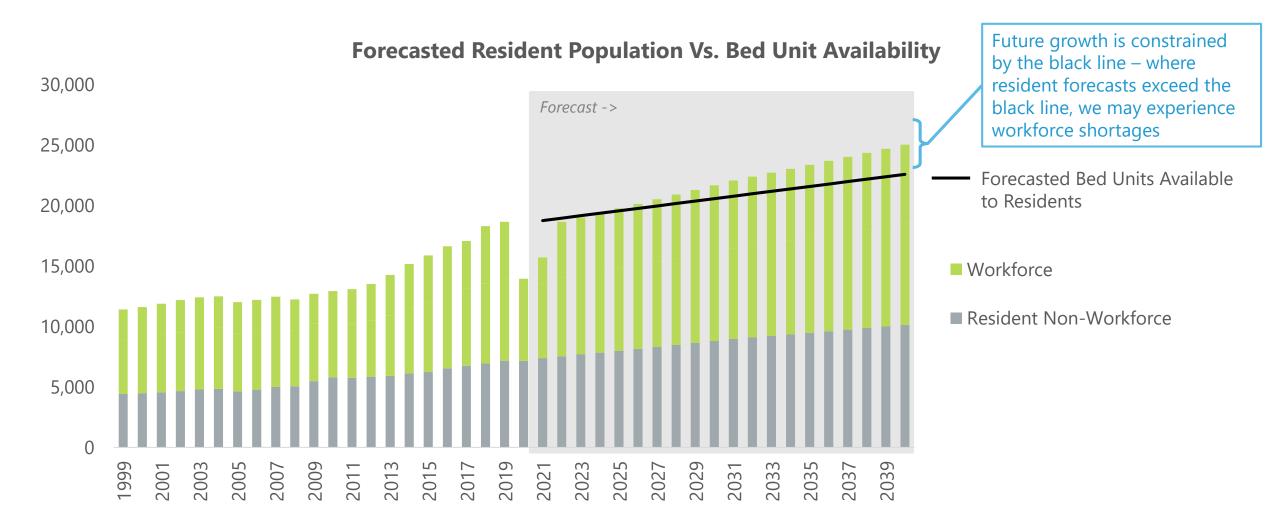
# The Balance model estimates the pre-COVID daily population equivalent at around 40,000 people. By 2040 under OCP development, this could reach 50,000 people at maximum capacity





#### Future population growth of year-round residents is constrained by the availability of residential bed units – both employee-restricted and market. This may lead to workforce shortages.





# WHISTLER

# Forecasted occupancy reflects the growth of visitation, where the winter season is expected to grow into capacity by ~2030.





# Without continued management or interventions, implications might look like...





~ the current workforce shortage growing to 15% by 2040, equivalent to nearly 2000 people



~200 additional licensed childcare spaces needed to meet our target access rate



Exceeding our target for passenger vehicle emissions (even when accounting for future adoption of electric vehicles) as vehicle congestion will have increased 50% by 2040



More than 80% reduction in per capita waste needed to reach Zero Waste target



Daily average consumer expenditures to reach \$6 million by 2040, over 30% increase from 2019 levels

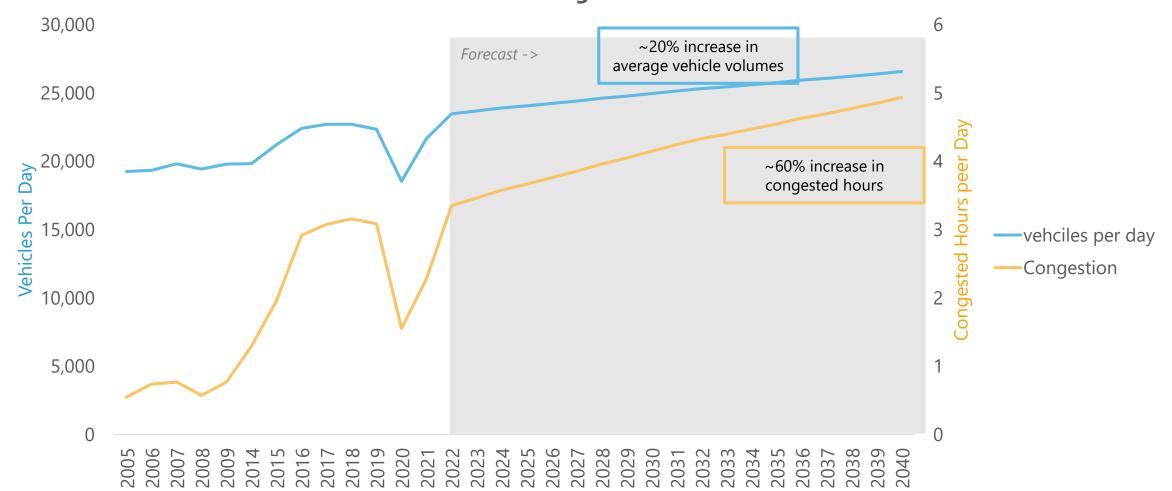
\*not considering impacts of inflation or compression

While the forecasted success of the resort economy is strong, without intervention, the implications for workforce shortages, community resources, and environmental targets will push Whistler off it's vision for community balance.



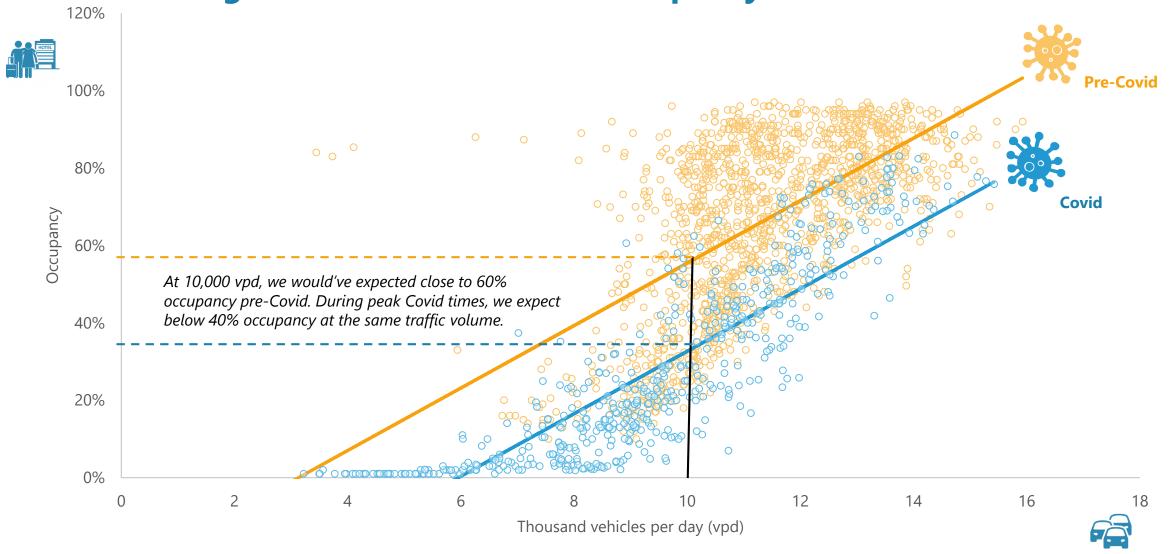
# Given the expected continued success of the resort economy and a growing population to support it, increasing traffic could result in 5 hours of highway congestion per day (on average)





The Covid pandemic has provided new insights to the trafficvisitation relationship, where traffic levels remained high despite falls in overnight visitation and hotel occupancy.

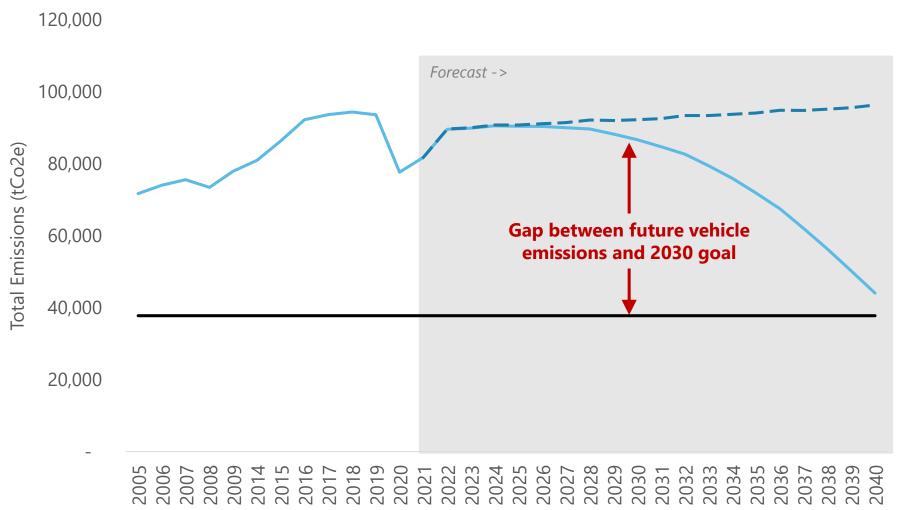




# As Whistlerites and others continue to switch to electric cars, passenger vehicle emissions may decline – though the 2030 climate target may still be out of reach due to high overall traffic volumes.



**Projected Emissions from Vehicles, Within and Outside Whistler** 



Projected Passenger Vehicle Emissions assuming no further electric vehicle adoption

Projected Passenger Vehicle Emissions Assuming Increased Electric Vehicle Adoption

**Big Moves 2030 Goal** 



#### We additionally looked at some 'what ifs' ...

What if the demographics of home ownership change....



If 10% fewer bed units are utilized by full-time residents, the expected size of the workforce shortage doubles



As the workforce ages and more **employee beds are occupied by retirees**, this could **increase reliance on market housing by 20%** 

What if technology adopted or productivity gains....

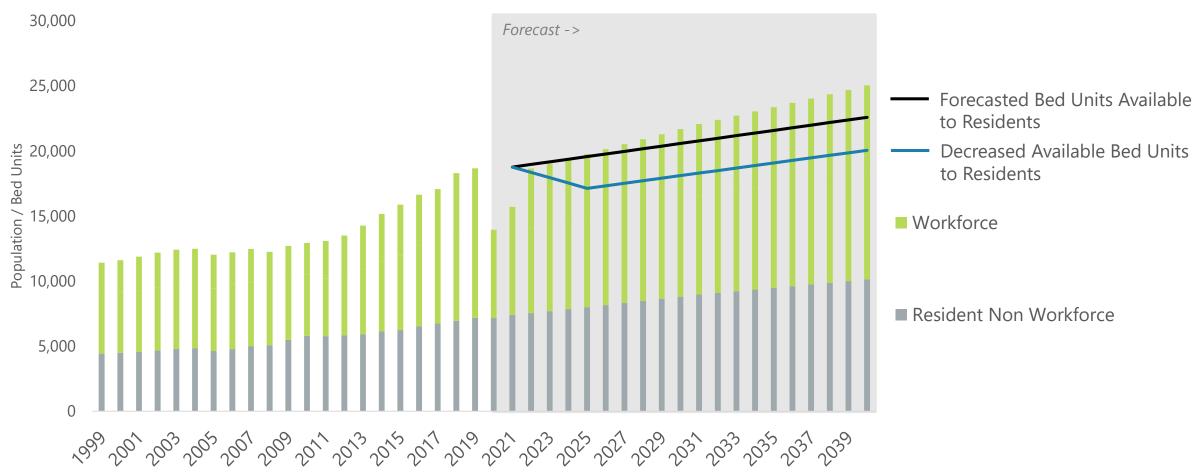


**Increasing labour force efficiency by 15%** (i.e. reducing the rate-of-change between visitors and residents) would largely **eliminate** projected **workforce shortages** 



# If 10% fewer beds are available to full-time residents, whether by increasing second homeownership or decreased utilization of residential bed units, labour shortages will be amplified.

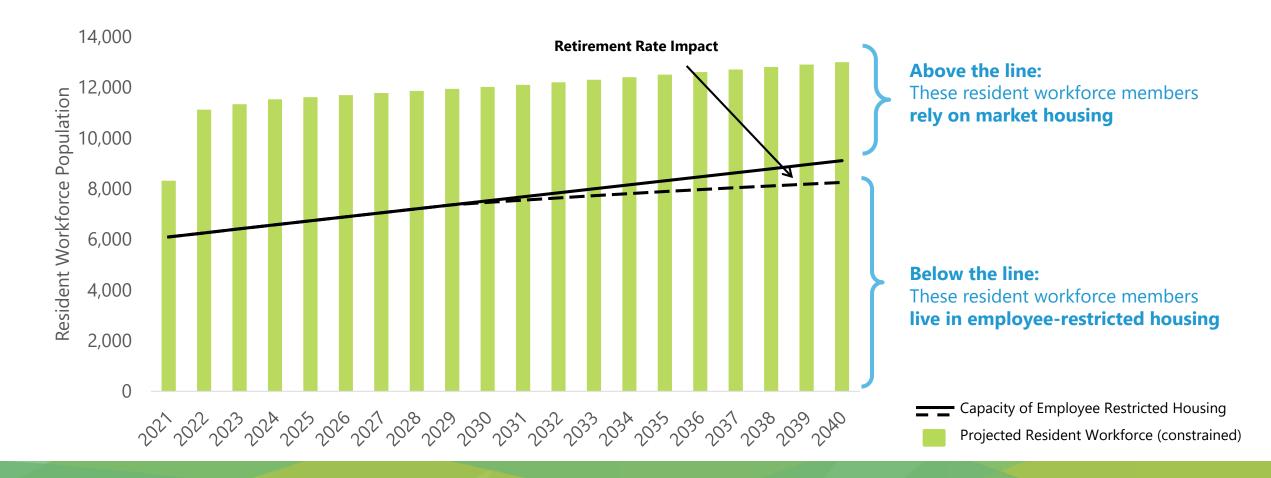




When existing workforce members living in employee homes retire, the capacity of employee-restricted units for active workforce members will decline, increasing the workers who rely on market housing.



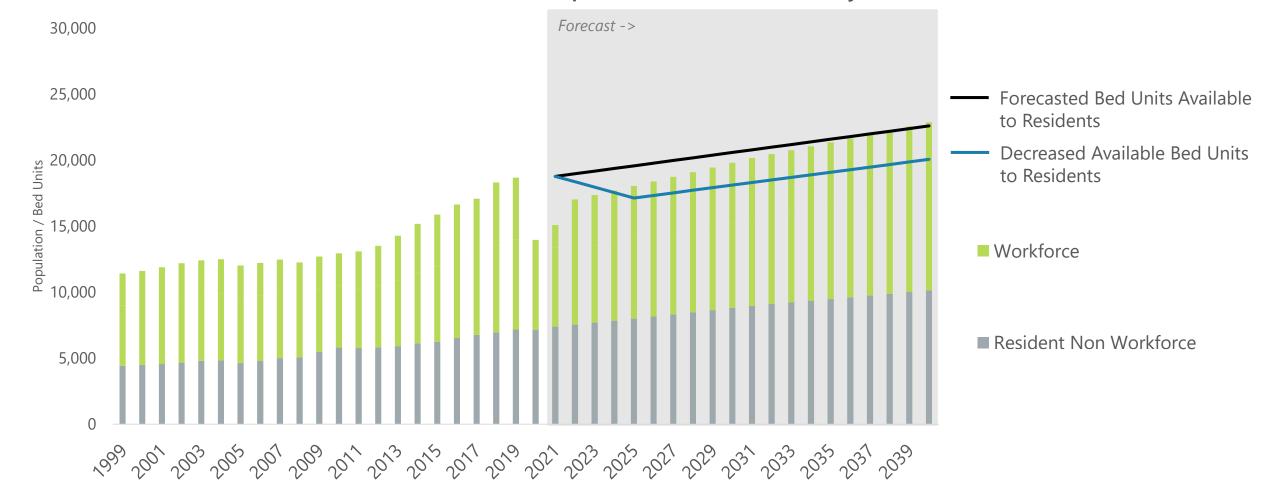
#### **Capacity of Employee-Restricted Housing**



# If the future demand for labour softens due to economies of scale, efficiencies, technology adoption etc., the forecasts shift down and potentially alleviate housing capacity challenges







### Summarizing the future, insights to support decision making



- Scale of the existing & yet to be developed built capacity indicates additional growth
  - ✓ Size of workforce and subsequently housing needs, is **directly influenced** by visitation levels
  - While bed units pose limitations on residents and overnight visitation, existing parking capacity provides greater day visitation potential
  - ✓ **Peaks of today could feasibly be average** daily population within 10 years (or sooner!)
  - ✓ Impacts of higher visitation is less in the Winter due to mountain dispersion while **Summer visitation condensed in valley**
- COVID has shown changing mix of visitation, impact on traffic volumes and how that evolves in the future, could have more significant impacts than currently forecast.
  - ✓ Regional visitation has shifted the paradigm between occupancy and traffic volumes
  - Current vehicle use will continue to drive increasing congestion and emissions so shifting behaviours and modes of transport is key
- Changing demographics and future technological adoption could have significant implications on population, workforce, housing needs
  - ✓ While undeveloped employee housing bed units are built out, the rising demand for labour continues to push higher
  - ✓ Additional pressure on access to housing from reducing market beds, and retirement of existing active workforce in employee homes
  - ✓ Pursuing efficiencies in labour management by 15% would significantly contribute to reducing amount of housing needed

# We additionally consider alternative development scenarios to OCP, to understand potential tradeoffs in achieving Community Vision.



	Scenario 1	Scenario 2 Scenario 3		Scenario 4	
	Maintain BU Cap As is	Rebalance within BU Cap	Expand BU Cap for Employee Units only	Expand for other Additional Developments	
Description	Development of all approved bed units as	Consider potential for additional employee housing within existing	Increase BU cap to meet employee needs	Increase BU cap potential additional developments	
	per OCP (6,650)	bed cap to meet employee needs	(Eg could include undeveloped sites, Infill, CC future phases, other)	e.g. WB Master Plan	
	Objectives				
Maintain the OCP bed unit cap	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>			
Employee housing sufficient for workforce (at max. occupancy)		<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	
Expand tourism economy beyond OCP				<b>√</b>	



# In all scenarios, employee housing, transportation, and economy were identified as critical to resolve to achieve community balance.

	Community	Economy	Environment
Employee Housing	Affordability challenges for residents, potential loss of community	Workforce shortages impacting businesses, without efficiencies	Increased commuters, impacting GHG emissions
Transportation	Congestion within Whistler, impacting livability	Congestion impacting visitor experience	Single occupancy vehicle use impacting GHG emissions
Economic balance	Increasing commercial rates, impacting viability for resident- oriented businesses & services	Labour needs, increasing cost of business may impact business viability, sustaining Whistler's differentiation & uniqueness	Increasing GHG emissions from vehicles, degradation of parks, trails and biodiversity

#### **Project Phases**



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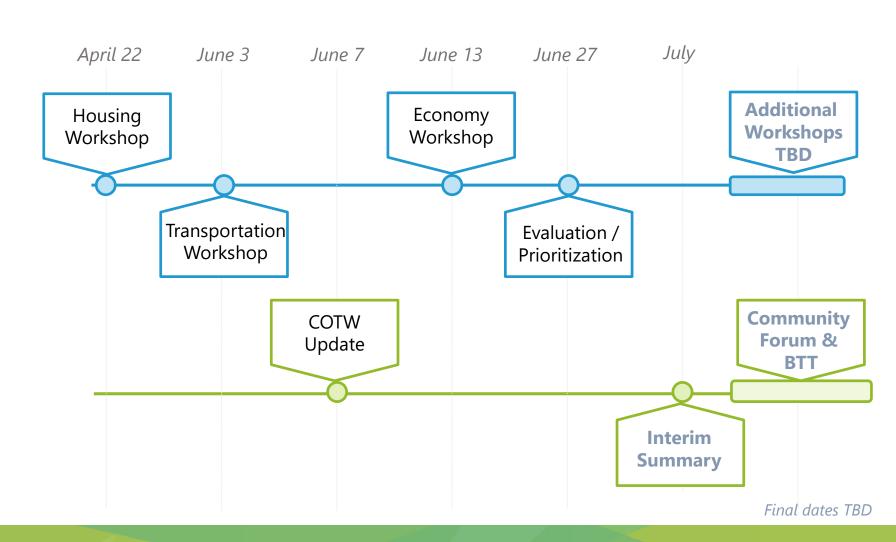


#### We will progress through ideation and prioritization workshops for the remainder of June, and aim to deliver an interim summary of recommendations in summer.

#### **Engagement**









## **Balance Model Tool - Summary**



Version 1.0 of the Balance Model is now complete and is being used by RMOW and stakeholders to inform strategic planning



The model is 'live' and will be used to inform council decision making for ad hoc projects



The Balance Model can be updated to reflect changing conditions over time and could be used year after year



### **Balance Model Initiative Next Steps**

#### Summer

#### Overall interim recommendations for current outlook

- a) Update the municipal website with progress and key insights www.whistler.ca/balancemodel
- b) Focus on prioritizing actions for the top 3 key challenges
- c) Interim summary to council & community

#### **Ongoing**

Provide input and advisory to adhoc projects that come before council