

WOODLOT LICENCE W1613

WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

TERM – 10 YEARS

August, 2013 to August, 2023

Laid Back Logging Incorporated

Registered Professional Forester Signature:

John Marlow, R.P.F.



July 30, 2013

DISCLAIMER:

Recognizing the special nature of management on a Woodlot Licence, this disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence W1613 and advises that:

- The decision to operate under one or more of the Default Performance Requirements (DPR) provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder. This disclaimer is signed under the explicit understanding of information provided by government that, the use and achievement of a DPR meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences.
- The undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained to provide advice on the practice of professional forestry with regards to items such as alternative performance requirements that do not have a default performance requirement provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR).

Signed:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. Marlow', is centered within a light gray rectangular box.

Name: John Marlow, R.P.F. 2638

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INTRODUCTION

Woodlot Licence W1613 was offered to Laid Back Logging Incorporated December 2010 through a competitive bid process and this Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) is the first WLP for this licence.

Woodlot Licence W1613 is located in Kyuquot Sound on the west side of Vancouver Island and includes all of Hohoae Island except Dixie Cove Marine Park. Dixie Cove is located along the southeast side of Hohoae Island and this area has been designated as Dixie Cove Marine Park. The Woodlot Licence includes approximately 590 hectares of crown land in the Campbell River Forest District and there is no private land included in Woodlot Licence W1613.

The biogeoclimatic zone of this area is the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) very wet, hypermaritime (vh).

Mandatory Content for a Woodlot Licence Plan

2-1 Plan Area

Woodlot Licence W1613 is located on Hohoae Island along the west coast of Vancouver Island. This WLP covers the entire area of the Licence.

Schedule A – Private Land

There is no Schedule A (private) land included in Woodlot Licence W1613.

Schedule B – Crown Land

The Schedule B (Crown) portion of Woodlot Licence W1613 contains approximately 590 ha located on Hohoae Island.

2-2 Map and Information

The 1:20,000 scale WLP maps included in Appendix A1 show the location of the crown land of Woodlot Licence W1613. The WLP map has also been created at 1:5000 scale (large mapsheet size) for the purpose of the public review and to be used as field maps. The applicable information required under section 8(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is provided on this map.

All of Woodlot Licence W1613 is located in the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone and is further classified as being located in the ‘very wet /hypermaritime (vh1) subzone. As per section 8(1) (g) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation, Woodlot Licence W1613 is located in the Kyuquot Landscape Unit.

To date, only Hohoae Creek and its’ tributary’s have been classified (stream classification). Detailed stream classification will be completed on all other streams and lakes in Woodlot Licence W1613 site specifically as forest engineering progresses throughout the Woodlot Licence area.

Several areas of steep to very steep slopes occur within Woodlot Licence W1613. ‘Qualified Resource Professionals’ will be consulted where operations are proposed on steep slopes, particularly where roads are proposed across slopes >60% slope, or where there are signs of instability.

2-3 Higher Level Plans

This WLP is consistent with the currently approved Management Plan for Woodlot Licence W1613. This WLP is also consistent with the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP) and the Kyuquot Sound Coastal Plan.

2-4 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided

The use of a variety of reserve types contributes to the sustainability of all forest resource values and the long-term maintenance of biodiversity values. As well, in particularly sensitive areas of Woodlot Licence W1613, timber harvesting will be avoided to protect resource features such as biodiversity, fish habitat, cultural features, and slope stability. As

per the Woodlot Licence planning and Practices Regulation, the Wildlife Tree Management Area target retention is 8% of the Woodlot Licence area. This target retention will be accomplished via, Riparian Reserve Zones, Marine Reserve Zones, and sensitive sites.

2-5 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Modified

Riparian Management Areas

All fish-bearing streams with a stream width >1.5m have both a Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ) and a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ). Fish-bearing streams <1.5m and all non-fish streams have a RMZ only. Harvesting is prohibited in all RRZ other than for special circumstances such as stream crossings. The RMZ for all streams designates areas of riparian influence and these RMZs are often areas of high ecological value. All RMZs will be assessed site specifically and appropriate leave tree strategies will be developed for each situation. The range of leave tree retention in all Management Zones will be between 0% and 100% subject to the stream specific assessment. The minimum Reserve and Management Zone widths are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Stream Classes and RMA Widths – Coast					
	Stream Class	Channel Width (m)	Reserve Zone (m)	Management Zone (m)	Total RMA (m)
Fish Stream or Community Watershed	S1-large rivers	≥100	0	100	100
	S1 - except large rivers	>20	50	20	70
	S2	>5 - ≤20	30	20	50
	S3	1.5 - ≤5	20	20	40
	S4	≤1.5	0	30	30
Neither of the Above	S5	>3	0	30	30
	S6	≤3	0	20	20

Visual Quality Objectives

Hohoe Island has a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of ‘Partial Retention (PR)’ in regards to landscape (visual) management. Normal forest practices associated with Woodlot Management are sufficient for the PR landscape objective. Modification to timber harvesting practices is not required to attain the VQO. VQO Definitions are presented in Appendix 5 of this WLP.

Riparian Management

The default reserve and management zones as written in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation will be followed for all operations adjacent to streams. Retention levels at Management Zones will be site specifically prescribed subject to ecological, safety, and engineering constraints.

The remainder of Woodlot Licence W1613 is managed by normal forest practices as described in the Management Plan, government legislation and regulations, and this WLP.

2.6 Protecting and Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources (CHR)

Woodlot Licence W1613 is within the traditional territory of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h' /Che:k:tles7et'h' First Nation. A full copy of this Woodlot Licence Plan has been sent to the band. In addition to receiving a full copy of this WLP, the Ka:'yu:'k't'h' /Che:k:tles7et'h' First Nation has been invited to provide information in regards to traditional uses of the Woodlot Licence area.

An archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) was completed prior to the award of Woodlot Licence W1613 and several CHR features have been identified.

Should field work discover indications of additional CHR's, appropriate agencies will be notified immediately.

The following **Results and Strategies** apply to the management of Cultural Heritage Resources at Woodlot Licence W1613.

1. The licensee will provide copies of the Woodlot Licence Plan to the affected First Nations for review and will request information regarding traditional uses of the Woodlot area.
2. The licensee will evaluate all possible site specific cultural heritage resources identified within areas of potential timber harvesting and road construction activities. Any identified cultural heritage resource information will be shared with the applicable first nation.
3. The licensee, when designing a cutblock or road, will identify
 - a. The portion of the area occupied by the CHR
 - b. The nature of the CHR
 - c. Whether the CHR is to be protected or conserved, and
 - d. If the CHR is to be conserved, what constraints, if any, are to apply to the forest practices carried out in the area.
4. For each CHR identified under subsection (3) for protection, the licensee will carry out or authorize a forest practice only to the extent that the forest practice does not damage, or render ineffective, the CHR.
5. For each CHR identified under subsection (3) for being conserved, the licensee will carry out or authorize a forest practice only to the extent that the forest practice is consistent with the constraints, if any, specified in the design for the cutblock or the road.
6. The licensee will address and respond to any First Nation comments received both pre and post WLP approval and will also engage with the First Nation appropriately in regards to any interests asserted by the First Nation.
7. The licensee commits to participating in a Forest Industry Cedar Strategy, should one develop in the district.

The licensee currently has an excellent working relationship with the Ka:'yu:'k't'h' /Che:k:tles7et'h' First Nation and will continue to be diligent in direct referrals and consultation.

Under Schedule 1 of the Woodlot Licence planning and Practices Regulation (Factors), all factors indicated in section 5 have been considered in the development of this strategy. This

consideration will be completed cooperatively with the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k:tles7et'h' First nation and the band will be informed and included in all decision making in regards to CHR's. Where operations are planned in areas within the Woodlot Licence area designated as moderate or high potential for CHR's (in the AOA), the licensee commits to completing an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on those sites.

2.7 Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy

As per section 2-4, a minimum of 8% of Woodlot Licence W1613 is preserved to retain and promote wildlife trees. The specific location of these reserves will be determined during the term of this Woodlot Licence Plan as engineering progresses. For the purpose of the 'Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy', all permanent reserves are also considered to be 'Wildlife Tree patches'. Specific WTR areas will be identified during the initial 10-year term of the Woodlot Licence. The minimum target retention under the WLPPR is 8%.

2.7.1 Individual Wildlife Trees

A. Species and Characteristics

On Woodlot Licence W1613, trees of all species may be selected as Individual Wildlife Trees (IWT). Snags are retained wherever possible. These identified wildlife trees will be Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Sitka Spruce or Lodgepole Pine. Should any other unique trees be observed such as western yew or white pine, those trees will also be considered for retention as IWT's.

The physical characteristics of preferred IWT's include signs of interior decay, forks, large dead branches, loose or cracked bark, scars, and active wildlife use such as cavities, nests, or signs of perching.

b) Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May be Removed

IWT's may be removed if they are considered a safety hazard, or if their removal is required to build or maintain roads.

c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees

If IWT's are removed, they will be replaced with trees of comparable wildlife tree value from a location nearby.

2.7.2 Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

A. Forest Cover Attributes

The planned reserves at Woodlot Licence W1613 will generally include; riparian areas, low sites, marine foreshore, as well as other inoperable areas. These reserves will contain, or have a good likelihood of developing valuable wildlife attributes as described above. These areas will also provide for biodiversity, protection of riparian values, soil stability, and visual landscape management and will contain a representation of trees and biological functions typical of the entire woodlot.

The majority of Woodlot Licence W1613 is comprised of leading hemlock forests with substantial amounts of douglas fir and western red cedar. The strategy for long-term reserves is to provide a similar species composition of the reserve area as occur in the natural

forest. Older age classes (age class 7, 8, and 9) are preferred for Wildlife Tree Retention areas.

b) Conditions Under Which Trees May be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas.

Trees may be removed only if they are considered a safety hazard, if they become infested with insects or disease which threatens the health of adjacent trees, or if there is a need to remove the trees to provide access to adjacent stands. If providing access to adjacent stands, the number of high quality wildlife trees removed will be kept to a minimum and the clearing width for a road will be kept to less than 10m providing the narrow clearing width is safe.

c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Areas

If trees are removed from wildlife tree retention areas, they will be replaced with trees of comparable wildlife tree value from an alternate location within the Woodlot Licence area.

2.8 Measures to Prevent the Introduction or Spread of Invasive Plants

It is a general policy at Woodlot Licence W1613 that native plants are allowed to vegetate skid trails and roadsides where experience has shown that natural vegetation is effective. When roads are built at Woodlot Licence W1613, road surfacing is created onsite either by developing gravel quarries or drilling and blasting rock quarries. As the surface vegetation and humus layer of the soil is removed in the development of these rock sources, the surface material is 'clean' gravel or rock and will minimize the spread of invasive plants. To minimize the introduction or spread of invasive plants within the Woodlot Licence area, the following Results and Strategies apply to all activities at Woodlot Licence W1613:

- Minimize soil disturbance
- Minimize the transport of invasive plant seed by removing it from equipment and checking the underside of vehicles.
- Recognize the early stages of invasive plant development
- Establish well-stocked stands of trees that will suppress invasive plants
- Use only clean gravel and rock crush from local sources for road building activities.

Table 5 – Invasive Plants

	Weed Species	Scientific name
1	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
2	Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
3	Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
4	Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
5	Common Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
6	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
7	Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
8	Common Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
9	Marsh Thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
10	Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieraceum aurantiacum</i>
11	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>

12	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
13	St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
14	Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

2.9 Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing Natural Range Barriers

As there is no range tenure over Woodlot Licence W1613, there are no measures proposed. There are no known natural range barriers within Woodlot Licence W1613.

2.10 Stocking Standards for Specified Areas

Areas subject to removal of individual trees, harvest of special forest products, or other types of intermediate cutting are considered 'Specified Areas' for the purpose of this Woodlot Licence Plan. Examples of this type of situation would be minor blowdown salvage, small market opportunities in special forest products, or salvage of diseased or damaged timber. At these 'Specified Areas' stands will generally be maintained fully stocked post harvest. Where opening are > 0.1 ha in size, these areas will be reforested and basic silviculture (even-aged) will apply. These activities are permitted anywhere in the Woodlot Licence Area other than areas where 'Timber Harvesting Will be Avoided'.

For these areas, the 'Uneven-Aged Stocking Standards' as found in the MOF Publication "Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards" are adopted.

2.11 Performance Requirements

2.11.1 Soil Disturbance Limits

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 24(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- 8% of Net Area to be Reforested

2.11.2 Permanent Access Structures

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 25, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:
 - Cutblocks $\geq 5\text{ha}$ = 7% of cutblock area
 - Cutblocks $< 5\text{ha}$ = 10% of cutblock area
 - Total Woodlot Area = 7% of Woodlot Licence area

2.11.3 Use of Seed

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 32, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The Chief Forester's Standards for seed use are adopted for this WLP.

2.11.4 Stocking Standards

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 35, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The stocking standards described in the MOF publication 'Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards' as amended from time to time, which are in effect at the time of harvest for each cutting permit. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_std.htm

2.11.5 Width of Stream Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 36(4), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.6 Width of Wetland Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 37(3), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.7 Width of Lake Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 38(2), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.8 Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 39(1),(2), (2.1) Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- Cutting, modifying, or removing trees in a riparian reserve zone is limited to the purposes described in section 39(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- felling or modifying a tree that is a safety hazard, if there is no other practicable option to address the safety hazard
- topping or pruning a tree that is not windfirm
- constructing a stream crossing
- creating a corridor for full suspension yarding
- creating guyline tiebacks
- carrying out a sanitation treatment
- felling or modifying a tree that has been windthrown or has been damaged by fire, insects, disease, or other causes if the felling or modifying will not have a material adverse impact on the riparian reserve zone.
- felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an interpretive forest site, recreation site, recreation feature or recreation trail
- the Woodlot Licence holder will not construct a road in a Riparian Reserve Zone unless that road has been identified in a Woodlot Licence Plan.

2.11.9 Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 40, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described in section 40(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation
 - locating the road outside the riparian management zone would create a higher risk of sediment delivery to the stream, wetland, or lake to which the riparian management zone applies
 - there is no other practicable option for locating the road
 - the road is required as part of a stream crossing
- Restrictions and conditions on road construction, maintenance, and deactivation activities, and on cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian management zone are as described in section 40 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.10 Wildlife Tree Retention

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 52(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than 8%.

2.11.11 Coarse Woody Debris

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 54(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

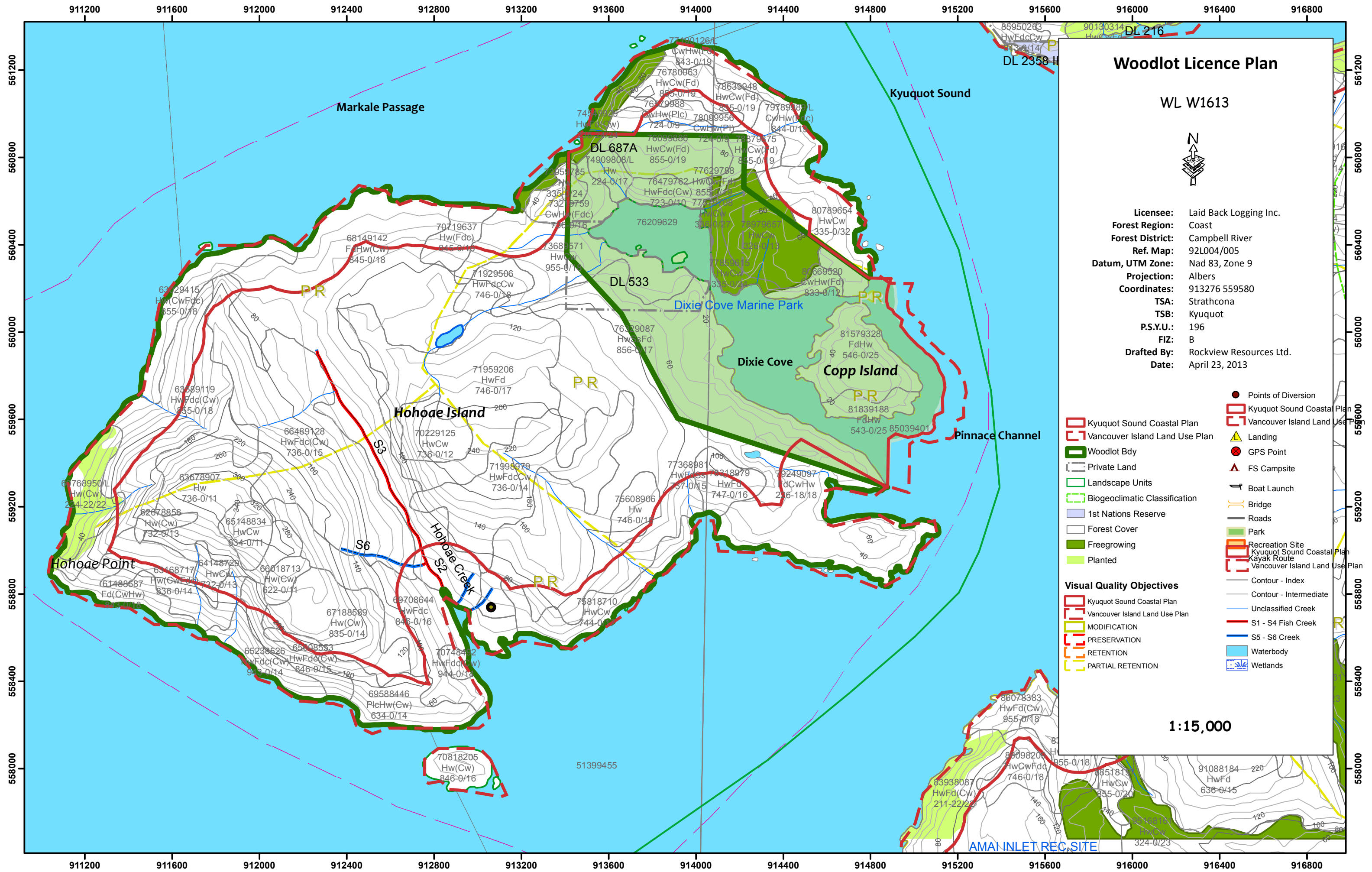
- Minimum retention of 4 logs per hectare $\geq 5.0\text{m}$ in length and $\geq 30\text{cm}$ diameter at one end.

2.11.12 Resource Features

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 56(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- if no measures are specified in the holder's woodlot licence plan, ensure that the forest practice does not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

APPENDIX A1
1:20,000 Woodlot Licence Plan Map (1)



Woodlot Licence Plan

WL W1613



Licensee: Laid Back Logging Inc.
Forest Region: Coast
Forest District: Campbell River
Ref. Map: 92L004/005
Datum, UTM Zone: Nad 83, Zone 9
Projection: Albers
Coordinates: 913276 559580
TSa: Strathcona
TSB: Kyuquot
P.S.Y.U.: 196
FIZ: B
Drafted By: Rockview Resources Ltd.
Date: April 23, 2013

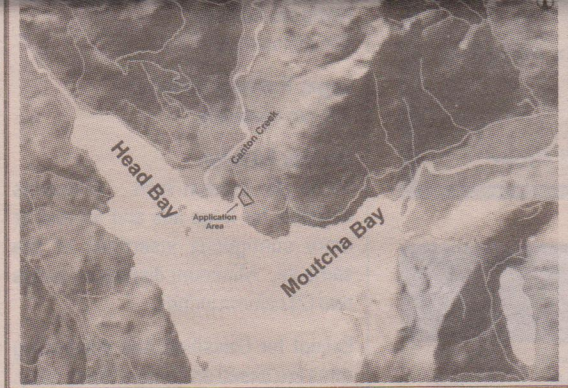
- Points of Diversion
- Kyuquot Sound Coastal Plan
- Vancouver Island Land Use Plan
- Woodlot Bdy
- Private Land
- Landscape Units
- Biogeoclimatic Classification
- 1st Nations Reserve
- Forest Cover
- Freegrowing
- Planted
- Landing
- GPS Point
- FS Campsite
- Boat Launch
- Bridge
- Roads
- Park
- Recreation Site
- Kyuquot Sound Coastal Plan
- Kayak Route
- Vancouver Island Land Use Plan
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Unclassified Creek
- S1 - S4 Fish Creek
- S5 - S6 Creek
- Waterbody
- Wetlands

Visual Quality Objectives

- Kyuquot Sound Coastal Plan
- Vancouver Island Land Use Plan
- MODIFICATION
- PRESERVATION
- RETENTION
- PARTIAL RETENTION

1:15,000

APPENDIX A2
Record of Advertising



NOTICE OF PUBLIC REVIEW Hohoae Island Woodlot Licence W1613 Woodlot Licence Plan

Woodlot Licence W1613, was recently offered to Rick Chidley of Kyuquot. Woodlot Licence W1613 is located on *Hohoae Island in the vicinity of Kyuquot* and includes approximately 590ha of crown land. A Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for this Woodlot Licence has been submitted to the Ministry of Forests.

The WLP shows the location of 'areas reserved from harvest', 'areas where harvesting will be modified', and 'general forest management areas'. The current silviculture status of land within these woodlot licences is indicated on these WLP's. This plan is available for review by resource agencies and the public before approval is considered by the Ministry of Forests.

This WLP is available for review and comment for a 30 day period. Please contact Rick Chidley (samnricks@island.net) or John Marlow, R.P.F. (jmarlow@gicable.com or 250 830-8099) for copies of the WLP. Copies of the plans can also be viewed online at www.northislandwoodlot.ca as of May 1, 2013.

In order to receive consideration prior to WLP approval, comments must be received in writing by June 1, 2013 although comments regarding these plans are appreciated at any time throughout the year.

Opportunity, n. A favorable occasion for grasping disappointment.
AMBROSE BIERCE

SUZANNE TREVIS
THE RECORD

Alexa Middelaer was only four years old when she was run over and killed by a drunk driver in Surrey. Following the incident in 2008 her parents, Laurel & Michael Middelaer, established a Memorial Fund, and began working with the BCAA Road Safety Foundation and ICBC to increase the quality and quantity of impaired driving related enforcement in BC. Their mandate was to reduce impaired driving related injuries and deaths by 35% between 2008 and 2013 via public education, advocacy and by recognizing the efforts of those individuals who make an extraordinary contribution to the fight against impaired driving.

Two of those individuals are local RCMP Constables Jared Ryan and Dave Devine, who both became part of 'Alexa's Team' earlier this month when they were honored in a ceremony in Victoria. They were

recognized, along with more than 40 other officers, for their work in helping to remove impaired drivers from our streets.

The honours were given out at Glenlyon Norfolk school in Oak Bay, with Minister of Aboriginal Relations Ida Chong in attendance, along with Oak Bay Mayor Nils Jensen. Jensen, a former Crown prosecutor, spoke of seeing firsthand the hard, often thankless work police officers do to charge drunk drivers. He has also seen the results of drinking and driving. "The hardest part of that job was not going into the courthouse," said Jensen. "The hardest part was, in fact, meeting the families of the victims, the families whose lives had been devastated." This particular cause has been a goal of Constable Devine's since joining the force in 2009. Gold River was his first posting and he came here with his wife and two young children at the end of that year. Like many of us he

doesn't understand why anyone in Gold River should feel the need to drink and drive, and he's worked hard to help get those dangerous drivers off the road.

BC reports that the number of fatalities related to impaired driving (drugs, alcohol, prescription medication) continues to drop, from 126 in 2010 to 73 in 2011, and preliminary data for 2012 shows a historic low of 59.

Preliminary RCMP data for 2012 also indicates that the number of impaired drivers on the road has significantly decreased with fewer drivers being charged. Combined with the reduction in fatalities, this suggests that public attitudes and behaviours are changing significantly when it comes to impaired driving.

"As a family, we are heartened to see that there has been a significant decrease in the number of people injured and killed by impaired drivers over this past year," stated

Laurel Middelaer. "We know our members of Alexa's Team served unwaveringly to make our communities safer. In our public safety is a tangible goal that we can make to honor those who suffered loss on our roads. We added. "We thank the officers for honouring our daughter, and this notable way and for serving our communities with their excellence."

The ceremony had a big impact on Constable Ryan, who has the same age as Alexa. Watson's mother sit through the process with her daughters shoes on was especially moving. Her wife Celine are a long way from home town of Dartmouth, they love his new posting in Gold River and think it's a wonderful to be bringing up their two children. He has also worked hard to make our community a safer place through public education and enforcement.

district electoral office or through the Elections BC website at elections.bc.ca.

Vote at advance voting Voters can attend any advance voting location in the province from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (local time), Wednesday, May 8 through Saturday, May 11. All advance voting locations are wheelchair accessible.

Vote on General Voting Day Voters can attend any general voting location in the province from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Pacific time), Tuesday, May 14, 2013.

How to Vote

- Choose only one candidate.
- Mark your ballot with an X or ✓.

Who Can Vote?

You can vote if you are:

- 18 years of age or older, or will be 18 on General Voting Day (May 14, 2013)
- a Canadian citizen, and
- a resident of British Columbia for the past six months

You can Register When You Vote

If you aren't already registered, you can register when you vote. **You will need identification that proves both your identity and current residential address.**

Bring Identification

Under the Election Act, voters must prove their identity and residential address in order to receive a ballot or register to vote in conjunction with voting in a provincial general election or by-election. Voters may present identification, or use a process known as vouching. Some acceptable types of identification and information on the vouching process are found below.

Option 1

A single document issued by the Government of BC or Canada that contains the voter's name, photograph and residential address, such as a BC driver's licence, BC Identification Card (BCID), or BC Services Card.

Option 2

A Certificate of Indian Status as issued by the Government of Canada.

Option 3

Two documents that together show the voter's name and residential address. Both documents must show the voter's name. At least one of the documents must also contain the voter's residential address.

Please note: Digital or electronic documents (e.g. e-bills) are acceptable. Hand-written information on a document, photocopies or electronic scans/photos of a paper document are not acceptable.

Other documents e

- Provincial Where
- Bank/credit card
- Residential lease/
- Insurance statem
- Public transporta
- Utility bill
- Membership card
- Hospital bracelet
- Prescription med
- Attestation of res
- Personal cheque

Option 4

Voters without identi district who has identi has legal authority to

Future Voters

Elections BC encour vote. Show tomorrow

Any Questions?

For more informatio call toll-free 1-800-6

Get our to find the closest vo you need to vote.

Or, contact your dist

North Island

1414 Ironwood St
Campbell River, BC
(250) 287-5112

Hours of Operation

Monday - Friday 9
Saturday 10 a.m. to
May 8 - 11 and Ma

ELECTIONS BC
A non-partisan
TTY 1-8

elections.bc.ca

Local Officers Honoured

On October 31st, 2012, the \$26 million Cohen Inquiry Final Report, "The Uncertain Future of the Fraser River Sockeye" was released. It included 75 recommendations to government and has been quoted as a "blueprint" for salmon conservation.

It has been over six months since the Report was released and where are we now?

Not only has government not responded to any deadlines in the Cohen Inquiry Final Report, many recent decisions and initiatives suggest they are taking steps that seem contrary to recommendations from the Inquiry.

A few examples:

Justice Cohen concluded that "the potential harm posed to Fraser River sockeye salmon from salmon farms is serious or irreversible," and he recommended Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) provide timely access to fish health data at salmon farms collected through routine monitoring, in part because pathogens and diseases associated with the industry pose a threat. Despite this, DFO has yet to post any salmon farm disease and pathogen data on its website.

"It's been over two years since any level of government has publicly reported fish farm disease data on their websites and six months since the Inquiry recommendations were tabled," said Stan Proboszcz, biologist, Watershed Watch. "Levels of government responsibility and transparency are at all-time lows."

The Inquiry also recommended that DFO establish dedicated funding sufficient to carry out the implementation of the Wild Salmon Policy - a policy hailed by many conservationists as strong and progressive. But instead of setting up such a fund, government intends to make significant cuts to DFO - \$4 million this coming year, \$5 million in 2014-15, then \$33 million annually for 2015-16 and subsequent years.(1)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC REVIEW Hohoe Island Woodlot Licence W1613 Woodlot Licence Plan

Woodlot Licence W1613, was recently offered to Rick Chidley of Kyuquot. Woodlot Licence W1613 is located on Hohoe Island in the vicinity of Kyuquot and includes approximately 590ha of crown land. A Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for this Woodlot Licence has been submitted to the Ministry of Forests.

The WLP shows the location of 'areas reserved from harvest', 'areas where harvesting will be modified', and 'general forest management areas'. The current silviculture status of land within these woodlot licences is indicated on these WLP's. This plan is available for review by resource agencies and the public before approval is considered by the Ministry of Forests.

This WLP is available for review and comment for a 30 day period. Please contact Rick Chidley (samnrick@island.net) or John Marlow, R.P.F. (jmarlow@gicable.com or 250 830-8099) for copies of the WLP. Copies of the plans can also be viewed online at www.northislandwoodlot.ca as of May 1, 2013.

In order to receive consideration prior to WLP approval, comments must be received in writing by June 1, 2013 although comments regarding these plans are appreciated at any time throughout the year.

"Recent deep cuts to DFO's budgets and staff are troubling," said Craig Orr, Executive Director, Watershed Watch. "A nil response from government on the sockeye inquiry recommendations, given all the stressors identified by Justice Cohen, is irresponsible."

The "Cohen Report Card" (www.watershed-watch.org/cohen-report-card/) provides an overview of Justice Cohen's recommendations and highlights the delays and lack of action to date. This service is provided by Watershed Watch Salmon Society and the SOS Marine Conservation Foundation due to their grave concerns regarding government action on the Cohen Final Report and protecting sockeye for future generations.

Watershed Watch Salmon Society was a participant in the Cohen evidentiary hearings and conducted a comprehensive review of the evidence and Final Report.

- (1) "Federal budget cuts \$100 million from fisheries and oceans over three years", *Vancouver Sun*, March 21, 2013.

<http://tinyurl.com/auzh4uq>

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Village of Gold River Parks & Recreation Department Proposal To Lease Concessions

The Parks & Recreation Department is accepting proposals to lease the Marling Fieldhouse concession for the Canada Day Slo-Pitch Tournament running June 28 - July 1, 2013

The successful bidder must meet the following criteria:

- have **Foodsafe** training, written food handling procedures and written sanitation procedures as per the "Food Premise Regulations"
- must obtain a current Health Operating Permit for Food Facilities

The successful bidder must be prepared to pay garbage bin rental and dumping fees during the rental period at Marling Fieldhouse.

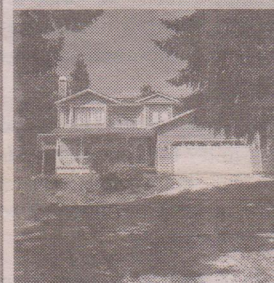
Minimum bid accepted for the Marling Fieldhouse will be **\$275.00**

Submit proposals to: **M. Mann, Manager**
Gold River Parks & Recreation Dept.
P.O. Box 848
Gold River, B.C. V0P 1G0
arena@conumacable.com

Or deliver submissions in writing to the Municipal Hall on or before **4:00 pm, Friday, June 2 2013**. The highest or any proposal not necessarily accepted.

down. Large master, all ne
windows, paint, very comfy h
ing plus RV parking, nicely
lot. CALL JUDY FOR INFO.

Cedar Crescent Exec



LOTS OF HOUSE for your \$\$\$ he
feet, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, e
place, family room, woodstov
cept kitchen with built-ins,
views and private backyard
OFFERS on \$269,000.... CALL D

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APPENDIX A3
Copies of Written Comments Received

APPENDIX A4
First Nation Consultation

APPENDIX A4
First Nation Consultation

FEB 26, 2013 - TOOK A COPY OF DRAFT
LICENSE TO BAND OFFICE
RECEIVED BY JIM NICOLAE
- INCLUDES ARC. ASSES^{SECT} AND
STREAM ASSES.

MAR. 22, 2013 - WENT TO BAND OFFICE
- TESSE HADN'T SEEN DRAFT PLAN
(FIRST GOES TO ADMIN.)
- GARRY A. HAD IT, BUT HADN'T
LOOKED AT IT YET. SAID HE WOULD
NEXT WEEK (Arden)

Theresa Smith
Chief Counsellor
FRIDAY

APRIL 5, 2013 - PHONED BAND OFFICE FROM COMOX
GARRY TO CALL BACK

APRIL 8, 2013 - GARRY PHONED - EVERYTHING FINE.
- NO CMT'S TO SHOW ON LICENCE MAP.

- SAW GARY A. IN FAIR HARBOUR. HE SAID
THE BAND STILL HAD A MONTH TO COMMENT.
THEY WANTED TO SUBMIT A LETTER TO
FORESTRY; HE SAID IT WOULD BE A
LETTER OF SUPPORT.

EACH TIME I'VE TALKED TO GARY A.
I HAVE SAID I WAS WILLING TO MEET
WITH COUNSEL ANY TIME.

APPENDIX A5
Visual Quality Objectives Definitions

**Categories of visually altered forest landscape
(Forest Planning and Practices Regulation)**

- 1.1** For the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of "altered forest landscape" in section 1, the following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads:
- (a) *preservation*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is
 - (i) very small in scale, and
 - (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape;
 - (b) *retention*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is
 - (i) difficult to see,
 - (ii) small in scale, and
 - (iii) natural in appearance;
 - (c) *partial retention*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant viewpoint, is
 - (i) easy to see,
 - (ii) small to medium in scale, and
 - (iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape;
 - (d) *modification*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) Is
 - (A) large in scale and natural in its appearance, or
 - (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics;
 - (e) *maximum modification*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) very large in scale,
 - (B) rectilinear and geometric in shape, or
 - (C) both.