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# ELECTORAL AREA TELECOMMUNICATIONS ANTENNA SYSTEM POLICY

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## 1. PURPOSE AND INTENT

The purpose of this policy is to establish a clear, transparent, and consistent process for responding to referrals for Telecommunications Antenna System (TAS) proposals within the Electoral Areas of the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD). This Policy recognizes the essential role of telecommunications infrastructure in supporting emergency services, economic activity, and rural connectivity, while also acknowledging community expectations regarding siting transparency, visual impact, and rural character.

This policy:

- Aligns with federal regulations under Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) and CPC-2-0-03;
- Provides local siting, design, and consultation guidelines to proponents;
- Establishes a fair process for public and FVRD Board input on TAS proposals;
- Encourages co-location and minimizes the number of new towers;
- Ensures the FVRD can issue informed statements of concurrence or non-concurrence.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

**Antenna Supporting Structure** – Any tower, roof-top, building-mounted pole, spire, or other freestanding structure; existing electric or utility tower or structure; streetlight pole; parking lot light pole; or combination thereof, including supporting lines, cables, wires, and braces intended for mounting telecommunications antennas.

**Co-location** – The shared use of an existing telecommunications antenna system or supporting structure by multiple service providers, thereby creating a shared facility.

**Height** – The distance from the lowest ground level at the base of an antenna supporting structure, including foundation, to the tallest point of the antenna system (including any antenna array, lightning rod, or attached device).

**Notification Distance** – The prescribed horizontal distance within which property owners, residents, and community groups must be notified of a proposed telecommunications antenna system. For the FVRD, this is within 600 metres of the proposed Telecommunications Antenna System location.

**Proponent** – Any company, organization, or representative (including contractors or agents of telecommunications carriers) submitting a proposal to install or modify a telecommunications antenna system.

**Public Consultation Meeting** – A meeting organized by a proponent to inform and receive input from affected property owners and community members regarding a proposed telecommunications antenna system.

**Residential Zones** – Residential zones as defined in Part 9 of the Fraser Valley Regional District Zoning Bylaw No. 1638, 2021 as amended from time to time, and Residential zones as defined in Part 5 of the Cultus Lake Park Zoning Bylaw No. 1375, 2016 as amended from time to time.

**Safety Code 6** – Health Canada’s standards for acceptable human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, as set out in the document Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz, as amended.

**Statement of Concurrence** – A formal letter issued by the Fraser Valley Regional District to the proponent of a proposed Telecommunications Antenna System, indicating the Regional District’s position of concurrence (with or without conditions) or non-concurrence.

**Stealth Structure / Stealth Installation** – A telecommunications antenna structure designed and constructed to hide, camouflage, or integrate into an existing building, landscape, topography, or structure.

**Telecommunication Antenna** – A device licensed by the Federal Government used to receive or transmit radio-frequency (RF) signals, microwave signals, or other communications energy.

**Telecommunication Antenna Structure** – Any roof-top, building-mounted, or ground-mounted monopole, tri-pole, spire, lattice work, or other freestanding structure, including supporting lines, cables, wires, and braces, for mounting antennas. Also includes associated cabinets, shelters, or compounds required for equipment.

**Telecommunications Antenna System (TAS)** – Any exterior transmitting/receiving device used for wireless communications, including antennas, supporting towers, masts, or structures, and associated equipment shelters.

**Temporary Telecommunications Antenna System** – A telecommunications antenna system erected for special events, research, or emergency operations, for a duration not exceeding three months.

**Tower** – Any ground-mounted monopole, tri-pole, or lattice structure upon which telecommunications antennas are attached (excluding streetlight poles, parking lot light poles, or existing utility towers).

### 3. JURISDICTION AND ROLES

#### A. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

Under the federal Radiocommunication Act, the Minister of Industry has sole jurisdiction over inter-provincial and international communication facilities. The final decision to approve and license Telecommunication Antenna Systems is made only by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED). All technical aspects and siting of telecommunication and broadcasting services are regulated by the Federal government under the Radiocommunication Act. ISED has an established procedure, the Radiocommunication and Broadcasting Antenna Systems Client Procedures Circular (CPC-2-0-03), which prescribes the process and review of proposed telecommunication structures. As part of the process, proponents are required to notify the local land-use authority and nearby residents. Moreover, the proponent is required to address public questions, concerns and comments through ISED's prescribed public consultation process.

#### B. Other Federal Jurisdiction

With regard to public health, ISED refers to the standards set by Health Canada for determining acceptable levels of radiofrequency electromagnetic energy produced by telecommunication infrastructure. All telecommunication proponents are required to follow the guidelines outlined in Health Canada's Safety Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz – Safety Code 6 (2009). In addition to Health Canada's requirements, proponents must comply with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and any painting and lighting requirements for aeronautical safety prescribed by NAV Canada and Transport Canada.

#### C. Fraser Valley Regional District

The Fraser Valley Regional District's role in the review of Telecommunications Antenna Systems is limited to providing input on land-use compatibility and local planning considerations under Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's CPC-2-0-03 process.

The FVRD does not conduct independent evaluations of environmental, cultural, archaeological, heritage, or health impacts associated with Telecommunications Antenna Systems. Matters relating to radiofrequency emissions, spectrum licensing, environmental protection, species at risk, fisheries, navigational safety, or other federal or provincial regulatory requirements remain within the jurisdiction of the appropriate federal or provincial authority.

Within this Policy, environmental considerations are limited to site-specific hazardous conditions that fall within the Regional District's authority under the Local Government Act, including but not limited to flooding, geotechnical instability, erosion, wildfire risk, slope stability, or other identified natural hazards that may affect public safety or long-term site stability.

Where a proposal is located within or adjacent to an area known or reasonably suspected to be subject to hazardous conditions, the FVRD's role is limited to:

- Identifying whether site-specific hazard information has been provided by a qualified professional where appropriate;
- Considering whether proposed mitigation measures address public safety and structural stability in principle; and

- Weighing hazard-related land-use compatibility as part of the Board’s overall discretion.

The FVRD does not assess, certify, or validate the technical methodology, assumptions, or conclusions of professional reports prepared to meet federal, provincial, or other regulatory requirements, except to confirm that relevant documentation has been provided.

#### **D. Role of the Proponent**

The Proponent is responsible for ensuring that all proposed Telecommunications Antenna Systems comply with federal and provincial legislation, including but not limited to the Impact Assessment Act, Canadian Environmental Protection Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, and Species at Risk Act and the requirements of this policy. The Proponent is responsible for any investigations or assessments required to determine environmental, cultural, archaeological or health impacts as necessary. Prior to proposing a new tower or structure, the Proponent must investigate co-location opportunities by contacting existing carriers and infrastructure owners in the area and include written evidence of outreach and responses in their application. It is the responsibility of the Proponent to provide notice and consult with FVRD, indigenous governance bodies and the public in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy, ISED’s CPC-2-0-03 – Radiocommunication and Broadcasting Antenna Systems, and any other applicable regulations. In addition, the Proponent must demonstrate that the proposal meets all applicable federal requirements, including Health Canada’s Safety Code 6, NAV Canada Requirements, applicable environmental legislation, and aligns with the siting, design, and consultation guidelines established by the FVRD.

## **4. SITING PREFERENCES**

This section outlines preferred and discouraged sitting contexts intended to guide proponents and inform Board deliberation. These preferences are advisory in nature and do not constitute regulatory requirements, minimum setback standards, or land-use prohibitions. The intent is to minimize land-use conflicts, protect visually and environmentally sensitive areas, reflect community context, and support efficient network planning and co-location.

### **4.1 Preferred Locations**

Preferred locations are encouraged to prioritize sites that minimize land-use conflict and visual impact while meeting technical and operational requirements.

Preferred siting contexts include:

- i. Co-location on existing Telecommunications Antenna Systems or infrastructure.
- ii. Industrial and commercial areas.
- iii. Transportation and utility corridors.
- iv. Rooftops and existing vertical infrastructure (e.g. hydro poles, water towers, transmission structures).
- v. Institutional facilities.
- vi. Infrastructure, buildings, or lands (excluding Community parks) owned by the regional district.
- vii. Proponents should, where technically and operationally feasible, locate Telecommunications Antenna Systems in a manner that reasonably maximizes separation

- from existing dwellings and reduces the potential for visual dominance, overlook, noise, lighting, or other disproportionate impacts.
- viii. Telecommunications Antenna Systems should be located so as not to concentrate or shift visual, structural, or access-related impacts onto neighbouring properties when reasonable alternative configurations are available.
  - ix. Higher elevation or topographically screened sites that improve line-of-sight coverage while minimizing visual intrusion into residential areas, where feasible.

## 4.2 Discouraged Locations

Discouraged locations identify areas where telecommunications facilities are likely to conflict with community values, or environmental sensitivity. These sites should generally be avoided due to their proximity to residential neighbourhoods, scenic corridors, or ecologically significant areas where tower development could create adverse visual, land-use, or environmental impacts.

Discouraged siting contexts include:

- i. Lands Zoned Residential under applicable FVRD zoning bylaws;
- ii. Sites that create a dominant and immediate visual presence adjacent to residential living areas;
- iii. Within 300 metres or three times the tower height (whichever is greater), of schools, daycares, or parks where technically feasible;
- iv. Lands identified as environmentally sensitive or hazard-prone;
- v. Lands within or adjacent to identified watercourses, wetlands, or riparian areas;
- vi. Agricultural lands. Where siting within agricultural land is necessary, towers should be located previously disturbed or non-productive areas to minimize impacts to farm operations and long-term agricultural viability.

## 5. DESIGN GUIDELINES

This section provides guidance on the visual design, and appearance of Telecommunications Antenna Systems to encourage integration into the surrounding context and minimize aesthetic impacts.

Telecommunications Antenna Systems are encouraged to consider the following design principles::

- i. New towers are encouraged where technically feasible, to support co-location and accommodate additional carriers;
- ii. Proponents are encouraged to consider accommodating space for FVRD public-safety or utility-communications equipment where feasible and operationally compatible;
- iii. Where feasible, towers should incorporate colour treatments, material finishes, or stealth design techniques to reduce visual contrast and integrate with surrounding land uses;
- iv. Rooftop antennas encouraged to be set back from building edges and finished to match the host building to reduce visual prominence.
- v. Lighting should be limited to Transport Canada/NAV Canada requirements, using lowest intensity and maximum strobe interval.
- vi. Visibility of rooftop or ground-mounted equipment from public streets should be minimized to the extent technically feasible;
- vii. Where feasible, self-supporting or monopole structures are preferred over guyed towers to reduce visual clutter;
- viii. The perimeter of a Telecommunication Antenna System development should be buffered and landscaped with solid fencing and/ or vegetation.

## **6. REFERRAL SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS**

All proponents seeking a Letter of Concurrence must follow a structured, three-stage process, pre-submission review, public consultation, and formal submission. This process is intended to ensure that the Board has sufficient information to assess land-use compatibility and public consultation under this policy.

### **6.1 Pre-submission review**

Prior to beginning public consultation, the Proponent must contact the FVRD Electoral Area Planning Department to introduce the proposal and confirm the applicable submission and consultation requirements.

The purpose of pre-submission review is to identify information requirements and local considerations prior to public consultation.

At this stage, the proponent should provide preliminary information sufficient to describe the proposal, which may include:

At this stage, the Proponent should provide:

- i. Site plan showing tower location, access setbacks, fencing, access, landscaping, and nearby Telecommunications Antenna Systems;
- ii. Elevation drawings and preliminary visual simulations or renderings;
- iii. Photographs of the site and surrounding context;
- iv. Coverage maps illustrating existing, alternate, and proposed service areas;
- v. Co-location analysis, including evidence of outreach to carriers or infrastructure owners;
- vi. Title search and disclosure of all registered covenants, easements or statutory rights-of-way affecting the subject lands;
- vii. Site-specific hazard information, where applicable (e.g., floodplain, geotechnical, erosion, or wildfire considerations);
- viii. An outline of the proposed public consultation plan, including draft notification materials;
- ix. Confirmation of the project's status under the Impact Assessment Act (IAA) and any other applicable federal or provincial environmental legislation in accordance with CPC-2-0-03;
- x. Confirmation that NAV CANADA and Transport Canada have been consulted where required regarding aeronautical safety and height considerations.

At this stage, Planning Department staff will engage the Electoral Area Director to determine whether expanded written notice or additional consultation measures may be appropriate, having regard to site context and community characteristics.

### **6.2 Public Consultation Process**

Following pre-submission review with FVRD, unless exempt under Section 6.0 of CPC-2-0-03, all Proponents must complete the public consultation process prior to Board consideration of a Letter of Concurrence or Non-Concurrence.

The public consultation process must, at minimum, include the following components:

### **6.2.1 Written Notice**

The Proponent must mail or hand-deliver written notice to all property owners and residents located within 600 metres of the proposed Telecommunications Antenna System location.

Where site conditions, topography, community sensitivities, or surrounding land-use patterns indicate that a proposed Telecommunications Antenna System may have broader community impacts, the Director of Planning & Development in consultation with the Electoral Area Director may, at their discretion, require an expanded notification distance.

Written notice must include, at a minimum:

- i. The location, height, type, design, and general design of the proposed installation, including a site plan;
- ii. The rationale for the proposal, including the need for the selected location and height.
- iii. Confirmation that applicable federal regulatory processes have been identified in accordance with CPC-2-0-03.
- iv. Where applicable, a statement outlining any Transport Canada or NAV CANADA marking or lighting requirements.
- v. A statement confirming that Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) is the sole approving authority for the siting of Telecommunications Antenna Systems.
- vi. Direction that all comments and responses be sent to the proponent, who will forward them to both ISED and FVRD.
- vii. Contact information for the proponent's representative and for ISED.

### **6.2.2 Comment Period**

The Proponent, in consultation with the FVRD Electoral Area Planning Department, must provide a minimum forty-five (45) day written comment period, commencing on the date written notice is first distributed. The Director of Planning & Development in consultation with the Electoral Area Director may, at their discretion, require an extended comment period.

No request for FVRD concurrence or non-concurrence shall be accepted until the comment period has closed.

### **6.2.3 Public Signage**

The proponent must install a clearly visible on-site information sign no later than the first day of the comment period.

The sign must remain in place for the duration of the comment period.

Signage specifications shall conform to Section 4.8 of the Fraser Valley Regional District Development Procedures Bylaw No. 1377, 2016.

### **6.2.4 Newspaper Notice**

The proponent must publish notice in two (2) consecutive issues of a local newspaper circulating in the area, or other publication method acceptable to FVRD Electoral Area Planning Department staff.

### **6.2.5 Public Information Meeting**

For proposed Telecommunications Antenna Systems exceeding 15 metres in height, the proponent must hold at least one public information meeting.

The meeting format must be held in person, subject to consultation with the FVRD.

The meeting must:

- i. Include visual materials illustrating the proposal and site context;
- ii. Be held no fewer than fourteen (14) days prior to the close of the public consultation period; and
- iii. Provide an opportunity for attendees to ask questions and submit comments.

The Director of Planning & Development may approve minor adjustments to this timing requirement where circumstances warrant and where meaningful public participation is maintained.

### **6.2.6 Consultation Summary Report**

Upon completion of public consultation, the proponent must submit a Consultation Summary Report to FVRD and ISED.

The report must include:

- i. Copies of all notices distributed and published;
- ii. A summary of any public information meeting(s) held;
- iii. A summary of written comments received during the consultation period; A written response outlining how issues raised were considered and addressed in the final proposal, including any modifications made to siting or design where applicable.

### **6.3 Formal Application for Letter of Concurrence**

Upon completion of public consultation, the proponent may submit a formal request for a Letter of Concurrence to the FVRD.

The submission will be reviewed by staff and presented to the FVRD Board for consideration under this Policy.

A complete submission package must include:

- i. Completed application form and applicable fees);
- ii. Detailed site plan showing tower location, access, setbacks, fencing, landscaping, and nearby existing Telecommunications Antenna Systems;
- iii. Elevation drawings and visual renderings depicting tower design, and anticipated visual context;
- iv. Photographs of the site and surrounding area;
- v. Coverage maps illustrating existing, alternate, and proposed service areas;
- vi. Co-location analysis, including correspondence with other carriers or infrastructure owners;
- vii. Confirmation that applicable federal and provincial regulatory processes have been identified and addressed in accordance with CPC-2-0-03.
- viii. Confirmation that NAV CANADA and Transport Canada have been consulted where required regarding aeronautical safety and height considerations;
- ix. The Consultation Summary Report required under Section 6.2.6.

## **7. ISSUING CONCURRENCE, NON-CONCURRENCE, AND RESCINDING CONCURRENCE**

Once a complete Request for a Letter of Concurrence has been submitted, staff will prepare a report summarizing the proposal, the results of public consultation, any Indigenous consultation undertaken by the proponent under CPC-2-0-03, relevant policy considerations, and any outstanding issues. The staff report is intended to inform, but not predetermine, the Board's decision.

The FVRD Board retains full discretion to issue a Letter of Concurrence or Non-Concurrence. In exercising this discretion, the FVRD Board may consider local land-use compatibility, community input, site-specific sensitivities, alignment with FVRD planning objectives, and the Board's assessment of whether the proposal represents an appropriate balance between service needs and local impacts.

This policy provides guidance for proponents and the public but does not fetter the Board's decision-making authority. The Board may consider the degree to which a proposal aligns with the intent of the policy as a whole and is not bound by any single consideration. Where warranted by local circumstances, the Board may request clarification or additional information to support an informed decision.

The Board's decision represents the Fraser Valley Regional District's official position under the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) concurrence process. It does not constitute development approval, zoning authorization, or confirmation of compliance with federal, provincial, or FVRD legislation.

### **7.1 FVRD Board Authority and Scope of Consideration**

The authority of the Fraser Valley Regional District in relation to Telecommunications Antenna Systems is limited to providing input on land-use compatibility, siting considerations, and the adequacy of public consultation under Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's CPC-2-0-03 process. The FVRD does not have regulatory authority to approve or refuse the location of a Telecommunications Antenna System, as siting approval rests exclusively with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada under the Radiocommunication Act.

A Letter of Concurrence or Non-Concurrence represents the FVRD's local government position only. It does not constitute development approval, zoning approval, building permit authorization, or confirmation of compliance with federal or provincial legislation.

Compliance with environmental, cultural, archaeological, health, navigational, and spectrum-related requirements remains under the jurisdiction of the appropriate federal or provincial authority, including ISED, Health Canada, and agencies administering applicable statutes.

The FVRD Board retains discretion to assess land-use compatibility, site context, and alignment with local planning objectives. In exercising this discretion, the Board's review is limited to matters within local government authority and does not extend to evaluating technical radiofrequency standards, spectrum licensing, or other matters of federal jurisdiction.

In considering whether to issue concurrence or non-concurrence, the Board may consider the following:

Accordingly, the Board may consider:

- Compatibility of the proposal with existing or planned land uses and zoning;
- Compliance with FVRD siting and design preferences in accordance with this policy;
- Adequacy and completeness of the public consultation process in accordance with this policy;
- The extent to which community and stakeholder concerns have been considered and responded to;
- Confirmation that the proponent has submitted documentation required by applicable federal or provincial agencies
- Identifying whether site-specific hazard information has been provided by a qualified professional where appropriate; and,
- Whether proposed mitigation measures address public safety and structural stability in principle.

*Matters Outside the Board's Jurisdiction:*

In providing a concurrence or non-concurrence position under CPC-2-0-03, the Board does not regulate, approve, or determine compliance with matters that are regulated under federal or provincial legislation.

Nothing in this Policy limits the Board's ability to acknowledge public concerns relating to such matters; however, regulatory authority over those matters rests with the appropriate federal or provincial authority.

Accordingly, the Board does not regulate or determine compliance with:

- Radiofrequency emissions, electromagnetic field exposure, or health and safety standards governed by Health Canada's Safety Code 6;
- Federal licensing, spectrum allocation, or operational authority matters regulated by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada;
- Technical carrier operations, including transmission power, frequency selection, network design, or equipment specifications;
- Environmental, cultural, archaeological, or heritage impact determinations that are subject to federal or provincial regulatory processes; and
- The Board's review is limited to land-use compatibility, public consultation, and site-specific hazard considerations within local government authority.

## **7.2 Decision Protocol**

To ensure timely and transparent decision-making, once staff have deemed an application complete and presented a recommendation, the Board will consider whether to issue a Letter of Concurrence or Letter of Non-Concurrence based on the information available at that time.

In making its decision, the Board may consider staff analysis, public input, and local planning objectives. The Board is not bound by staff recommendations and retains full discretion in determining its position under CPC-2-0-03. Requests by the Board for additional materials from the proponent or staff should be limited to instances where a substantial procedural error or material omission in the application has been identified. In such cases, the Board may defer the decision, specifying in writing:

- The precise information or clarification required; and
- A reasonable timeframe within which the proponent must respond.

Following the receipt of the requested information, staff will provide an updated report for further Board consideration.

Nothing in this section limits the Board's authority to defer, request additional information, or determine the appropriate timing of its decision in accordance with procedural fairness and good governance principles.

### **7.3 Criteria for Issuing a Letter of Concurrence**

The following criteria are considerations that may inform the Board's decision. Satisfaction of these considerations does not create an entitlement to concurrence, nor limits the Board's ability to consider site-specific circumstances unique to each Electoral Area.

- The Proponent has completed all submission and consultation requirements under this Policy and CPC-2-0-03;
- The proposal is generally consistent with FVRD's siting and design guidelines and applicable land-use policies;
- The proposal demonstrates reasonable efforts to address community input and site-specific land-use compatibility concerns through siting, design, screening, or other mitigation measures; and
- Where applicable, site-specific hazard information has been provided by a qualified professional and proposed mitigation measures address public safety and structural stability in principle.

### **7.4 Criteria for Issuing a Letter of Non-Concurrence**

A Letter of Non-Concurrence may be issued where the Board determines that, based on the information before it, one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- The proposal is materially inconsistent with the intent of this Policy and the Board determines that such inconsistency results in unacceptable local land-use impacts;
- Submission, or Public consultation under this Policy was incomplete, inadequate, or did not meet the requirements of this policy;
- Site-specific land-use compatibility concerns within local government authority remain unaddressed, despite reasonable opportunity for mitigation;
- Site-specific hazard information has not been provided where appropriate, or proposed mitigation measures do not address public safety or structural stability in principle;
- Required documentation confirming that applicable federal or provincial processes have been initiated or addressed has not been provided.

The issuance of non-concurrence must be supported by written reasons identifying the specific land-use, procedural, or hazard-related concerns forming the basis of the decision.

### **7.5 Duration of Concurrence**

A Letter of Concurrence reflects the Board's position based on the information provided at the time of decision.

Construction of the approved Telecommunications Antenna System must be completed within three (3) years of the conclusion of consultation, consistent with CPC-2-0-03.

If construction has not commenced within three (3) years, the concurrence shall be deemed expired and consultation will no longer be considered valid.

A new submission under this Policy is required prior to proceeding unless an extension is granted in accordance with Section 7.6.

## **7.6 Extension of Concurrence**

Prior to expiry, the proponent may request a one-time extension of up to two (2) years. The Director of Planning & Development may grant such extension in writing where:

- The proposed tower design, height, and location remain unchanged;
- The surrounding land-use context has not materially changed;
- No new site-specific hazard or land-use compatibility concerns have arisen.

Where material change has occurred, the Director may require additional submission materials or refer the matter to the Board for reconsideration.

A copy of any granted extension shall be provided to ISED in accordance with CPC-2-0-03.

## **7.7 Rescission Prior to Construction**

Prior to commencement of construction, the Board may rescind a previously issued Letter of Concurrence where:

- Material information was withheld or misrepresented;
- The proposal has materially changed from the approved form;
- New information materially affects land-use compatibility or site-specific hazard considerations.

Rescission reflects the FVRD's revised position under CPC-2-0-03 and does not constitute revocation of any federal authorization under the Radiocommunication Act.

## **8. POLICY LIMITATIONS**

A Letter of Concurrence or Non-Concurrence represents the Fraser Valley Regional District's official position under Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's CPC-2-0-03 process.

It does not constitute development approval, zoning approval, Development Permit issuance, building permit authorization, or confirmation of compliance with any federal, provincial, or local legislation. Concurrence does not replace or supersede any approvals, permits, or authorizations that may be required under applicable federal, provincial, or FVRD bylaws.

Final authority for the approval and licensing of Telecommunications Antenna Systems rests with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada under the Radiocommunication Act.