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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "T. Brown", written over a horizontal line.

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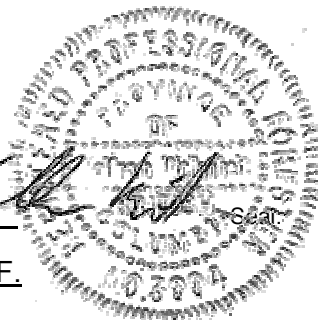
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# Disclaimer

Recognizing the special nature of management on a woodlot licence, this disclaimer forms part of the woodlot licence plan (WLP) for woodlot licence W2004 and advises that:

- the decision to operate under one or more of the Default Performance Requirements provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder, and involved no detailed oversight or advice from the prescribing registered professional forester,
- this disclaimer is signed on the explicit understanding and information provided by government that the use and achievement of a Default Performance Requirement meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences,
- the undersigned Registered Professional Forester certifies that this woodlot licence plan and the supplemental information fulfills the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals and that I did personally supervise the work.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Print) Wolfram Wollenheit, R.P.F.  
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# **I. MANDATORY CONTENT FOR A WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN (WLP)**

## **PLAN AREA**

This plan covers the entire 743.2 ha included in woodlot licence W2004. The woodlot licence area consists entirely of Crown land located within the Campbell River Forest District on the west coast of Vancouver Island, north of Nootka Sound. The woodlot licence is accessible from Gold River by the Hisnit Mainline and Spur H-17D through timber licence T0259 to the north.

The woodlot licence boundaries are defined in the north and southeast by straight administrative lines while the rest of the boundary follows geographical features such as creeks or the ocean shoreline. Elevation ranges from 0 and 570 m and the terrain is variable. The topography of the woodlot licence areas is complex and slopes greater than 75% exist. Generally, the terrain is moderately steep to steep, accessible in most parts by ground based and cable harvesting systems, whereby less than 5% of the woodlot licence area is listed as inoperable.

Recent harvest activities were carried out by Western Forest Products (before the creation of the woodlot licence), resulting in cut blocks located along the southern boundary of the woodlot licence area. 38% of the woodlot licence is occupied with Hw leading stands, 32% with Fd leading stands and 30% with Cw leading stands. 73% of the area is age class 61-80 years or older, most of that being Fd leading stands. Site indices range from 5 to 31 with a weighted average site index of 20.4.

In general, the species composition is a combination of Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar. Amabilis fir is also present but occurs only as a minor stand component. Although deciduous stands are currently rare, the management of hardwoods is quite feasible and will be maintained as an option for species diversification, disease management and windthrow control.

Two recreation features are identified within the woodlot licence, of which one is a 30 m shore buffer around Valdez Bay and the other a circular buffer around a karst formation on the shore in Hisnit Inlet. Limestone is a common geological element in the woodlot licence area and the karst inventory polygons show low and moderate vulnerability potential, requiring special management consideration.

No designated ungulate winter range (UWR), wildlife habitat area (WHA), or old-growth management area (OGMA) exists within the woodlot licence.

# MAP AND INFORMATION

**Table 1: Map and Information Content**

| Information Item   | Map | Text | N/A |
|--|-----|------|-----|
| Forest cover   | √   |      |     |
| Topography; (unless exempted by DM)  | √   |      |     |
| Location of streams, wetlands and lakes as shown on forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps and fish and fish habitat inventory maps.     | √   |      |     |
| Riparian classification of streams, wetlands and lakes <u>if shown on maps</u>   | √   |      |     |
| Identification of fish streams   | √   |      |     |
| Biogeoclimatic zones and subzones (unless exempted by DM)  |     | √    |     |
| Public utilities (transmission lines, gas & oil pipelines, and railways)   |     | √    |     |
| Existing roads   | √   |      |     |
| <b>Special Situations that may not Apply to the WL area</b>  |     |      |     |
| Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas  |     | √    |     |
| Wildlife Habitat Areas (unless exempted by DM)   |     |      | √   |
| Scenic Areas   | √   | √    |     |
| Ungulate Winter Ranges   |     |      | √   |
| Community Watersheds   |     |      | √   |
| Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds   |     |      | √   |
| Community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the Water Act and any related water supply infrastructures                       |     |      | √   |
| Contiguous areas of sensitive soils  | √   |      |     |
| Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access   |     | √    |     |
| Private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area  |     |      | √   |
| Resource features other than wildlife habitat features and archaeological sites (unless the location of the resource feature is not to be disclosed) | √   | √    |     |

All of the applicable information required to be addressed under section 8(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR), and checked above, is discussed in the following text of this section and/or is identified on the WLP maps in Appendix 1 and 2.

## Biogeoclimatic Zones and Subzones

The woodlot licence is located within the “Submontane Very Wet Maritime” variant of the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone (CWH vm1) where the average rainfall can range from 1500 to 4000 mm/year. The natural disturbance type is NTD1 with general 250-year intervals in small and irregular landscape patterns. Western hemlock will regenerate naturally and thrives on cool, organic sites, while Douglas-fir is suited on fair to well drained south facing slopes.

## **Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas**

The woodlot licence is located within Resource Management Zone 21 (Tlupana) as described in the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan. The zone is categorized as enhanced forestry zone, with significant opportunity for enhanced timber harvesting and silviculture, while maintaining high fish, wildlife and intermediate biodiversity values and integration of scenic, recreation and tourism values along the coastline. There are no sensitive areas identified within the woodlot licence area.

## **Scenic Areas**

The woodlot licence area is located between Tlupana Inlet and Hisnit Inlet which provides viewpoints from the water from both the east and west. There are seven scenic area polygons exist within the woodlot licence, with established visual quality objectives that include modification (M), partial retention (PR), and retention (R). See the section “Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will be Modified” within this plan for management strategies relating to visual quality objectives.

## **Public Utilities**

There are no public utility structures or associated infrastructure within the woodlot licence.

## **Community Watersheds**

No part of the woodlot licence is located within a community watershed.

## **Licensed Water Supply Intakes and Infrastructures**

There are no licensed water supply intakes or associated infrastructure within the woodlot licence.

## **Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access**

Permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access are not established at the existing entrances to the woodlot licence area. Initially there are no plans to erect permanent barricades or gates, but as the tenure’s road system develops vehicle access may be limited if detrimental activities are noticed. The purposes of such gates or barriers would be to reduce the risk of forest fire, to minimize wood theft, poaching, and to prevent vandalism. Temporary barriers will be implemented during harvest operations and road construction in compliance with current legislation, to facilitate public safety and to protect equipment and materials.

Other features and resource values relevant to the management of the woodlot licence not mentioned specifically in the text above are indicated on the attached maps (Appendices 1 and 2).

## AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED

There are no areas in this woodlot licence where timber harvesting will be strictly avoided.

## AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE MODIFIED

Areas in this woodlot licence where timber harvesting will be modified to protect and manage resources are shown on the map by shading, hatching or lines.

☒ **Scenic Areas:** To ensure harvest areas are managed to be consistent with the retention (R), partial retention (PR) and modification (M) visual quality objectives (VQO) large openings will follow the line and form of the landscape. Innovative visual forest landscape design techniques, such as screening and green-up sequencing, will be used to reduce visual impacts along highways and other foreground situations. The assessment procedures outlined in the Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook (2001) may be used to direct design and assist in evaluation, whereby the categories of visually altered forest landscapes are defined as:

- (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 public 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.

- ☒ Riparian reserve zones (RRZ) are not planned for regular harvesting except as specified by regulation, tree removal for the purpose of creating trails, clean up of blowdown or carrying out a sanitation treatment. The riparian reserve zones are allocated to streams, lakes and wetlands and are denoted in light red shading on the woodlot licence plan map.
- ☒ Riparian Management Zones (RMZ): The table below outlines how timber harvesting will be modified based on the stream and lake classification. Depending on the present stand structure, terrain, windthrow risk and block configuration, the retention level will be uniform, grouped or spatially distinct. In general, understory and unmerchantable redcedar, and other conifers of good form and vigour, will be maintained wherever possible to meet the intent of riparian area management for all stream and wetland classifications. RMZs are denoted in light green on the woodlot licence plan map.

**Table 2: Modification of Harvesting in RMZs by Riparian Classification**

| RIPARIAN CLASS  | INTENT OF MANAGEMENT   | SPECIES TO RETAIN                        | RETENTION LEVEL POST HARVEST (stems/ha)   |
|---|--|--|---|
| S2<br>(Fish bearing or Community Watershed)<br>S2 = 5 - 20m)    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the integrity of the RRZ</li> <li>Assist in maintaining wildlife attributes within the RMA, such as wildlife tree cover, nesting and perching habitat and diversity of vertical forest structure.</li> </ul> | <b>Fd, Cw, Hw, Ba<br/>Pl, Pw, and Dr</b> | <b>25 - 100</b>   |
| S3<br>(Fish bearing or Community Watershed)<br>S3 = 1.5 - 5.0m) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the integrity of the RRZ</li> <li>Assist in maintaining wildlife attributes within the RMA, such as wildlife tree cover, nesting and perching habitat and diversity of vertical forest structure.</li> </ul> |  | <b>0 - 100%</b>   |
| S4<br>(Fish bearing or Community Watershed)<br>up to 1.5m)      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain stream bank integrity</li> <li>Provide shaded cover, LWD and litter</li> </ul>   |  | <b>25 - 100%</b><br>within 10 m of channel retain 50% of stems, representative of species, age and size |
| S5<br>(non-fish > 3m)<br>S6<br>(non-fish ≤3m)                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimize debris transport to lower reaches of stream</li> </ul>   |  | <b>0 - 100%</b>   |
| Lake and Wetlands   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the integrity of the RRZ</li> <li>Assist in maintaining wildlife attributes within the RMA, such as wildlife tree cover, nesting and perching habitat and diversity of vertical forest structure.</li> </ul> |  | <b>25 - 100%</b>  |

Fd = Douglas fir, Cw = western red cedar, Hw = western hemlock, Ba = amabilis fir, Pl = lodgepole pine, Pw = western white pine, Dr = red alder



- ☒ Recreation: In 2006 the Campbell River Forest District established a set of recreation feature polygons by legal order. Two recreation features are identified within the woodlot licence, of which one is a 30 m shore buffer around Valdez Bay and the other a circular buffer around a karst formation on the shore in Hisnit Inlet. The order is accompanied by a rationale document that addresses practical implementation and requires an assessment of potential impacts of forest management to the present recreation features, as well to the recreational setting and experience.

The licensee will consult with the stewardship forester of the Campbell River Forest District, in case harvest activities are planned within or adjacent to the recreation feature polygons as shown on the woodlot licence plan map. The stewardship forester will be able to provide insight into the magnitude of the present values and to clarify the original intent of the feature protection. The subsequent block and harvest design will rely on professional judgement and the assistance of specialists, if necessary.

- ☒ Karst: In 2007 the Campbell River Forest District established surface and subsurface elements of a karst system as resource features by legal order. Those are karst caves, significant surface karst features and important features and elements within very high or high vulnerability karst terrain. There is a chance that karst features will be identified in the woodlot licence during field surveys and engineering.

The licensee will consult available documentation such as “Karst Inventory Standards and Vulnerability Assessment Procedures for British Columbia” and the “Karst Management Handbook for British Columbia” to identify and assess encountered karst features within the woodlot licence. The subsequent engineering and mitigation planning will rely on professional judgement and the assistance of specialists, if necessary.

- ☒ Terrain stability classes 4 and 5 occur in the woodlot licence area. The potential for unstable terrain will be reviewed on a site specific basis. If further assessment is deemed necessary, the licensee will rely on professional judgement and the assistance of specialists, if required.

## PROTECTING AND CONSERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Woodlot licence W2004 lies within the traditional territories of the Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation. Contact information is provided within Part II-1, 'Review and Comment'. In addition to the information sharing process that is implemented for the approval of this plan, First Nations, and other interested parties, are welcome during the term of this plan to review planned developments upon their own initiative. Documentation of all consultation with First Nations is to be included within the supplemental information (Part II) of the final submission of this plan.

An Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) for the northern Nuuchah-nulth Hahoulthees, was prepared in 2007 by Baseline Archaeological Services Limited. Within the woodlot licence area there are a number of buffered class 1 (high potential) archaeological sites (non-CMT and CMT) mainly along the shoreline of Hisnit Inlet, Valdes Bay, and Tlupana Inlet. A number of class 2 (moderate potential) polygons also exist along the shorelines of Hisnit Inlet and Valdes Bay, and around Princess Royal Point. As well, the majority of the woodlot licence's interior is zoned as moderate or high potential for culturally modified trees (CMTs). If any operation is planned in these locations, the licensee will follow the procedures regarding archaeology outlined in the September 26, 2007 memorandum from the Campbell River Forest District.

In general, if the woodlot licensee or any personnel of the licensee finds evidence of traditional use<sup>1</sup> or cultural heritage values, the District Manager will be notified and all work will cease within the immediate (30 m) area. The licensee will cooperate fully, as requested by the District Manager or his or her designate.

The following results and strategies (Table 3) for managing cultural heritage values will apply. These are based on known cultural heritage issues of interest to First Nations in the Campbell River Forest District.

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<sup>1</sup> A forest resource use traditionally exercised by a First Nations people

**Table 3: Results and Strategies for Cultural Heritage Resources**

| <b><i>Cultural Heritage Value</i></b> | <b><i>Results &amp; Strategies</i></b>   |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Cedar</b>                          | <p><b><i>Result:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable continued access to red cedar for traditional use by the local First Nations.</li> </ul>  |
|                                       | <p><b><i>Strategies:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on availability of stock and ecological suitability (e.g. Cw listed as preferred species), a component of redcedar will continue to be planted in the woodlot licence to ensure a long-term supply.</li> <li>• Naturally occurring young redcedar trees will be retained where operationally practicable.</li> <li>• Access will be allowed to monumental cedar trees for traditional use by the local First Nations. There are currently no known monumental cedar trees (cedar trees greater than 250 years old and 1.0m DBH) within the woodlot licence but the aforementioned recruitment strategies will allow opportunities for future generations.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Traditionally Used Plants</b>      | <p><b><i>Result:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable continued access to traditionally used plants for traditional use by the local First Nations.</li> </ul>  |
|                                       | <p><b><i>Strategies:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the local First Nation has indicated specific interest in traditional use plants, the licensee will note the presence of such plants in planned harvest areas and communicate this to the interested First Nations prior to cutting permit submission. This is to allow for review by the local First Nation and for the collection of traditional use plants by local First Nations prior to harvest.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Cultural Heritage Resources</b>    | <p><b><i>Result:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest plans will seek to conserve and protect identified cultural heritage resources.</li> </ul>   |
|                                       | <p><b><i>Strategies:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Licensee will share information with local First Nations upon request and will be available for field reviews.</li> <li>• Work will cease within a 30m radius if evidence of a previously unrecorded cultural heritage resource is identified during operations.</li> </ul>  |

# WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY

Note: The proportion of the woodlot licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is specified in the “PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS” section of this woodlot licence plan.

## **INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE TREES**

The retention of wildlife tree retention areas (WTR) has been legislated in the Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR), which specify that a minimum of 8% of the woodlot licence area be to be retained for wildlife trees. Woodlot licences are not subject to higher-level plan biodiversity objectives, which could require a higher retention percent. One tree per hectare will be the minimum threshold for retention with preference given to trees onsite with the highest wildlife value. Trees may be left as dispersed individuals or as a groups either internally or externally to harvest areas.

### **a) Species and Characteristics:**

Desired species are (in order of preference): Fd, Cw, Hw, Ba, Pl, Pw, and Dr with a minimum dbh of 50cm. The following table describes the species and characteristics of individual trees that will guide the selection of wildlife trees to be retained from harvesting.

**Table 4: Wildlife Tree Value and Characteristics for All Species**

| CHARACTERISTICS | HIGH (at least two of the listed characteristics)  | MEDIUM  | LOW  |
|-----------------|--|---|--|
|                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Internal decay (heartrot or natural/excavated cavities present)</li><li>• Crevices present (loose bark or cracks suitable for bats)</li><li>• Large brooms present</li><li>• Active or recent wildlife use</li><li>• Current insect infestations</li><li>• Tree structure suitable for wildlife use (e.g. large nest, hunting perch, bear den, etc.)</li><li>• Largest tree on site (height and/or diameter) and/or veterans</li><li>• Locally important wildlife tree species</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large, stable trees that will likely develop two or more of the characteristics listed under HIGH</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trees not covered by HIGH or MEDIUM categories</li></ul> |

From: Wildlife Tree Committee recommendations available at: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/wlt/wlt-policy-02.htm>

### **b) Conditions under which Individual Wildlife Trees may be Removed:**

The following specific conditions will influence the decision of where individual wildlife trees may be removed:

- worker safety;
- the significance of forest health risk to surrounding stands;
- the ability to retain other wildlife trees to perform as suitable wildlife habitat; and
- the availability of wildlife trees and CWD in adjacent areas.

Unsafe high value wildlife trees will be protected by no-work zones or re-design of cutblock or road configuration if they exhibit a combination of the following characteristics: wildlife tree value category HIGH applicable, DBH > 50 cm, wildlife tree class 2 – 8, > 20 m high, conks or decay present, wildlife use present (nesting, cavities, recent feeding, denning), species Fd, Cw, Hw, Ba, Pl, Pw, or Dr. All workers involved with the removal of potential wildlife trees will be informed of applicable standards prior to fieldwork to help mitigate unnecessary removals.

### **c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees:**

Individual trees will be replaced if they are of ‘high’ wildlife value. Replacement trees will be selected using criteria outlined above with a preference for selecting trees that have two or more high wildlife tree value characteristics.

## **WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREAS**

### **a) Forest Cover Attributes:**

Wildlife tree retention areas (WTRAs) are preferentially located in fully constrained areas for long-term retention such as riparian reserve zones (RRZ), highly unstable terrain or recreation reserves. The minimum proportion of the woodlot licence area for long-term wildlife tree retention is 59.5 ha (8.0%) as per Section 52(1) of the WLPPR. No specific WTRA has been identified yet.

Through on-going observation, there will be potential for identifying and locating nesting trees, and other important habitat trees for retention. It is preferred to anchor future WTRAs around important habitat trees.

The forest cover attributes for future WTRAs are at least or better (higher value):

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Leading species: | Hw, Fd or Cw  |
| Age class:       | class 4 with 50% of all WTRAs not less than class 6 |
| Stems/ha:        | 200   |
| Volume/ha:       | 300   |



**b) Conditions Under which Trees may be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:**

The goal is to maintain all stems within streamside reserves and WTRAs. However, the following stand-specific issues will influence the decision of where salvage may be appropriate for WTRAs include:

- worker safety;
- the significance of forest health risk to surrounding stands;
- the ability of the retained wildlife trees to perform as suitable wildlife habitat; and
- the availability of wildlife trees and CWD in adjacent harvest areas.

Salvage of windthrown timber is permitted within WTRAs; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside WTRAs.

Individual danger trees may be felled but not removed if the stem is completely within the WTRA.

**c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:**

Given the nature of the adjacent stands and existing WTRAs, the felling of danger trees within a distance from harvest edges as defined in the specific cutting authority will not be a common occurrence or threaten the long-term integrity and usefulness of the WTRAs. As such, no strategy for the specific replacement of individual trees within WTRAs is presented.

Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized within a wildlife tree retention area, a suitable replacement WTRA of at least equivalent quality will be identified concurrently to achieve the retention target. Where all or part of a WTRA is salvaged, the salvaged area should be replaced with other suitable habitat in the nearest possible location. If a WTRA suffers windthrow, but is not salvaged, it needs not be replaced. Replacement areas must have equal or better wildlife values. Attempts will be made to incorporate important features such as snags, marking, perch and nesting trees, dens, and other significant wildlife features.

## MEASURES TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS

The introduction or spread of invasive plants, specifically scotch broom, into the woodlot licence area through the use of standard practices is possible.

Where it is known or reasonably expected that machinery will be transported from a contaminated site, on or off the woodlot licence, cleaning of tires, tracks, buckets, undercarriage, etc. will be completed prior to transportation. All newly constructed roads will be grass seeded if scotch broom establishment becomes a concern. Seed mixtures used for the above purposes or for those under Section 29 of the WLPPR will be assessed to ensure that their use does not introduce additional invasive species. Additional species listed in the Invasive Plants Regulation (reg. 18/2004) will be managed accordingly if identified and located on the woodlot licence.

## MEASURES TO MITIGATE EFFECT OF REMOVING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

There are no rangelands present on or adjacent to the woodlot licence and no measures or activities are proposed.

## STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS

Alternative: The stocking information for specified areas are found in Appendix 2

Specified areas include:

- areas subject to commercial thinning,
- the removal of individual trees, or
- areas subject to single/group tree selection or
- other types of intermediate cutting and /or
- areas subject to the harvest of special forest products.

For the purposes of this plan, commercial thinning, the removal of individual trees, group selection, intermediate cutting or the harvest of special forest products may take place anywhere within the woodlot licence except in designated areas where harvesting will be avoided. The delineation of specific areas will be conducted in conjunction with the pre-harvest mapping as per Section 33 of the WLPPR.

# PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

## **SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS**

Alternative - WLPPR s.24(1)(a):

8% of Net Area to be Reforested *except*

up to a maximum of 30% in localised areas (standard unit basis) requiring site preparation for brush control, root rot control, mounding or site drainage. Further rationale is provided in the supplementary information included in this plan. See Section II - 4.

## **PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES**

Default: WLPPR s.25:

The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:

- Cutblocks  $\geq 5$  ha – 7% of cutblock area
- Cutblocks  $< 5$  ha – 10% of cutblock area
- Total woodlot licence area – 7% of woodlot licence area

## **USE OF SEED**

Default - WLPPR s.32:

Adoption of Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use.

## **STOCKING STANDARDS**

Alternative - WLPPR s. 35(1)(a):

The stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing dates are detailed in Appendix 2. Clarification and rationale is provided in the supplementary information included with the plan. See Section II - 4.

## **WIDTH OF STREAM RIPARIAN AREAS**

Alternative - WLPPR s.36(4)(a):

In general, the width of stream riparian areas will be as specified in Section 36(4) of the WLPPR. However, if roads are located in a riparian area its widths are reduced to the distance from the stream bank edge to the lower edge of the fill slope for the roads and trails.

Clarification and rationale for the RMA reductions is provided in the supplementary information included with the plan.

See Section II - 4.

## **WIDTH OF WETLAND RIPARIAN AREAS**

Alternative - WLPPR s.37(3)(a):

In general the width of wetland riparian areas will be as specified in Section 37(3)(b) of the WLPPR. However, if roads are located in a riparian area its widths are reduced to the distance from the wetland edge to the lower edge of the fill slope for the roads and trails.

Clarification and rationale for the RMA reductions is provided in the supplementary information included with the plan.

See Section II - 4.

## **WIDTH OF LAKE RIPARIAN AREAS**

Alternative - WLPPR s.38(2)(a):

In general the width of lake riparian areas will be as specified in Section 38(2)(b) of the WLPPR. However, if roads are located in a riparian area its widths are reduced to the distance from the lake edge to the lower edge of the fill slope for the roads and trails.

Clarification and rationale for the RMA reductions is provided in the supplementary information included with the plan.

See Section II - 4.

## **RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE**

Alternative: WLPPR s.39

Cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian reserve zone is limited to the purposes described in Section 39(1) of the WLPPR. For the purpose of cleaning up blow down timber, it is permitted to cut and remove down and leaning trees, without disturbance of stream channel and stream bank, except for those logs that are required as large woody debris and for channel stabilization.

For the purpose of Section 39(2.1) of the WLPPR, roads may be constructed in a riparian reserve zone if no other practicable alternative exists, or if otherwise constrained by terrain. Barge Road, which is descending in the southwest towards Hisnit Inlet may be constructed in a riparian reserve zone.

## **RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE**

Alternative: WLPPR s.40

Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described in Section 40(1) of the WLPPR.

For the purpose of Section 40(1)(a) of the WLPPR, roads may be constructed in a riparian management zone if a road grade previously existed in this location, or if otherwise constrained by terrain. Barge Road, which is descending in the southwest towards Hisnit Inlet may be constructed in a riparian management zone.

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 WLPPR.

## **WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION**

Default - WLPPR s.52(1):

The proportion of the woodlot licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than the least of the following:

- The proportion specified for the area in a land use objective, or
- The proportion specified in the WLP, or
- 8%

## **COARSE WOODY DEBRIS**

Default - WLPPR s.54(1):



Area on Coast – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha  $\geq 5$  m in length and  $\geq 30$  cm in diameter at one end.

## **RESOURCE FEATURES**

Alternative - WLPPR s.56(1):

Ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature other than karst resource features, or a recreation resource feature.

The 2007 GAR Order to Identify Karst Features for the Campbell River Forest District applies to the management of karst resources as it applies to forest and range practices as defined by the Forest and Range Practices Act of BC. Should karst features be located in the woodlot license area, guidance will be provided by Karst Management Handbook of BC, and the supporting Karst Inventory Standards and Vulnerability Assessment Procedures (KISVAP). Together, these tools provide a protocol for the sustainable management of karst landscape systems.

An assessment of the potential impacts of a forest practice to a present recreation feature, as well as the recreation setting and experience shall be completed before commencing the forest practice. Forest practices will only be undertaken if deemed to be consistent with the recommendations of the assessment. Those who are most familiar with the original intent of the 2006 GAR order to Identify Significant Recreation Features for the Campbell River Forest District, as well as with the features to be managed (stakeholders and/or District recreation staff) will be consulted during the preparation of impact assessments and of prescriptions related to recreation resource features.

For additional clarification regarding this alternative performance measure, see Appendix II – 4, found on page IV.

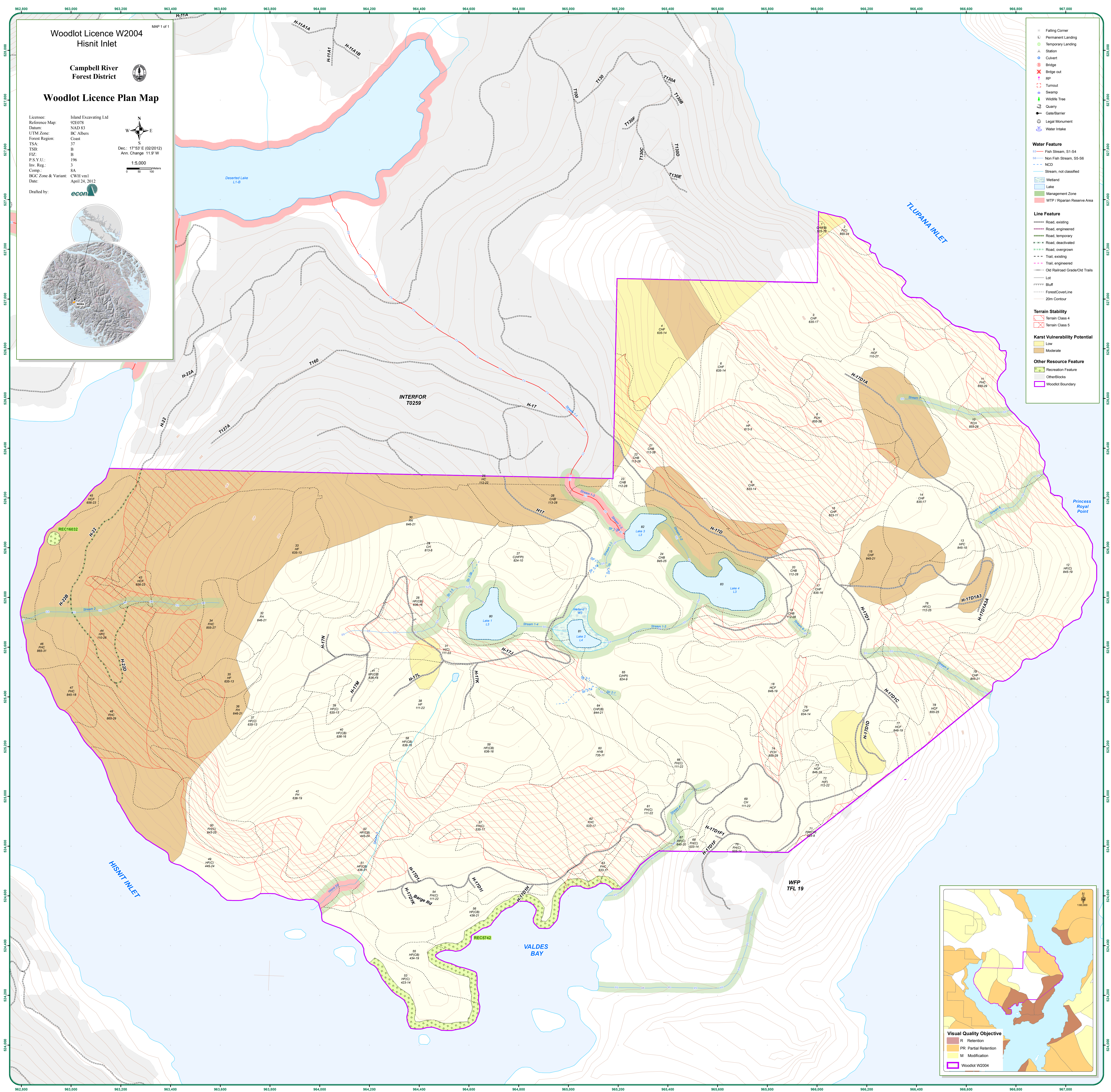
\*\*\*\*\*

**Note: Only the performance requirements in Part 3 (Practice Requirements) of the WLPPR for which an alternative can be proposed are shown in this woodlot licence plan. The remaining performance requirements in Part 3 are not shown, nor are the performance requirements in Part 4 (Roads).**

## APPENDICES

### **Appendix 1: Woodlot Licence Plan Map**







APPENDIX 2: ALTERNATIVE STOCKING STANDARDS

Table: A

| ADMINISTRATION          |                |             |                                |          |                   |          |  |          |                      |          |                    |          |                   |          |                  |          |                        |               |             |                         |             |               |                         |                      |      |  |  |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|--|----------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------|--|--|
| Vancouver Forest Region |                |             | Campbell River Forest District |          |                   |          | Licensee: North Island Excavating Ltd. |          |                      |          |                    |          |                   |          |                  |          | Woodlot Licence #W2004 |               |             |                         |             | March 8, 2012 |                         |                      |      |  |  |
| ID #                    | BEC            |             | Preferred Species              |          |                   |          |  |          |                      |          | Acceptable Species |          |                   |          |                  |          | Stocking (w/s)         |               |             | Min Inter Tree Dist (m) | Regen Delay | FG Date       | Tree Ht > Brush (min %) | Post Spacing Density |      | Comments:                                    |  |
|                         | Zone & variant | Site Series | 1                              | Ht (min) | 2                 | Ht (min) | 3                                      | Ht (min) | 4                    | Ht (min) | 1                  | Ht (min) | 2                 | Ht (min) | 3                | Ht (min) | Target P&A (sph)       | Min P&A (sph) | Min P (sph) | MITD (m)                | Max (yrs)   | Late (yrs)    |                         | Min                  | Max  |  |  |
| A                       | CWHvm1         | 01          | Cw                             | 1.50     | Hw                | 3.00     | Fd <sup>13</sup>                       | 3.00     | Ba <sup>6,12</sup>   | 1.75     | Ss <sup>5,4</sup>  | 3.00     | Yc <sup>11</sup>  | 1.50     |                  |          | 900                    | 500           | 400         | 2.0                     | 6           | 20            | 150                     | 500                  | 1500 | None   |  |
| B                       | CWHvm1         | 02          | Pl                             | 1.25     | Cw                | 1.00     | Fd                                     | 3.00     |                      |          | Hw                 | 2.00     |                   |          |                  |          | 400                    | 200           | 200         | 2.0                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 200                  | 800  | Avoid logging – xeric, nutrient poor site    |  |
| C                       | CWHvm1         | 03          | Cw                             | 1.00     | Hw                | 2.00     | Fd                                     | 3.00     |                      |          | Pl <sup>7</sup>    | 1.25     | Yc <sup>11</sup>  | 1.50     |                  |          | 800                    | 400           | 400         | 2.0                     | 6           | 20            | 150                     | 400                  | 1200 | None   |  |
| D                       | CWHvm1         | 04          | Cw                             | 1.50     | Hw                | 3.00     | Fd                                     | 3.00     |                      |          | Ss <sup>5</sup>    | 3.00     | Ba <sup>12</sup>  | 1.75     |                  |          | 900                    | 500           | 400         | 2.0                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 500                  | 1500 | None   |  |
| E                       | CWHvm1         | 05          | Cw                             | 1.50     | Hw                | 3.00     | Fd <sup>13</sup>                       | 3.00     | Ba <sup>12</sup>     | 1.75     | Ss <sup>5</sup>    | 3.00     | Yc <sup>11</sup>  | 1.50     |                  |          | 900                    | 500           | 400         | 2.0                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 500                  | 1500 | None   |  |
| F                       | CWHvm1         | 06          | Cw                             | 1.50     | Hw                | 3.00     | Ba <sup>6,12</sup>                     | 1.75     |                      |          | Yc <sup>11</sup>   | 1.50     |                   |          |                  |          | 900                    | 500           | 400         | 2.0                     | 6           | 20            | 150                     | 500                  | 1500 | None   |  |
| G                       | CWHvm1         | 07/08       | Cw                             | 2.00     | Hw <sup>8</sup>   | 4.00     | Ba <sup>12</sup>                       | 2.25     | Fd <sup>13, 14</sup> | 4.00     | Ss <sup>5</sup>    | 4.00     | Yc <sup>11</sup>  | 2.00     |                  |          | 900                    | 500           | 400         | 2.0                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 500                  | 1500 | None   |  |
| H                       | CWHvm1         | 12          | Cw <sup>1</sup>                | 1.00     | Hw <sup>1</sup>   | 2.00     | Yc <sup>1</sup>                        | 1.00     |                      |          | Pl <sup>1</sup>    | 1.25     |                   |          |                  |          | 800                    | 400           | 400         | 1.5                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 400                  | 1200 | Potential for site drainage or mounding      |  |
| I                       | CWHvm1         | 13          | Pl <sup>1</sup>                | 1.25     |                   |          |  |          |                      |          | Cw <sup>1</sup>    | 1.00     | Yc <sup>11</sup>  | 1.00     |                  |          | 400                    | 200           | 200         | 1.5                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 200                  | 800  | Avoid logging – wet & poor                   |  |
| J                       | CWHvm1         | 14          | Cw <sup>1</sup>                | 1.50     |                   |          |  |          |                      |          | Hw <sup>1</sup>    | 3.00     | Ss <sup>1,5</sup> | 3.00     | Yc <sup>11</sup> | 1.50     | 800                    | 400           | 400         | 1.5                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 400                  | 1200 | Organic soils – avoid ground based equipment |  |
| K                       | CWHvm1         | 01          | Dr <sup>3,4,9</sup>            | 4.0      |                   |          |  |          |                      |          |                    |          |                   |          |                  |          | 1500                   | 1000          | 800         | 1.5                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 800                  | 1500 | High density deciduous management            |  |
| L                       | CWHvm1         | 05          | Dr <sup>3</sup>                | 4.0      | Act               | 4.0      |  |          |                      |          |                    |          |                   |          |                  |          | 1500                   | 1000          | 800         | 1.5                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 800                  | 1500 | High density deciduous management            |  |
| M                       | CWHvm1         | 06          | Dr <sup>3,4,9,10</sup>         | 4.0      |                   |          |  |          |                      |          |                    |          |                   |          |                  |          | 1500                   | 1000          | 800         | 1.5                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 800                  | 1500 | High density deciduous management            |  |
| N                       | CWHvm1         | 07/08       | Dr <sup>3,10</sup>             | 4.0      | Act <sup>10</sup> | 4.0      |  |          |                      |          |                    |          |                   |          |                  |          | 1500                   | 1000          | 800         | 1.5                     | 3           | 20            | 150                     | 800                  | 1500 | High density deciduous management            |  |

### ***Foot Notes***

- 1 Elevated microsites are preferred, avoid cold and poorly drained sites
- 2 These sites represent areas with strongly fluctuating water tables. They are often found as mosaics in combination with other sites. Elevated microsites are preferred, either mechanical or natural
- 3 Avoid gleyed soils and frost pockets.
- 4 Restricted to nutrient-medium sites.
- 5 Risk of weevil damage, use resistant stock where possible. Ss will not exceed 20% of the free growing stand. Clumps not to exceed 0.1ha in size.
- 6 Suitable minor species on salal dominated sites.
- 7 Minor stocking component.
- 8 Suitable on thick forest floors.
- 9 Suitable on sites lacking salal.
- 10 Limited by poorly drained soils.
- 11 Suitable on wetter, cooler sites.
- 12 Risk of balsam woolly adelgid.
- 13 Restrict to southerly aspects .

### ***Stocking Standards - General Comments***

Stocking Standards have been developed from the *Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards* dated November 12, 2010 and the standards established in the Woodlot Licence Forest Management Regulations (January 31, 2004) Division 2 of Part 6, Schedule A, Table A as well as the correlated guidelines and site interpretation for the Vancouver Forest Region (VFR). Where site series have similar stocking standards, they have been combined. Sections A-J are the general stocking standards. Sections K-N are the deciduous stocking standards.

‘Biogeoclimatic unit’ or ‘BEC’ means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

Site series with the comment of ‘avoid logging’ and sites with strongly fluctuating water tables have been included. However, management on these sites will be limited and will generally be included within a mosaic of better sites. In some cases where there are fluctuating water tables, mounding may be prescribed to create better microsites.

Where standards units (SUs) are comprised of an un-mappable mosaic of site series, the practice will be to manage for the stocking standards, noted by the ID#, of the dominant site series provided that the tree species are suitable (i.e. preferred and acceptable) in all site series contained within the SU.

A limited number of scattered deciduous trees will be tolerated on all conifer plantations, to provide a nurse crop, promote nutrient cycling or for general biodiversity objectives. Allow up to 50 spha as deciduous ghost trees during surveys on all sites so that these deciduous ghost trees have no impact on the free growing status of the crop trees. Where deciduous trees are within 10m of each other they are not to be regarded as ghost trees due to increased competitive density effects (The deciduous stems in question would impact the free growing status of sample trees).

The minimum inter-tree spacing is generally reduced to 1.5 m under the following site-specific conditions: frequent bedrock, large blocky colluvium, hygric sites, and disturbed



roadside areas amongst slash accumulations (up to 10 m from the travelled portion of the road). On machine mounded sites the minimum inter-tree spacing is reduced to 1.0 m.

### ***Deciduous Management***

Recommended Regime: The product objective is to manage for high quality knot-free sawlogs on a 40 - 50 year rotation. Stand-establishment with high densities (1500 sph) is required to achieve a target of 1000 stems/ha at free growing. At approximately age 10, but not before stand height 12 to 16 m, space to 900 stems/ha. Dead branch prune the crop trees early and continue density regulation treatments approximately every 10 years to maintain good crown forms and eliminate low quality stems.

The establishment of a second crop conifer layer (Cw, Ss) before or after density treatment is optional. If a redcedar or Sitka spruce understory is planted in addition, then the natural pruning of the alder would be enhanced. The removal of the alder at harvest age is should be planned for while leaving a fully stocked, semi-mature conifer pole stand remaining.

Where conifers are established underneath a designated deciduous stand, the stand's regeneration and free to grow status will be measured using the deciduous standards only. Damage criteria for deciduous species have not been formally established. General free-growing criteria will be adopted, such that well spaced stems will be of good form, health and vigour.

### ***Stocking Information – Specified Areas***

For salvage of scattered windthrow or root rot mortality, openings of up to 0.1 ha in size are acceptable, not requiring pre-harvest mapping, associated regeneration and requirements to establish a Free Growing stand. No long-term impact on timber yield is expected as the subject areas are likely to regenerate naturally or will be planted concurrent with harvest in adjacent areas.

**Table B: Stocking Information for Specified Areas**

| Target from<br>Table A standards | Layer* | Stocking**       |        |       |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|-------|
|                                  |        | Target pa        | MIN pa | MIN p |
| (stems/ha)                       |        | (well-spaced/ha) |        |       |
| <b>900 - 1200</b>                | 1      | 400              | 200    | 200   |
|                                  | 2      | 500              | 300    | 250   |
|                                  | 3      | 700              | 400    | 300   |
|                                  | 4      | 900              | 500    | 400   |
| <b>800</b>                       | 1      | 300              | 150    | 150   |
|                                  | 2      | 400              | 200    | 200   |
|                                  | 3      | 600              | 300    | 300   |
|                                  | 4      | 800              | 400    | 400   |

\*Stand Layer definition

|              |              |   |
|--------------|--------------|---|
| Tree Layer 1 | Mature       | trees $\geq$ 12.5 cm dbh                |
| Tree Layer 2 | Pole         | trees 7.5 cm to 12.4 cm dbh             |
| Tree Layer 3 | Sapling      | trees $\geq$ 1.3 m height to 7.4 cm dbh |
| Tree Layer 4 | Regeneration | trees < 1.3 m height                    |

\*\* pa - preferred and acceptable species      p - preferred species

Preferred and acceptable species and 'Target from Table A Standards' are as specified in Table A by biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification (BEC) site series.

## **II. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN**

### **1. REVIEW AND COMMENT**

#### **ADVERTISING**

A copy of the advertisement placed in the Campbell River Mirror on March 14, 2012 will be attached to this document.

#### **REFERRALS**

This plan had been referred to the following agencies and/or groups either directly or via the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (contact Aaron Smeeth ALO):

**Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation**

100 Ouwatin Road, Tsaxana BC  
PO Box 459, Gold River, BC  
V0P 1G0  
Phone: 250-283-2015  
Fax: 250-283-2335

**Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council**

5001 Mission Road  
PO Box 1383, Port Alberni, BC  
V9Y 7M2  
Phone: 250-724-5757  
Fax: 250-723-0423

Maps and the request for comments has been forwarded by the Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations to:

Guide-Outfitter certificate holder #100672

#### **COPY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED**

Comments received will be included in the final document.

#### **REVISIONS MADE AS A RESULT OF COMMENTS RECEIVED**

Revisions made based on comments will be described in the associated cover letter for the final submission to the Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

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Rosemarie & Kent Roduck

Owners / Funeral Directors

For some families, viewing is chosen as a matter of course. Yet, some are apprehensive saying they prefer to remember the deceased "as he or she was." However, the last time you saw the person may not have been a comforting experience. We have found that those who have chosen to view prior to cremation or burial have always been grateful to once again see the person they love privately at peace and looking cared for. Even if only one or two people need this last chance to "say goodbye", it should be granted. As Funeral Directors, we respect whichever decision a family makes in this regard, but experience has taught us that it's better to have done it, than to wish you had.

For some families, viewing is chosen as a matter of course. Yet, some are apprehensive saying they prefer to remember the deceased "as he or she was." However, the last time you saw the person may not have been a comforting experience. We have found that those who have chosen to view prior to cremation or burial have always been grateful to once again see the person they love privately at peace and looking cared for. Even if only one or two people need this last chance to "say goodbye", it should be granted. As Funeral Directors, we respect whichever decision a family makes in this regard, but experience has taught us that it's better to have done it, than to wish you had.



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Palmberg, Gary Leonard

**Gary Leonard Palmberg** passed away suddenly Saturday, March 3rd in his home. He will be missed by family, all his friends at the Campbell River Legion and in the local business community.

He is predeceased by his father Victor Palmberg and common-law wife Victoria Dubois. Survived by his Mother: Ina Palmberg, Sons: Bill (Karen) Palmberg, Kirk (Margie) Palmberg, Daughter: Liisa McGrady, grandchildren: Ethan, Laine, Seth, Jacob, Elizabeth, Aaron, Abigail, Christopher and Susan, Brother: Gord (Sue) Palmberg of Galliano Island, B.C. Sister: Gail (Brian) Shaw from Abbotsford, B.C., and niece and nephews: Memosa and Leif Palmberg, Randy, Kevin and Travis Shaw.

Gary was a member of the Campbell River Legion. He ran a farm in Bellingham, and then moved to Campbell River where he operated several taxi cabs for Beeline Cabs. In Gary's leisure time he enjoyed fishing and cooking family dinners when his kids were young.

Gary was a very social fellow whose kitchen table was always available for visitors to stop by for a coffee or drink.

After watching his father and other family members succumb to Alzheimers we request donations to be made to the Alzheimer's Society of B.C., in his name at #300-828 West 8th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V5Z-1E2.

A celebration of life will be held at the Campbell River Legion Sunday, March 25th at 1PM.



Elk Falls Crematorium

Island Funeral Services

250-287-3366

Daryl Clark

July 15th, 1964

– March 5th 2012



With very heavy hearts we announce the tragic and sudden death of a wonderful father, husband, son, brother and great friend to so many people. Daryl was taken from us way too early in an industrial logging accident as a faller. Daryl was predeceased by his dad Arnie Clark who was also taken tragically in the same manner. Left to mourn is his wife Jennifer and their 3 children, Arnie, Ashley and Kimberly, his mother Patti Clark, his sister Cindy Clark, extended families and numerous friends.

Daryl spent the first few years of his life in Sayward, BC where his dad was a faller. At the young age of only 6 his dad was killed in a falling accident. Shortly after his father's death his mom moved him and his sister to Duncan to be closer to family. A year later they moved to Chemainus where he lived and grew up until he met his wife Jennifer.

Daryl felt compelled, even knowing the risks, to give up logging and become a faller. Over the years he worked for numerous logging and falling companies on the North end of the island so in 2000 Jennifer and their children moved to Campbell River so they could be closer to Daryl's work allowing more time together as a family.

Daryl loved family, friends, hunting, boating, quadding and was passionate about his work, which in the end took his life.

Please join Daryl's family to help Celebrate his Life at the Campbell River Sportsplex on Saturday, March 17th at 2:00 at 1800 South Alder in Willow Point.

Please consider making a donation in Daryl's name to Matthew's House at [www.mattshouse.ca](http://www.mattshouse.ca)

Messages of condolence for the family may be left at [www.suttonsfuneralhome.com](http://www.suttonsfuneralhome.com)

Sutton's

Campbell River Funeral Home

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[www.suttonsfuneralhome.com](http://www.suttonsfuneralhome.com)



In Memory of our mother

Juanita Juhas

(Feb. 22 1954-March 14 2007)

You were a precious gift from above, so much beauty, grace & love.

You touched our hearts in so many ways, your smile so bright even on bad days.

You heard God's whisper calling you home, you didn't want to leave us alone.

You loved us so much, you held on tight, till all the strength was gone you could no longer fight.

He called your name twice before, you knew you couldn't make him wait anymore.

So you gave your hand to God and slowly drifted away, knowing that with our love we would be together someday.



We love you, from Sarina, Rob, Sierra and Savana

DEATHS



GERMANN

Frances Margaret

April 20, 1934- March 6, 2012

Frances Margaret Germann, born April 20, 1934, and known to her family as Dick, to her friends as Fran, and to her grandchildren as Nana, passed away peacefully in her sleep after a courageous battle with cancer on March 6, 2012.

Frances is survived by her husband Bill, sons Robert and Peter, their wives Heather and Wendy, grandchildren Scott and Jody, sister Rene, and brothers Dave and Ross.

The family is grateful for the love and support Frances and Bill received from so many close friends and family members. The family also thanks the Campbell River Hospital medical and nursing staff for the wonderful care they provided.

BIRCHARD

WADE ELLORY

Dec. 5, 1951-Mar. 4, 2012



It is with great sadness that we announce the passing of Wade Birchard after a courageous battle with cancer. He passed away March 4, 2012 surrounded by family. Wade was born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and moved to Campbell River in 1960. He was a very social person and very devoted to family. He enjoyed the solitude of working at his cabin, motorcycle riding and riding his ATV with friends. He enjoyed life to the fullest and was always willing to help others. Wade was known for his annual fishing derby that lasted 10 years with all proceeds going to charity. He was on the board of CRTC and helped with various community activities. Wade was very proud of his successful business, Campbell River Door Services.

Wade is survived by his soul mate of 31 years, Julie Birchard, son Kyle(Jenny), grandson Ashton, son Cody of Victoria, mother Connie, brothers; Ralph(Julie) Birchard of Calgary, Ken(Katie) Birchard, Perry(Kelly), sister Holly(Mark)Johnson of Saskatchewan, sister in law Connie Young of New Brunswick, mother in law Mary Clemenson, brother in law Danny(Lucy) Clemenson of Nanaimo, brother in law Charlie(Jan) Clemenson of Winnipeg, sister in law Sylvia(Ross) Filpula of Saskatchewan and numerous nieces and nephews.

I would like to thank all his special friends who helped us through this difficult time and never left his side. I would like to thank Dr. MacNeill, Dr. Prinsloo and all the numerous nurses from the second and third floor of Campbell River Hospital. Also, Barb and Marleen from home care for all their care and compassion. I would also like to thank all the nurses and doctors from the 8th floor of the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Although our lives are feeling empty now, I know his spirit will help us through this. We were so blessed to have him in our lives. We will meet again in Heaven. In lieu of flower, please donate to the Canadian Cancer Society. A Celebration of Life will be held at a later date

Our time together was too short, but the memories will help us through. We will love you eternally.

Julie, Kyle, Jenny, Ashton and Cody

IN MEMORIAM



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|----------------------|----------------------|
| CARDS OF THANKS      | CARDS OF THANKS      |

Thank You

Dr. Jim MacIntosh

Our heartfelt thanks to all our friends and family here and away for the love and caring shown to us these past few years, and for now sharing our loss.

A special tribute must be made to all the staff who worked in Homestead South at Yuculta Lodge during these past nine months, their care and support to Jim and myself was uplifting. Also, to Dr. R. Arnold for his constant care and involvement.

We have appreciated the support and caring from Rev. John Green and Rev. Elizabeth Forrester as well. Thank you also to Boyd's Funeral Service for their expertise.

God Bless You All

Lorna, Heather and Mike Parkinson, Nathan and Julia

| COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS | COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LEGALS                  | LEGALS                  |

Proposed Woodlot Licence Plan for Woodlot Licence #W2004

Notice is hereby given that the holder of woodlot licence W2004 will hold a public viewing of the proposed Woodlot Licence Plan. This plan has been developed under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA). The woodlot licence is located in the vicinity of Hisnit Inlet, West of Gold River on Vancouver Island. This Woodlot Licence Plan shows the areas where timber harvesting will be avoided, modified or allowed. The plan also includes information on performance requirements and strategies designed for the maintenance and protection of resource values in the plan area. The term of the Woodlot Licence Plan is 10 years. It is available for review by resource agencies and the public before the District Manager makes a determination.

The Woodlot Licence Plan is available for review during regular business hours from March 14th to April 13th, 2012 at the office of Econ Consulting in Black Creek. Please call (250) 337-5588 to arrange a meeting with the licensee or representative of the licensee. All approved higher-level plans that encompass the development area will be made available for viewing at these times.

If any interested parties are unable to review the proposed plans during these times, arrangements can be made to view the plan at a time convenient to them. Econ Consulting must receive concerns or comments in writing by April 13, 2011 at the following address: P.O. Box 329, Merville, BC. V0R 2M0 or at [mail@econ.ca](mailto:mail@econ.ca)

**Wolfram Wollenheit**

---

**From:** Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX [Jim.Simpson@gov.bc.ca]  
**Sent:** March 23, 2012 15:15  
**To:** Wolfram Wollenheit  
**Cc:** 'w2004'  
**Subject:** WL W2004 WLP comments

Wolfram; I have the following WLP comments for the WLP on W2004:

1. As with the MP the WLP is complete and well written. Good job. You make my job easy!!!
2. Pg. 12; Stocking Standard for Specified Areas, text refers to Appendix 3?? I could not find Appendix 3.
3. Appendix 2; Alternative Stocking Standards, The table prescribes the use of Yc in a number of SS. As this is a deviation from the accepted stocking standards, a rational will be required. Also, Fd is prescribed in SS 07/08. It should be noted that Fd is acceptable in only the 07 on a trial basis unless a rational is provided to allow for broader use.

Please call if you wish to discuss.

Thanks

**J.C. Simpson, RFT**  
Woodlot License Co-ordinator  
Campbell River District  
Phone (250) 286-9360; Fax (250) 286-9490  
email Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX



## Wolfram Wollenheit

---

**From:** Smeeth, Aaron M FLNR:EX [Aaron.Smeeth@gov.bc.ca]  
**Sent:** March 14, 2012 09:30  
**To:** Wolfram Wollenheit  
**Cc:** Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX  
**Subject:** RE: Referral for W2004 woodlot licence plan and cutting permit area  
**Attachments:** Info share Post-FSP Memo 2007 Signed Staff copy w\_ Figure1.pdf

You could refer to our September 26, 2007 letter for procedures, regarding the archaeology.

### *Aaron Smeeth, BSc. RFT*

First Nations Consultation Specialist  
Campbell River Natural Resource District  
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations  
Ph: 250-286-9368 Fax: 286-9490  
District Website: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/dcr/>

---

**From:** Wolfram Wollenheit [mailto:Wolfram@econ.ca]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 14, 2012 8:52 AM  
**To:** Smeeth, Aaron M FLNR:EX  
**Subject:** RE: Referral for W2004 woodlot licence plan and cutting permit area

Hi Aaron,  
Thanks for the advice, I will think about it how to change it then.  
Best wishes,  
Wolfram

---

**From:** Smeeth, Aaron M FLNR:EX [mailto:Aaron.Smeeth@gov.bc.ca]  
**Sent:** March 13, 2012 08:17  
**To:** Wolfram Wollenheit  
**Cc:** Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX  
**Subject:** RE: Referral for W2004 woodlot licence plan and cutting permit area

Hello Wolfram,  
Good to see Tom's Plan. Overall this looks fine however I did notice an inconsistency where it mentions the "Model Operationalization" in the following paragraph found on page 7:

An Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) for the northern Nuu-chah-nulth Hahoulthees, was prepared in 2007 by Baseline Archaeological Services Limited. Within the woodlot licence area there are a number of buffered class 1 (high potential) archaeological sites (non-CMT and CMT) mainly along the shoreline of Hisnit Inlet, Valdes Bay, and Tlupana Inlet. A number of class 2 (moderate potential) polygons also exist along the shorelines of Hisnit Inlet and Valdes Bay, and around Princess Royal Point. As well, the majority of the woodlot licence's interior is zoned as moderate or high potential for culturally modified trees (CMTs). If any operation is planned in these locations, the licensee will follow the "Model Operationalization" guideline for the 2007 AOA in order to determine the requirement for further archaeological work.

The "Model Operationalization" specifically refers to the Millennia Research AOA for the east coast of the island.

### *Aaron Smeeth, BSc. RFT*

First Nations Consultation Specialist  
Campbell River Natural Resource District  
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

18/05/2012

Ph: 250-286-9368 Fax: 286-9490

District Website: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/dcr/>

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**From:** Wolfram Wollenheit [mailto:Wolfram@econ.ca]  
**Sent:** Friday, March 9, 2012 11:33 AM  
**To:** [referralsmm@gmail.com](mailto:referralsmm@gmail.com); [derek.thompson@nuuchahnulth.org](mailto:derek.thompson@nuuchahnulth.org)  
**Cc:** Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX; Smeeth, Aaron M FLNR:EX; Tom Brown  
**Subject:** Referral for W2004 woodlot licence plan and cutting permit area

Dear Sheila Savey, dear Derek Thompson,

Please find attached the referral request letter for woodlot licence W2004, located West of Gold River in the vicinity of Hisnet Inlet to review the proposed woodlot licence plan and cutting permit area. A hardcopy letter is in the mail and the plan and GIS files are available via FTP site: <ftp://ftp.econ.ca>. The user name is <W2004> and the password is <hisnit2!> - please paste without brackets.

I will follow up next week regarding receipt, comments or meeting proposal.  
Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation.

Wolfram Wollenheit, R.P.F.



ECON consulting  
ph 250-337-5588  
fx 250-337-2063  
[mail@econ.ca](mailto:mail@econ.ca)  
[www.econ.ca](http://www.econ.ca)

<<W2004 referral request.pdf>>

## 2. CONSULTATION WITH FIRST NATIONS

Records of all communications relating to First Nation Information Sharing are included on the following pages.

## 3. EXEMPTIONS

N/A



# Licensee Summary of First Nations Information Sharing for Permits & Licenses: Campbell River Natural Resource District

|  |                          |  |                      |                              |
|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Check box and specify applicable names/numbers |                          |  | <b>Applicant:</b>    | North Island Excavating Ltd. |
| <b>Cutting Permit #:</b>                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | <b>Tenure #:</b>     | W2004 – Woodlot Licence Plan |
| <b>Road Permit #:</b>                          | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | <b>Block(s):</b>     |                              |
| <b>Special Use Permit #:</b>                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | <b>Road(s):</b>      |                              |
| <b>Lands Tenure (specify):</b>                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | <b>Section(s):</b>   |                              |
|  |                          |  |                      |                              |
| <b>Date:</b>                                   | 18. May, 2012            |  | <b>Completed by:</b> | W. Wollenheit                |

## Archaeology and Aboriginal Interests Information [Attach comments if necessary] Y/N

|   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1. Is the application area(s) the same as that which was referred to the First Nation(s)?   |  |  | Y |
| 2. Is the area under application in or adjacent to an area of “moderate” or “high” archaeological potential as indicated on the relevant AOA?   |  |  | Y |
| 3. Was the area reviewed by:  | a. A professional archaeologist (office or field)? (summarize/comment if so)   |  | Y |
|   | b. A First Nation field assessor(s)? (summarize if so)   |  | N |
| 4. Is the area in the vicinity (~1km) of:   | a. A specific known aboriginal interest (cultural, traditional, Indian Reserve, Active Treaty interest (if known), etc.) or one communicated by a FN in consultation?          |  | N |
|   | b. A “point”, “line” or “polygon” feature identified on the “Aboriginal Interests” shape files provided by Campbell River District? (discuss with District Staff if necessary) |  | N |
|   | c. An existing archaeological site (data available through Archaeology Branch or archaeology professionals)?   |  | Y |
| <b>Comments related to points 1-4 [provide here or attach]:</b><br>Baseline Archaeological Services Ltd. has been contracted to conduct an AIA in the vicinity of proposed cut blocks and roads. The office review has been completed and field work is scheduled before June 2012. |  |  |   |

## Communication/Event Log Summary

| FN (Please sort)           | Date       | Event/Result  |
|----------------------------|------------|---|
| Mowachaht/Muchalaht        | 9/03/2012  | Letter sent by registered mail with request to review and comment on woodlot licence plan.  |
|                            | 9/03/2012  | E-mail sent with link to WLP and attached referral request letter.  |
|                            | 26/03/2012 | E-mail sent with follow-up request and link to WLP.   |
|                            | 26/03/2012 | Called and talked to Sheila Savey - she informed me that the plan had been received and that it will be discussed in the council meeting the following day.             |
|                            | 5/04/2012  | Called Derek Thompson to follow up and he advised me to deal directly with the band.  |
|                            | 5/04/2012  | Called Sheila Savey and could only leave message to call back and to provide comments   |
|                            | 16/04/2012 | Various communications with Forest Service regarding meeting arrangements being initiated by staff.   |
|                            | 24/04/2012 | Received sequence of communication of Forest Service with band and the update that new contact person is Cynthia Rayner.  |
|                            | 2/05/2012  | Called band and tried to talk to Cynthia Rayner – could only leave message with the referral reminder, the meeting proposal and the request to call back.               |
|                            | 3/05/2012  | Sent e-mail to Cynthia Rayner and reminded her that the referral period is ending and attached map with proposed block and road development.                            |
|                            | 7/05/2012  | Called band and tried to talk to Cynthia Rayner – could only leave message with the reminder to comment, the reference to the sent e-mail and the request to call back. |
| [Insert rows as necessary] |            |   |

|   |  |   |           |   |   |                   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|-----------|---|---|-------------------|--|---|---|
| This Contact information should be used as a guide and is subject to change (especially email addresses). Please confirm with the individual First Nation if uncertain. |  |   |           |   |   |                   |  |   |   |
|   |  |   |           |   |   |                   |  |   |   |
| First Nation  | Address letter to:   | Telephone (250)                         | Fax (250) | Address   | City  | Code              | Contacts to arrange meetings   | Comments  | Email Address (subject to change; suggest confirm with FN prior to official correspondence)   |
| Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation (original letter to NTC & cc to this Gold River address)   | Chief Mike Maquinna and the Council of Chiefs, Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation, c/o Derek Thompson, Treaty Manager, Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council | MMFN: 250-283-2015<br>NTC: 250-724-5757 |           | P.O. Box 459<br>NTC: P.O. Box 1383<br>5001 Mission Road | Gold River, British Columbia<br>NTC: Port Alberni, BC | V0P 1G0 (V9Y 7M2) | Derek Thompson is the official consultation contact, until notified otherwise. Cynthia Rayner, the MMFN Band Administrator & Phyllis Francoeur have requested to be copied by email on all correspondence. | NTC requests digital consultation submissions. "cc" MMFN in Gold River by post and email.<br>Address letter to Chief Mike Maquinna and the Council of Chiefs Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation.<br>c/o Derek Thompson, Treaty Manager, Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council. (@ Port Alberni address) | derek.thompson@nuuchahnulth.org<br>phyllis.francoeur@nuuchahnulth.org<br>cynthia.rayner@yuquot.ca<br>referralsmm@gmail.com [Sheila Savey] |
| Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council   | Derek Thompson, Treaty Manager, Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council  | 724-5757<br>cel: 735-0772               | 723-0463  | P.O. Box 1383<br>5001 Mission Road                      | Port Alberni, BC                                      | V9Y 7M2           | Derek Thompson is the official consultation contact.   | Derek Thompson is now the lead contact for MMFN forestry referrals and consultation   | derek.thompson@nuuchahnulth.org   |
| LAST UPDATED:   | 24/02/2012   |   |           |   |   |                   |  |   |   |
| Those FNs in GREEN fill request Email letter submissions  | At this time we are still sending hard copies too, except for Nanwakolas who request none  |   |           |   |   |                   |  |   |   |

ECON \* P.O. Box 329 \* Merville, B.C. \* V0R 2M0

March 9, 2012

To: Chief Mike Maquinna and the Council of Chiefs  
Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation  
PO Box 459  
Gold River, BC, V0P 1G0

**RE: Woodlot Licence Plan for Woodlot Licence W2004**

Dear Chief Mike Maquinna and Council of Chiefs,

A Woodlot Licence Plan for woodlot licence W2004 has been prepared by Econ Consulting on behalf of North Island Excavating Ltd., licensee for woodlot licence W2004. The woodlot licence is 743.2 ha in size and is located West of Gold River in the vicinity of Hisnit Inlet. We would like to request your comments on the proposed plan. A digital copy of the woodlot licence plan, management plan and GIS shape files of the licence area are available from our FTP site. To access the site simply enter ftp://ftp.econ.ca in the address field of your Internet browser. If prompted, the username is <W2004> and the password is <hisnit2!>. Upon request, a hard copy of the plan can be also forwarded to your office.

This woodlot licence plan shows the areas where timber harvesting will be avoided, modified or allowed. The plan also includes information on strategies, measures, and performance requirements designed for the maintenance and protection of other resource values in the plan area. The proposed term of the plan is 2012 to 2022.

Please review the woodlot licence plan under the provision that the cutting permit will cover the entire woodlot licence area and that there will be no further cut block specific referrals.

The review period for this woodlot licence plan ends on April 13, 2012. Received comments, meeting results and proposed changes will be sent to the Ministry of Forests lands and Natural Resource Operations District Manager.

The licensee would like to meet and discuss the proposed forest activities, aboriginal interests and traditional uses in the area. If you are not available to meet, written comments are also appreciated, especially information about cultural heritage resources and First Nation interests. Please contact us at the (250) 337-5588 to make arrangements or with any questions.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

  
Wolfram Wollenheit, R.P.F.

Cc: Jim Simpson, Woodlot Forester, Campbell River Forest District  
Aaron Smeeth, Aboriginal Liaison Officer, Campbell River Forest District  
Derek Thompson, Treaty Manager, Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council

PAGE 1 OF 1

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## Wolfram Wollenheit

**From:** Wolfram Wollenheit  
**Sent:** March 9, 2012 11:33  
**To:** 'referralsmm@gmail.com'; 'derek.thompson@nuuchahnulth.org'  
**Cc:** 'Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX'; 'Smeeth, Aaron M FOR:EX'; 'Tom Brown'  
**Subject:** Referral for W2004 woodlot licence plan and cutting permit area

**Attachments:** Picture (Metafile); W2004 referral request.pdf

Dear Sheila Savey, dear Derek Thompson,  
Please find attached the referral request letter for woodlot licence W2004, located West of Gold River in the vicinity of Hisnit Inlet to review the proposed woodlot licence plan and cutting permit area. A hardcopy letter is in the mail and the plan and GIS files are available via FTP site: <ftp://ftp.econ.ca>. The user name is <W2004> and the password is <hisnit2!>  
- please paste without brackets.  
I will follow up next week regarding receipt, comments or meeting proposal.  
Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation.

Wolfram Wollenheit, R.P.F.



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ph 250-337-5588  
fx 250-337-2063  
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www.econ.ca



W2004 referral  
request.pdf (13..

*Called Sheila on Monday 26, March 2012  
16:15 to follow up.*

*Yes, she did receive the files and  
they have the W2004 referral on the  
agenda of the council meeting  
tomorrow and the following day.*

*5. April 13:25*

*Called Derek Thompson to follow up  
and he said that he does not deal with  
referrals and that I should contact the  
band directly.*

*5. April 13:30*

*Called Sheila Savey re. W2004 referral  
got answering machine, left message  
to call back for update or comments.*

## Wolfram Wollenheit

---

**From:** Wolfram Wollenheit  
**Sent:** March 26, 2012 16:05  
**To:** 'referralsmm@gmail.com'; 'derek.thompson@nuuchahnulth.org'  
**Cc:** 'Tom Brown'  
**Subject:** Referral for W2004 woodlot licence plan and cutting permit area

**Attachments:** Picture (Metafile)

Dear Sheila Savey, dear Derek Thompson,  
I just wanted to follow-up regarding the WLP/CP referral of woodlot Licence W2004 in Hisnet Inlet.  
If you have any difficulties to access the posted plans and GIS files please give me a call or send a return mail. Also for any question, please feel free to call me at 250-337-5588.

The plan and GIS files are available via FTP site: <ftp://ftp.econ.ca>. The user name is <W2004> and the password is <hisnit2!> - please paste without brackets.

A quick confirmation that you could get the files would be the best. Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation.

Wolfram Wollenheit, R.P.F.



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ph 250-337-5588  
fx 250-337-2063  
mail@econ.ca  
www.econ.ca

**Wolfram Wollenheit**

**From:** Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX [Jim.Simpson@gov.bc.ca]  
**Sent:** April 24, 2012 14:16  
**To:** Wolfram Wollenheit  
**Subject:** FW: BC File: 19720-75/W2004 North Island Excavating WL-W2004 - Hisnit

J.C. Simpson, RFT  
 Woodlot License Co-ordinator  
 Campbell River District  
 Phone (250) 286-9360; Fax (250) 286-9490  
 email Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX

**From:** Smeeth, Aaron M FLNR:EX  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 12, 2012 5:15 PM  
**To:** 'Jude'  
**Cc:** 'Referral Admin'; 'Larry Fedorkie'; Gwilt, Gary FLNR:EX; Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX; 'cynthia.rayner@yuquot.ca'  
**Subject:** RE: BC File: 19720-75/W2004 North Island Excavating WL-W2004 - Hisnit

Hello Judi,

I wanted to update you that we MFLNRO staff took the opportunity to present some general background regarding the Woodlot program and specifically WL W2004 at yesterday's meeting. This we brought forward to those in attendance as an information sharing gesture. As said in the meeting, we would appreciate your comments on your specific aboriginal interests for the area and point you to the WL plan that specifies the strategies how the resource values including cultural heritage resources, riparian areas, biodiversity, forest regeneration strategies, to name a very small sample, will be protected. The Woodlot Plan also describes how the Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation can review logging plans, when such plans are determined, at some point in the future. No specific plans for harvest have been made at this time and W2004 has a AAC (annual allowable cut) of approximately 2500 m3. As stated in yesterday's meeting, we are open to meeting with you again with or without the licensee North Island Excavating. However, we also understand you may choose to meet directly with the licensee, who we understand is enthusiastic to share information and discuss your interests.

Let us know if you still would like to meet on this topic. We would be happy to book a meeting room in our office for a meeting in Campbell River should that be acceptable.

Sincerely,

**Aaron Smeeth, BSc. RFT**  
 First Nations Consultation Specialist  
 Campbell River Natural Resource District  
 Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations  
 Ph: 250-286-9368 Fax: 286-9490  
 District Website: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/dcr/>

**From:** Jude [mailto:jude@islandnet.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 5, 2012 1:40 PM  
**To:** Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX  
**Cc:** Smeeth, Aaron M FLNR:EX; Referral Admin; jude@islandnet.com  
**Subject:** RE: BC File: 19720-75/W2004 North Island Excavating WL-W2004 - Hisnit  
**Importance:** High

Hi Jim,

24/04/2012

I did some follow up with MMFN after your phone call yesterday morning. Please contact Larry Fedorkie directly in regards to the undercut meeting arrangements. I will remain the contact for the referral mentioned above.

At this time, we are not able to add additional agenda items to next week's undercut meeting with MMFN.

Alternatively, are you available either April 18<sup>th</sup> or April 25<sup>th</sup> to discuss pending referrals?

Judi Thomas  
Natural Resources Officer  
MMFN

---

**From:** Jude [mailto:jude@islandnet.com]  
**Sent:** April-03-12 9:40 PM  
**To:** 'Jim.Simpson@gov.bc.ca'  
**Cc:** 'Aaron.Smeeth@gov.bc.ca'; 'tombrowncontracting@live.ca'; Referral Admin  
**Subject:** BC File: 19720-75/W2004 North Island Excavating WL-W2004 - Hisnit  
**Importance:** High

Hi Jim,

The Mowachaht Muchalaht First Nation (MMFN) Council of Chiefs met on March 28<sup>th</sup> to discuss the file referenced above.

It was identified that WL-W2004 overlaps with a traditional area that the MMFN historically used extensively. They do not wish to see any alteration of Aboriginal cultural heritage features nor traditional use sites in this area. Before MMFN makes a final decision, they would like to meet with the province and North Island Excavating to gain a better understanding of the work that is being proposed and discuss possible mitigation measures.

Please let us know what April dates you have available to meet with MMFN.

If you have any questions please contact Judi Thomas at 250-741-4780 or via email jude@islandnet.com .

Sincerely,

Judi Thomas  
Natural Resources Officer  
MMFN

24/04/2012

## Wolfram Wollenheit

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**From:** Wolfram Wollenheit  
**Sent:** May 3, 2012 17:25  
**To:** 'cynthia.rayner@yuquot.ca'; 'referralsmm@gmail.com'  
**Cc:** 'Tom Brown'; 'Simpson, Jim FLNR:EX'  
**Subject:** Referral - woodlot licence plan W2004 Hisinit Inlet

**Attachments:** Picture (Metafile); W2004.pdf

Dear Cynthia,

Jim Simpson from the Resource District office in Campbell River notified us that you are replacing Jude for the referral of the woodlot licence plan for W2004 in Hisnet Inlet. I tried to call, but had no luck to reach you. The end of the referral period for this plan is coming up and we would like to conclude the information sharing task. The licensee and myself are eager to meet you and Chief and Council as suggested to learn to know each other, explore each other interests and to gauge the potential for cooperation.

Please forward a meeting time for the earliest possible date. If there is no possibility within the next 10 days, please forward any pertinent comments to us as soon as possible, preferably per e-mail.

However, if the meeting can not be held in time, the licensee will continue to consider the information shared at the meeting and whatever is forthcoming thereafter. Attached is a draft map with projected blocks and roads under the new woodlot licence regime. Since the blocks are not in the proximity of the shore, the non-CMT potential is low, but the CMT potential is moderate to high according to the current Westcoast AOA. There is a new projected road towards Hisnit Inlet for a future barge landing, which is possibly in the vicinity of a non-CMT value.

Larry Fedorkie (Capacity) mentioned that using Owen Grant from Baseline would be acceptable to the band in terms of choice of archaeologist. If this is not the case, please let us know. Even if Chief and Council are not available, a meeting with you that is limited to technical details would be very beneficial.

Hope to hear from you soon, with best regards,  
Wolfram Wollenheit

Wolfram Wollenheit, R.P.F.

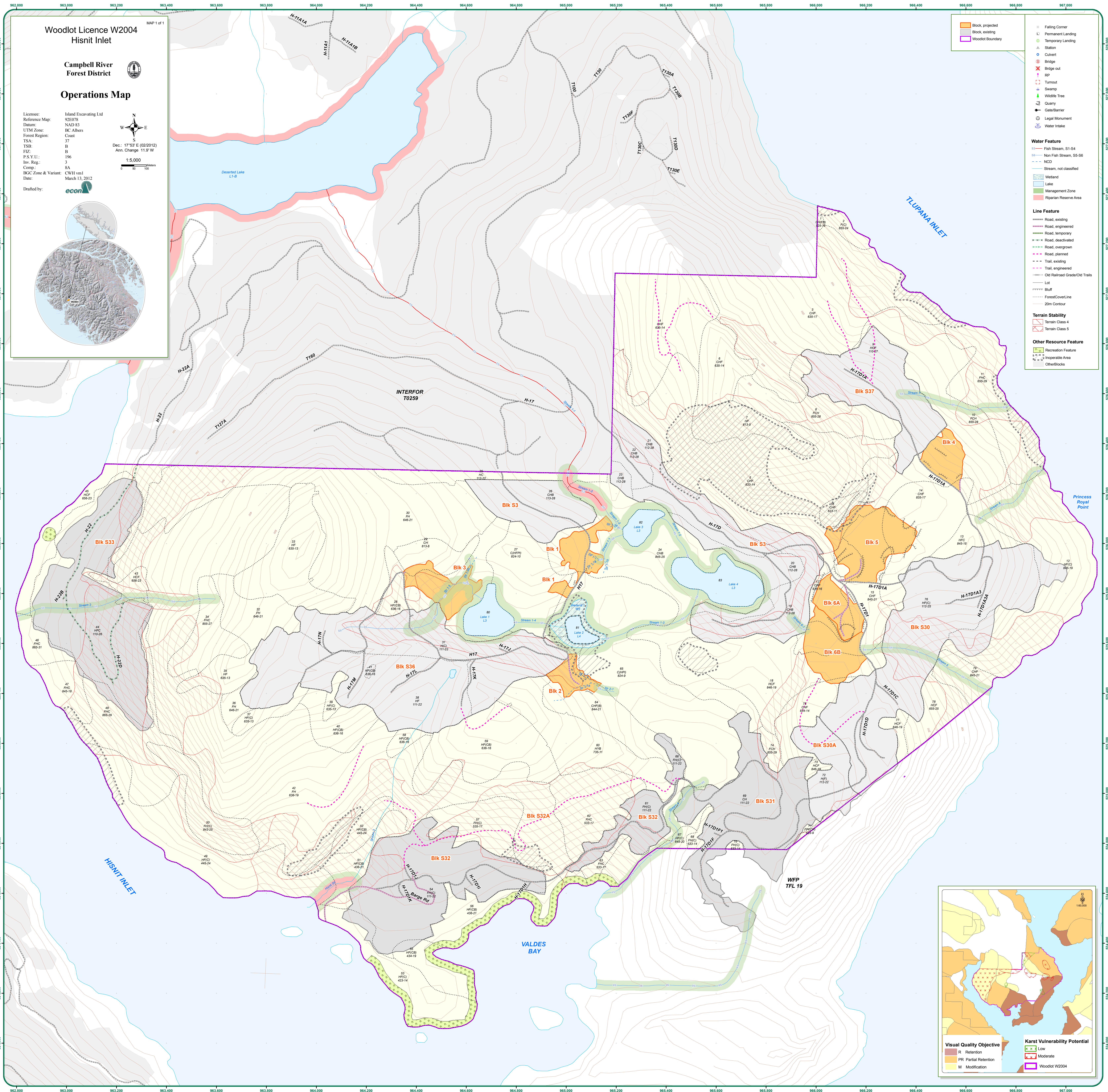


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W2004.pdf (4  
MB)







W 2004 FM referral

May 2, 2012

250-283-2015

1500 :

Called MMFM in Gold River and tried to talk to Cynthia Rayner (as per Jim's note, she replaced Jude). She was not available, so I left a message with referral details and the request to call back. LF

May 7, 2012

1515 :

Called MMFM in Gold River and tried to talk to Cynthia Rayner. <sup>left message on her phone</sup> Referred to the e-mail that I sent last Thursday and the apertional map with blocks. Asked for comments and to phone back to discuss.

## 4. RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

### **STOCKING STANDARDS**

Alternative stocking standards are proposed given the location and the licensee's full intent to facilitate intensive forest management and to improve site productivity and species/product diversity. Additionally, existing standards with respect to the use of broadleaf species lack measurable and enforceable standards for implementation and are therefore defined further within the alternative stocking standards. Full details and listing of the stocking standards are provided in Appendix 2.

All areas of harvest will undergo pre-harvest mapping as per Section 33 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation. At that stage the fundamental decision will be made as to whether a conifer or a broadleaf standard will apply and the Standard Unit ID will be assigned.

In the alternative stocking standards yellow cedar has been added as an acceptable species on sites that support red cedar. It has been observed that yellow cedar performs and regenerates well, when planted, on red cedar sites that include lower elevation and better sites than indicated in the default stocking standards. The main reason for its limited natural range is the competition pressure of other conifers, so that yellow cedar occupies harsher sites such as higher elevation and moist and cool locations, where the advantages of the competing species are reduced. Under the woodlot licence regime, yellow cedar is intended as a minor species option to increase species diversity as well as product diversity. Its feasibility as managed species on the listed sites is indicated in Karel Klinka's SelectCD, UBC 1999.

Although the default stocking standards do not list Douglas-fir on site series 08 and only as an acceptable species on 07 on a trial basis, Fd has been included in the alternative stocking standards of this woodlot licence plan on site series 07/08. According to Karel Klinka's SelectCD, Fd is recommended as a viable crop species on warm and well drained sites on site series 07 and 08 in the CWHvm1. The woodlot location and elevation fits the recommended range, which also corresponds with the actual occurrence of Fd in the woodlot licence. In the alternative stocking standards footnote #13 limits the application of Fd on receiving sites to southerly aspects so that the recommended conditions are met.

The Chief Forester's stocking standards indicate black cottonwood (Act), red alder (Dr) and bigleaf maple (Mb) as being a productive, reliable and feasible regeneration option on several site series within the CWHvm1. The attached Alternative Stocking Standards will be used and include the standards for both pure broadleaf stands and mixed woods regeneration. The use of broadleaf species is proposed in consideration of the Chief Foresters memorandum dated August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2000 and the supporting note 'Common Principles for the Management of Red Alder within the Coast Forest Region' dated August 2004. The management for broadleaf species is proposed on a limited scale and is

consistent with the management assumptions adopted in the last Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) calculation.

The minimum density post-spacing shown corresponds to the values recommended in the Establishment to Free-growing Guidebook for the Vancouver Forest Region - i.e. the same as the minimum-stocking standard for conifer stands.

However, the maximum post-spacing density is set higher than the recommended 600spha above the target density due to the fact that the woodlot licence is located in a snow belt with frequent heavy snow and freezing rain loads. If the density of a juvenile stand would be reduced to drastically, then there would be a high risk of snow press and stem breakage. This will allow for two-stage spacing entries in order to manage the described risks and it also provides the opportunity to capture the small-diameter products.

Higher stocking is noted for the deciduous stands to ensure self-pruning and may include a conifer component. The minimum height criterion is based on the tallest conifer standard of the particular site series since the listed hardwoods are at least as rapidly growing as their coniferous counterparts. If a cedar or Sitka spruce understory is planted in addition to the full hardwood stocking, then the natural pruning of the alder would be enhanced. However, the stand's status will only be measured using the broadleaf standards. The removal of the alder at harvest age and the retention of a fully stocked, semi-mature conifer pole stand behind is operationally feasible.

Damage criteria for broadleaf species have not been established. No significant insect or disease outbreaks have been recorded for existing alder trials to date. General free-growing criteria will be adopted and damage assessed by the survey technician at the time of the survey. Well-spaced stems will be of good form, health and vigour. Species-specific damage criteria will be used upon development.

The stocking standards for specified areas are as per the default standards with the exception of deciduous stands with initial stocking densities greater than 900 stems per hectare (sph). For these stands the target and minimum stocking standards for tree layer 1 have been reduced from the default coniferous standards to reflect the difference in deciduous stand development and management regimes. Under a deciduous management regime initial densities will be higher than those for a coniferous stand and target thinning densities will be relatively lower. Higher initial densities are prescribed to promote self-pruning and stem development prior to thinning.

The broadleaf standards are also supported by the following research literature:

- Hibbs *et al.* The Biology and Management of Red Alder (1994),
- E.B. Petersons *et al.* FRDA Report 250 – Black Cottonwood and Balsam poplar manager's handbook for British Columbia (1996).
- L. Sigurdson *et al.* 2nd draft report on Weyerhaeuser's Red Alder Management Practices (1998),
- P.J. Courting *et al.* Forest Research Extension Note 016 - Red Alder management trials in the Vancouver Forest Region (2002).

## **SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS**

Site preparation treatments would be conducted concurrent with or immediately following harvesting resulting in soil disturbance that may meet the assessment criteria for scalps and gouges. The increased limits are maximums only and are included to increase flexibility on these sites. These site conditions will normally constitute a small proportion of an applicable harvest area. Prescription and application of these treatments will consider critical site factors including soil sensitivity to erosion, displacement and compaction.

In root-rot areas with suitable soils destumping may be prescribed to control the spread of infection. In areas dominated by heavy salal or salmonberry a light soil raking using an excavator mounted brush rake may be prescribed to disturb salal/salmonberry roots. This will create more plantable spots and facilitate seedling establishment and achieve early brush control. The objective of this treatment is to minimize brush competition during seedling establishment and to create a mixed substrate of soil and forest floor, not a complete removal of the forest floor. These treatments may result in dispersed scalps and gouges.

On poorly drained sites, mounding of planting spots increases the silviculture success, whereby dispersed gouges may be created. Also, the mechanical establishment of drainage channels has been proven beneficial. Those channels would be categorized as long gouges.

## **WIDTH OF STREAM, WETLAND AND LAKE RIPARIAN AREAS**

Difficult terrain in woodlot licence W2004 may result in limited road location options and in several instances it could necessitate the construction of roads within the riparian management zone (RMZ). In these instances where there are no practicable road location alternatives that would not lead to a greater risk of road failure and sediment delivery to the adjacent water feature roads may be constructed within the RMZ.

The alternative proposed reduces the width of the RMZ to the lesser of the distance between the foot of the fill slope or top of the cut slope of the road and the stream bank, lakeshore or wetland edge. This alternative is based on the conclusion that in situations where the RMZ is bisected by a road the portion of the RMZ that is no longer contiguous with the RMZ adjacent to the water feature is unable to contribute to the role of protecting streamside riparian structure and vegetation.

Given the road locations, further efforts will be made to protect water quality and quantity of neighbouring water features by limiting brushing and clearing on the stream/lake/wetland side of the road beyond the minimum required for user safety.

Road construction in a riparian management zone will not take place without a completed rationale and District Manager approval. Approval will be sought through a road permit amendment, cutting permit application or separate letter requesting authorization.

## **RESOURCE FEATURES**

The alternative performance requirement to protect resource features, enables assessment of the recreation values in the established resource feature and implementation of a forest practice that is consistent with the recreation setting and experience. As stated in the April 12, 2006 GAR order determination rationale document, a practice requirement to “not damage or render ineffective” is likely not commonly understood and therefore too limited. Further, the document suggests that the focus should be on the recreational user setting and experience associated with the identified feature(s). Forest professionals should use their professional judgement, and the assistance of specialists where necessary, to assess the potential impact of forest management to the features identified, as well to the recreation setting and experience.

A similar approach is proposed for the occurrences of karst features, where upon identification of the particular features and input from specialists an adaptive management can be tailored.

The wording of the alternative performance requirement calls for consulting those who are most familiar with the original intent of the order as well as with the features to be managed.

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