



**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT  
REGULAR BOARD MEETING**

**AMENDED AGENDA**

**Held at the Village of Queen Charlotte Council Chambers  
903 A Oceanview Drive, Queen Charlotte, B.C.  
Friday, April 15, 2016 at 7:00 PM**

---

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

**2. CONSIDERATION OF AGENDA (additions/deletions)**

**3. BOARD MINUTES & BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES**

3.1	Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board held March 18, 2016	Pg 1-8
3.2	Minutes of the Parcel Tax Roll Review Panel Meeting of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District held March 18, 2016	Pg 9
<u>Remove:</u> <u>3.3</u>	Minutes of the Public Hearing with regard to Bylaws No. 604, 2016 and 605, 2016 held April 14, 2016	Handout at Meeting

**4. STANDING COMMITTEE/COMMISSION MINUTES – BUSINESS ARISING**

4.1	Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Electoral Area Advisory Committee held February 2, 2016	Pg 10-12
4.2	Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee held January 13, 2016	Pg 13-15
4.3	Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Moresby Island Management Standing Committee held March 1, 2016	Pg 16-18

**5. DELEGATIONS**

5.1	Haida Gwaii Regional Recreation Commission – Update on Haida Gwaii Regional Recreation Operations	Verbal
-----	---	--------

**6. FINANCE**

6.1	J. Musgrave, Administrative Assistant – Cheques Payable over \$5,000 for March, 2016	Pg 19
-----	--	-------

**7. CORRESPONDENCE**

7.1	Village of Queen Charlotte – Letter of Support for the Village of Queen Charlotte's Application to Gwaii Trust Vibrant Communities	Pg 20-29
7.2	Village of Port Clements – Letter of Support for the Village of Port Clements' Application to Gwaii Trust Vibrant Communities	Pg 30-31
7.3	Honourable Hunter Tootoo, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard – RE: Canadian Fishing Company Salmon Fishing Licenses and Quota	Pg 32-35
7.4	Child Find British Columbia – Proclamation for National Missing Children's Month and Missing Children's Day	Pg 36-37
7.5	Northern Development Initiative Trust – Community Land Use Planning Program – Planning Grant	Pg 38
<u>Add:</u> <u>7.6</u>	Chief Forester, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations – RE: Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board Delegation – Pacific Timber Supply Area	Pg 38a-38c
<u>Add:</u> <u>7.7</u>	Coastal Community Network – Coastal Community Network April Roundtable Notes	Pg 38d-38n

**8. REPORTS / RESOLUTIONS**

8.1	D. Fish, Deputy Corporate Officer – Bylaws No. 604, 2016 and No. 605, 2016 Public Hearing Report	Handout at Meeting
-----	--	--------------------

**9. BYLAWS**

9.1	Bylaw No. 604, 2016 – Being a bylaw to amend the Rural Graham Island Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 532, 2011 <b><i>Prior to being given second, third reading and adoption.</i></b>	Pg 39-40
9.2	Bylaw No. 605, 2016 – Being a bylaw to amend the Graham Island Interim Zoning Bylaw No. 192, 1993 <b><i>Prior to being given second reading.</i></b>	Pg 41-45
9.3	Bylaw No. 587.1, 2016 – Being a bylaw to amend the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Regional Recycling Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 587, 2014 <b><i>Prior to being given first, second, third reading and adoption.</i></b>	Pg 46-47

**10. LAND REFERRALS / PLANNING** *(Voting restricted to Electoral Area Directors)*

10.1	M. Williams, Planning Consultant – Land Referral: BC Timber Sales Marine Log Handling Plans	Pg 48-90
------	---	----------

**11. NEW BUSINESS**

11.1	Directors' Reports	Verbal
------	--------------------	--------

**12. OLD BUSINESS**

12.1	Ministry of Environment – Spill Preparedness and Response in BC	Pg 91-166
------	---	-----------

**13. PUBLIC INPUT****14. IN-CAMERA**

That the public be excluded from the meeting according to section 90(1)(k) of the <i>Community Charter</i> “negotiations and related discussions respecting the proposed provision of a municipal service that are at their preliminary stages and that, in the view of the council, could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the municipality if they were held in public”.	-
---	---

**15. ADJOURNMENT**



## SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT

**MINUTES** of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District (SQCRD) held at 344 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West in Prince Rupert, B.C. on Friday, March 18, 2016 immediately following the Regular Meeting of the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional Hospital District.

### PRESENT

### PRIOR TO ADOPTION

Chair	B. Pages, Village of Masset
Directors	N. Kinney, City of Prince Rupert L. Brain, City of Prince Rupert D. Franzen, District of Port Edward I. Gould, Village of Port Clements ( <i>via teleconference</i> ) G. Martin, Village of Queen Charlotte D. Nobels, Electoral Area A K. Bergman, Electoral Area C M. Racz, Electoral Area D B. Beldessi, Electoral Area E
Staff	D. Chapman, Chief Administrative Officer D. Fish, Deputy Corporate Officer ( <i>via teleconference</i> ) S. Gill, Treasurer
Public	1
Media	0

### 1. CALL TO ORDER 7:03 p.m.

### 2. AGENDA

MOVED by Director Kinney, SECONDED by Director Brain, that the March 18, 2016 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District agenda be further amended and adopted to include the following:

12.2 BC Assessment Authority

**130-2016**

**CARRIED**

### 3. MINUTES & BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board held February 19, 2016

MOVED by Director Franzen, SECONDED by Director Kinney, that the minutes of the February 19, 2016 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Regular Board meeting be adopted as presented.

**131-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 3.2 Minutes of the Special (Budget) Meeting of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board held February 20, 2016

MOVED by Director Kinney, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the minutes of the February 20, 2016 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Special Board meeting be adopted as presented.

**132-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 3.3 Minutes of the Special (Budget) Meeting of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board held March 15, 2016

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Brain, that the minutes of the March 15, 2016 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Special Board meeting be adopted as presented.

**133-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 3.4 Rise and Report – February 19, 2016 (*to be read by Chair – no motion required*)

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Beldessi, that the report from staff entitled “Proposals Submitted to RFP 2015-02 – Electoral Areas A & C General Land Use Planning Bylaws” be received;

AND THAT the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District direct staff to notify Urban Systems of its successful proposal with regard to the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District's Request for Proposal 2015-02;

AND FURTHER THAT, in accordance with Urban System's proposal, staff be directed to initiate contractual negotiations with Urban Systems for the development of the Electoral Areas A & C Land Use Planning project.

IC011-2016

**CARRIED**

#### **4. STANDING COMMITTEE/COMMISSION MINUTES – BUSINESS ARISING**

- 4.1 Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Moresby Island Management Standing Committee held February 2, 2016

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Martin, that the minutes from the February 2, 2016 Moresby Island Management Standing Committee regular meeting be received as presented.

**134-2016**

**CARRIED**

#### **5. DELEGATIONS**

- 5.1 C. Lorette, Lester Centre of the Arts & D. Archer, Museum of Northern British Columbia

Mrs. Lorette spoke with regard to the Lester Centre of the Arts (Centre) and the myriad of community events hosted by the Centre. Mrs. Lorette spoke to the need for increased capacity and succession planning at the Centre as many of the volunteer staff are growing old. Mrs. Lorette noted that the Centre is an important community asset and is a benefit to many.

Mr. Archer spoke with regard to the Museum of Northern British Columbia (Museum) and discussed the financial challenges of the Museum as expenditures continue to grow and revenues are not realized on a consistent basis. Mr. Archer spoke with regard to the ownership of the Museum building and also with regard to exhibits hosted by the Museum.

The Chair thanked Mrs. Lorette and Mr. Archer for their presentations.

## **6. FINANCE**

- 6.1 J. Musgrave, Administrative Assistant - Cheques Payable over \$5,000 for February, 2016

MOVED by Director Kinney, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the staff report on Cheques Payable over \$5,000 issued by the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District for February, 2016 be received and filed.

**135-2016**

**CARRIED**

## **7. CORRESPONDENCE**

- 7.1 Union of BC Municipalities – UBCM Membership

MOVED by Director Franzen, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the correspondence from the Union of BC Municipalities with regard to UBCM membership be received.

**136-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 7.2 Village of Port Clements – Logging Concerns

MOVED by Director Martin, SECONDED by Director Franzen, that the correspondence from the Village of Port Clements with regard to its position on logging concerns be received.

**137-2016**

**CARRIED**

MOVED by Director Racz, SECONDED by Director Martin, that the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board send correspondence to the Mount Moresby Adventure Camp, the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and the Village of Port Clements' Council supporting the Village of Port Clements' position with regard to logging concerns in the area surrounding the Mount Moresby Adventure Camp.

**138-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 7.3 Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development – Liquor Licenses

MOVED by Director Franzen, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the correspondence from the Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development with regard to liquor licenses be received.

**139-2016**

**CARRIED**

**7.4 Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training – Syrian Refugees in B.C. Communities**

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Franzen, that the correspondence from the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training with regard to Syrian refugees in B.C. communities be received.

**140-2016****CARRIED****7.5 North Central Local Government Association – Resolutions Deadline**

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Kinney, that the correspondence from the North Central Local Government Association with regard to the resolutions deadline be received.

**141-2016****CARRIED****7.6 Ministry of Environment – Save the Date: BC's Spill Response Regime Engagement Workshop**

MOVED by Director Racz, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the correspondence from the Ministry of Environment with regard to B.C.'s spill response regime engagement workshop be received;

AND THAT the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board send a letter to the Minister of Environment to inquire as to when the next intentions paper with regard to the development of B.C. Spill Response Regime is expected to be released;

AND FURTHER THAT, should a political representative of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District be unable to attend the B.C. Spill Response Regime Engagement Workshop, the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District sanction the attendance of a Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District staff member.

**142-2016****CARRIED****7.7 Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training – The BC Jobs Plan 4-Year Update**

MOVED by Director Kinney, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the correspondence from the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training with regard to the BC Jobs Plan 4 year update be received.

**143-2016****CARRIED****7.8 Haida Gwaii Higher Education Society – Request for Letter of Support for Post-Secondary Partnership Grant**

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the correspondence from the Haida Gwaii Higher Education Society requesting a letter of support be received;

AND THAT the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District support the Haida Gwaii Higher Education Society's application for a Post-Secondary Partnership Grant through Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

**144-2016****CARRIED**

**8. REPORTS – RESOLUTIONS**

- 8.1 D. Fish, Deputy Corporate Officer – April 2016 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Regular Board Meeting Travel

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Racz, that the report from staff entitled “April 2016 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Regular Board Meeting Travel” be received;

AND THAT staff coordinate travel for the April 15, 2016 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Regular Board meeting via a chartered flight.

**145-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 8.2 L. Neville, Recreation Coordinator – Haida Gwaii Recreation Coordinator’s Report – February 2016

MOVED by Director Racz, SECONDED by Director Martin, that the report from staff entitled “Haida Gwaii Recreation Coordinator’s Report – February 2016” be received for information.

**146-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 8.3 D. Fish, Deputy Corporate Officer – B.C. Climate Leadership Plan – Public Consultation

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the staff report entitled “B.C. Climate Leadership Plan – Public Consultation” be received for information.

**147-2016**

**CARRIED**

**9. BYLAWS**

- 9.1 Bylaw No. 606, 2016 – Being a bylaw to adopt the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Five-Year Financial Plan for years 2016 to 2020

MOVED by Director Kinney, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that Bylaw No. 606, 2016 be given first reading.

**148-2016**

**CARRIED**

MOVED by Director Franzen, SECONDED by Director Brain, that Bylaw No. 606, 2016 be given second reading.

**149-2016**

**CARRIED**

MOVED by Director Martin, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that Bylaw No. 606, 2016 be given third reading.

**150-2016**

**CARRIED**

MOVED by Director Brain, SECONDED by Director Beldessi, that Bylaw No. 606, 2016 be adopted.

**151-2016**

**CARRIED**



**10. LAND REFERRALS / PLANNING**

- 10.1 M. Williams, Planning Consultant – M. Barnhardt and J. Dennis, Applicant – Lease, Agricultural Intensive

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the referral memo from staff entitled “M. Barnhardt and J. Dennis, Applicant – Lease, Agricultural Intensive” be received;

AND THAT the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District support Ms. Barnhardt and Mr. Dennis’ application for crown land tenure.

**152-2016**

**CARRIED**

**11. NEW BUSINESS**

- 11.1 Director’s Reports

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Brain, that the verbal reports from the Directors, as follows, be received:

Director Franzen, District of Port Edward

- The District had three delegations appear before Council at its last meeting which included BC Transit, Ken Veldman and the Port Edward Volunteer Fire Department;
- The District donated \$250 to the Prince Rupert National Aboriginal Day; and
- The decommissioning of the trailer park in the District is taking longer than was originally anticipated.

Director Kinney, City of Prince Rupert

- The City continues to work on an affordable housing strategy for the community; and
- The City continues to work closely with First Nation stakeholders on a variety of initiatives of shared interest.

Director Gould, Village of Port Clements

- The Village’s biomass facility is now operational.

Director Nobels, Electoral Area A

- The community of Dodge Cove has a new community sign; and
- Nexen continues to work on surveying work throughout the community.

Director Beldessi, Electoral Area E

- The Moresby Island Management Standing Committee held its regular meeting on March 1, 2016.

**153-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 11.2 Tlell Fall Fair – Application to Northern Development Initiative Trust’s Fabulous Festivals and Events Program

MOVED by Director Bergman, SECONDED by Director Brain, that the Tlell Fall Fair’s funding application to Northern Development Initiative Trust’s Fabulous Festivals and Events program be received;

AND THAT the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District support the Tlell Fall Fair’s funding application to Northern Development Initiative Trust’s Fabulous Festivals and Events program in the amount of \$2,500 for the 2016 Tlell Fall Fair.

**154-2016**

**CARRIED**

**12. OLD BUSINESS**

- 12.1 Electoral Area Advisory Committee Revised Terms of Reference

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Racz, that the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District send correspondence adopt the revised Electoral Area Advisory Committee Terms of Reference as presented.

**155-2016**

**CARRIED**

- 12.2 BC Assessment Authority

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Franzen, that the verbal report from Director Bergman with regard to the BC Assessment Authority and assessed values including telecommunication infrastructure be received for information.

**156-2016**

**CARRIED**

**13. PUBLIC INPUT**

There were 0 questions from the public.

**14. IN CAMERA**

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Kinney, that, in accordance with section 127(4) of the *Community Charter*, notice of the special in-camera Board meeting be waived.

**157-2016**

**CARRIED**

MOVED by Director Kinney, SECONDED by Director Racz, that the Board move to the In-Camera meeting following the Regular meeting according to section 90(1)(j) of the *Community Charter* “information that is prohibited, or information that if it were presented in a document would be prohibited from disclosure under section 21 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.”

**158-2016**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**15. ADJOURNMENT**

MOVED by Director Franzen, SECONDED by Director Nobels, that the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Regular Board meeting be adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

**159-2016****CARRIED**

Approved and adopted:

Certified correct:

---

Chair

---

Chief Administrative Officer



**MINUTES** of the Meeting of the Parcel Tax Roll Review Panel of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District (SQCRD) held at 344 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue West, Prince Rupert, BC on Friday, March 18, 2016 at 6:45 PM.

**PRESENT**

**PRIOR TO ADOPTION**

Chair D. Nobels, Electoral Area A

Directors M. Racz, Electoral Area D  
B. Beldessi, Electoral Area E

Staff D. Chapman, Chief Administrative Officer  
D. Fish, Deputy Corporate Officer (*via teleconference*)  
S. Gill, Treasurer

---

**1. CALL TO ORDER 6:45 p.m.**

**2. AGENDA**

2.1 MOVED by Director Racz, SECONDED by Director Beldessi, that the agenda for the March 18, 2016 Parcel Tax Roll Review Panel meeting be adopted as presented.

**01-2016**

**CARRIED**

**3. REPORTS - RESOLUTIONS**

3.1 S. Gill, Treasurer – Parcel Tax Roll Review – Sandspit Water

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Racz, that the staff report entitled "Parcel Tax Roll Review – Sandspit Water" be received;

AND THAT that 2016 Sandspit Water Parcel Tax Roll be authenticated.

**02-2016**

**CARRIED**

**4. ADJOURNMENT**

The Chair moved that the Parcel Tax Roll Review Panel meeting be adjourned at 6:48 p.m.

**03-2016**

**CARRIED**

Approved and adopted:

Certified correct:

---

Chair

---

Chief Administrative Officer



**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT**

**MINUTES**

of the Electoral Area Advisory Committee meeting held at 14-342 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue West in Prince Rupert, B.C. at 12:00 PM on Friday, February 19, 2016.

**PRESENT**

Chair: Des Nobels, Electoral Area A

Directors: Karl Bergman, Electoral Area C  
Bill Beldessi, Electoral Area E

Regrets: Michael Racz, Electoral Area D

Staff: D. Chapman, Chief Administrative Officer  
S. Gill, Treasurer

---

**1. CALL TO ORDER 12:06 p.m.**

**2. CONSIDERATION OF AGENDA**

MOVED by Director Nobels, SECONDED by Director Bergman, that the February 19, 2016 Electoral Area Advisory Committee amended agenda be further amended and adopted to include the following:

8.1 Electoral Areas A & C Passenger Ferry Service

**009-2016**

**CARRIED**

**3. MINUTES**

3.1 Minutes of the Electoral Area Advisory Committee meeting held January 22, 2016

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Bergman, that the minutes of the January 22, 2016 Electoral Area Advisory Committee meeting be adopted as presented.

**010-2016**

**CARRIED**

**4. FINANCE**

None.

**5. CORRESPONDENCE**

None.

**6. REPORTS**

None.

**7. NEW BUSINESS****7.1 Qay'Innagaay Heritage Centre Society – Application to Northern Development Initiative Trusts Fabulous Festivals and Events Program**

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Bergman, that the Qay'Innagaay Heritage Centre Society's funding application to Northern Development Initiative Trust's Fabulous Festivals and Events program be received;

AND THAT the Electoral Area Advisory Committee recommend the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board support the Qay'Innagaay Heritage Centre Society's funding application to Northern Development Initiative Trust's Fabulous Festivals and Events program in the amount of \$2,500.

**011-2016****CARRIED****8. OLD BUSINESS****8.1 Electoral Areas A & C Passenger Ferry Service**

*Director Bergman inquired as to the status of the Electoral Areas A & C Passenger Ferry Service project.*

MOVED by Director Bergman, SECONDED by Director Beldessi, that the verbal report from Director Bergman with regard to the Electoral Areas A & C Passenger Ferry Service project be received for information.

**012-2016****CARRIED****9. PUBLIC INPUT**

There were 0 questions from the public.

**10. IN CAMERA**

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Bergman, that the Electoral Area Advisory Committee move to the in-camera meeting following the regular meeting according to section 90(1)(j) of the *Community Charter* "information that is prohibited, or information that if it were presented in a document would be prohibited, from disclosure under section 21 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*."

**013-2016****CARRIED**

**11. ADJOURNMENT**

MOVED by Director Beldessi, SECONDED by Director Bergman, that the meeting be adjourned at 12:42 p.m.

**014-2016**

**CARRIED**

Approved & Adopted:

Certified correct:

---

Chair

---

Chief Administrative Officer



## SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT

**MINUTES** of the Regular Meeting of the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee (RRAC) held at the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District office in Prince Rupert on Wednesday, January 13, 2016 at 12:00 pm.

### PRESENT

### PRIOR TO ADOPTION

Chair	B. Payette, District of Port Edward
Members	J. Martin, Environmental Representative D. Nobels, SQCRD Electoral Area A R. Pucci, City of Prince Rupert T. Ostrom, City of Prince Rupert
Staff	D. Chapman, Chief Administrative Officer D. Fish, Deputy Corporate Officer T. Des Champ, Recycling Operations Manager S. Gill, Treasurer

1. **CALL TO ORDER 12:05 p.m.**
2. **ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR FOR 2016**

The Deputy Corporate Officer called for nominations for the position of Chair of the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee for 2016.

Member Nobels nominated Member Payette; Member Payette accepted the nomination.

Nominations were called for a second time.

Nominations were called for a third and final time.

There being no further nominations, nominations were closed.

**Member Payette was declared Chair of the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee for 2016 by acclamation.**

The Deputy Corporate Officer called for nominations for the position of Vice Chair of the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee for 2016.

Member Payette nominated Member Nobels; Member Nobels accepted the nomination.

Nominations were called for a second time.

Nominations were called for a third and final time.

There being no further nominations, nominations were closed.

**Member Nobels was declared Vice Chair of the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee for 2016 by acclamation.**



**3. AGENDA**

MOVED by Member Ostrom, SECONDED by Member Pucci, that the agenda be amended and adopted to include the following:

8.1 Transfer Station Recycling over Christmas Holidays

**001-2016**

**CARRIED**

**4. MINUTES & BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES**

4.1 Minutes of the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee meeting held October 7, 2015

MOVED by Member Nobels, SECONDED by Member Pucci, that the minutes of the October 7, 2015 Regional Recycling Advisory Committee meeting be adopted as presented.

**002-2016**

**CARRIED**

**5. DELEGATIONS**

None.

**6. CORRESPONDENCE**

6.1 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District – Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Municipal Name Change to the North Coast Regional District

MOVED by Member Nobels, SECONDED by Member Ostrom, that the correspondence from the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District with regard to a proposed municipal name change be received;

AND THAT the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee support the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District's proposed name change to the "North Coast Regional District".

**003-2016**

**CARRIED**

*Chair Payette noted that there are a number of agencies in the region using "North Coast" in naming convention.*

**7. REPORTS – RESOLUTIONS**

7.1 T. Des Champ, Recycling Operations Manager – Regional Recycling Operations Report

MOVED by Member Pucci, SECONDED by Member Nobels, that the report from staff entitled "Regional Recycling Operations Report" be received for information.

**004-2016**

**CARRIED**

**8. NEW BUSINESS****8.1 Transfer Station Recycling over Christmas Holidays**

MOVED by Member Ostrom, SECONDED by Member Pucci, that the verbal report from Member Ostrom with regard to overflow recyclable materials at the Regional Recycling facility over Christmas Holidays be received;

AND THAT the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee recommend the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District consider an increase to staff salaries and wages in the Regional Recycling, Function 340, 2016-2020 Five-Year Financial Plan to accommodate staffing the Regional Recycling facility throughout Christmas holidays in 2016 and subsequent years.

**005-2016****CARRIED****9. OLD BUSINESS****9.1 Discussion around Future Residential Recycling and Garbage Collection**

MOVED by Member Nobels, SECONDED by Member Pucci, that the verbal report on surrounding the future of residential recycling and garbage collection be received for information.

**006-2016****CARRIED****10. ADJOURNMENT**

MOVED by Member Pucci, SECONDED by Member Martin, that the Regional Recycling Advisory Committee meeting be adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

**007-2016****CARRIED**

Approved and adopted:

Certified correct:

---

Chair

---

Chief Administrative Officer



**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT  
MORESBY ISLAND MANAGEMENT STANDING COMMITTEE**

**MINUTES** of the Regular Meeting of the Moresby Island Management Standing Committee (MIMSC) held at Sandspit Community Hall, Sandspit, B.C. on March 1, 2016 at 7:00 PM.

**Adopted April 5, 2016**

**PRESENT** Heron Wier, Bill Beldessi, Bill Quaas, Stan Hovde

**ABSENT** Gail Henry, Behn Cochrane

Chair Gail Henry (Absent) Acting Chair Heron Wier

Vice Chair Behn Cochrane (Absent)

Staff Barb Parser

Public Evan Putterill, Bob Ells, Carole Bowler, Gene Hainstock, Esther Rieger, Bob Prudhomme, Robert Chisholm

1. **CALL TO ORDER** 7:03 pm

2. **CONSIDERATION OF AGENDA (ADDITIONS/DELETIONS)**

**013-2016** Motion to approve agenda as amended, Moved by Heron Wier, seconded by Stan Hovde, Carried

3. **MINUTES & BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES**

**014-2016** Motion to approve February 2016 Minutes, moved by Bill Quaas, seconded by Stan Hovde, Carried

4. **DELEGATIONS**

## **5. CORRESPONDENCE**

5.1 Ministry of Forest - Proposed Road Deactivation Survey Creek Area

5.2 Haida Gwaii Debris Management Program

**015-2016** Motion to write letter to Haida Gwaii Debris Management Program regarding funding from Japan for beach clean up to:  
(1) Clarify what do they want from us to become a partner  
(2) How to contracts get awarded  
(3) How do we access contracts, moved by Bill Beldessi, seconded by Bill Quaas, Carried

**016-2016** Motion to receive and file correspondence moved by Bill Beldessi, seconded by Bill Quaas, Carried

## **6. REPORTS – RESOLUTIONS**

6.1 Water System Report and Recommendations

6.2 SQCRD Director's Report

**017-2016** Motion to receive and file reports moved by Bill Quaas, seconded by Stan Hovde, Carried

## **7. OLD BUSINESS**

Vibrant Haida Gwaii

## **8. NEW BUSINESS**

8.1 Office 1 year lease is up on April 1st, there is a lease agreement option for a 6 month extension

**018-2016** Motion to propose a term to the Regional District to lease the office on a year to year basis indefinitely, moved by Stan Hovde, seconded by Bill Quaas, Carried

8.2 Land Use Application

**019-2016** Motion to send email/letter to Advisory Committee that land use application should be addressed at the public meeting moved by Heron Wier, seconded by Stan Hovde, Carried

8.3 RCMP Visits

**020-2016** Motion to write letter to RCMP Staff Sergeant Corporal, Queen Charlotte to invite to meetings, visit Sandpit every 3 months and advise that we are missing quarterly reports, moved by Stan Hovde, seconded by Bill Beldessi, Carried

## **9. PUBLIC INPUT**

## **10. IN CAMERA**

**11. ADJOURNMENT**

**021-2016**      **8:30 PM**, Motion to adjourn by Bill Beldessi, Carried

Approved and adopted:

Certified correct:

---

Chair

---

Secretary

**Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District**  
**Cheques payable over \$5,000 - MARCH, 2016**

<b>Payable To</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Big Red Enterprises Ltd.	15-Mar	\$ 15,600.45	February Garbage Collection Contract
Pacific Blue Cross	15-Mar	\$ 5,400.22	March PBC/BC Life Premiums
Port Edward Historical Society (NP Cannery)	15-Mar	\$ 50,000.00	2016 Grant - First Installment
Sperling Hansen Associates	15-Mar	\$ 34,601.80	Landfill Review & Regional Recycling - Asset Management
Ticker's Hauling & Storage	15-Mar	\$ 6,645.10	Transport Recyclables, portable toilet rental @ Landfill
Green By Nature	29-Mar	\$ 7,080.22	Return overpayment sent for Recycling invoices
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	29-Mar	\$ 40,176.70	2015 Resource Benefit Alliance - SQCRD Share
Stantec Consulting Ltd	29-Mar	\$ 5,262.66	Sandspit Water Filtration, Project #111720006
Receiver General	11-Mar	\$ 11,152.47	Payroll Remittance (PP5-2016)
Municipal Pension Plan	15-Mar	\$ 6,023.66	Payroll Remittance (PP5-2016)
Municipal Pension Plan	29-Mar	\$ 6,040.93	Payroll Remittance (PP6-2016)
Receiver General	30-Mar	\$ 13,911.09	Payroll Remittance (PP6-2016)

<b>CHEQUES OVER \$5,000:</b>	<b>\$ 201,895.30</b>
<b>CHEQUES UNDER \$5,000:</b>	<b>\$ 46,498.67</b>
<b>TOTAL CHEQUES:</b>	<b><u>\$ 248,393.97</u></b>

**Daniel Fish**

---

**From:** Lori Wiedeman <cao@queencharlotte.ca>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 31, 2016 8:53 AM  
**To:** Daniel Fish  
**Cc:** Greg Martin; Debra Uliana  
**Subject:** Letter of support for VQC Application to Gwaii Trust Vibrant Communities  
**Attachments:** Boat Launch Ramp Phase 2 Construction April 2016.docx  
  
**Importance:** High

Hi Daniel,

The Village of Queen Charlotte is seeking a letter of support from the SQCRD for our application to Gwaii Trust's Vibrant Haida Gwaii Communities fund in the amount of \$225,233 for Phase 2 of our Boat Launch project. Phase 2 is the installation of the pre-cast boat ramp panels and construction of the lock block breakwater. We have received funding from both Gwaii Trust and NDIT for Phase 1 of the project which included the engineered design and procurement of materials and supplies. I have attached our project business case in case you need additional information.

A letter of support from the SQCRD is a requirement of the application process for this grant.

The timing for the installation has to be matched to the tides, and currently zero or below zero tides are forecast for the end of May, early June. The sooner we can get our application to the Gwaii Trust board the sooner we can confirm with the contractor and do the pre-work that is required as the next tide window is not until the fall when the contractor would have to work in the dark (not ideal). As the Vibrant Communities fund is an open call (i.e. no deadline) time is of the essence as there are very few upcoming Gwaii Trust board meetings where decisions will be made. I am hoping that you might be able to do an e-vote or something rather than wait until your next regular meeting. Please let me know if you need anything further.

***Lori Wiedeman***

**Chief Administrative Officer**

Village of Queen Charlotte

PO Box 580, 903A Oceanview Drive V0T1S0

Phone: 250 559 4765 | Cell: 250 637 1782 | Fax: 250 559 4742

Email: [cao@queencharlotte.ca](mailto:cao@queencharlotte.ca) | Web: [www.queencharlotte.ca](http://www.queencharlotte.ca)





# Capital Project Business Case

General Project Information	
<i>Project Name:</i>	Boat Launch Ramp Upgrade – Phase 2: Construction
<i>Initiated By:</i>	Lori Wiedeman, Chief Administrative Officer
<i>Location:</i>	Village of Queen Charlotte boat launch ramp and helipad facility
Project Summary	
Key highlights of the business case to assist decision makers in their determination of the overall expectations of the project (usually written last).	
<i>Project Rationale:</i>	Previously built for airplane use, the existing boat ramp design is a simple black top extending into the bay, with no barriers or dock to assist and defend boats against the elements while launching. The existing launch is failing to the point where users are seeking alternatives and towing boats to other launches.
<i>Projected Start:</i>	March 2016
<i>Projected Completion:</i>	July 2016
<i>Scope:</i>	As per the engineered design: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of the cement ramp panels, deadman anchor and 2 apron panel sections</li> <li>• Installation of the lock block breakwater</li> <li>• Placing of rip rap to protect property</li> <li>• Installation of the cast in place concrete section at the top of the ramp</li> <li>• Supply and installation of geo-grid, rip rap and fill material</li> </ul>
<i>Business Impact:</i>	This improvement to the boat launch and helipad facility will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve overall public safety and accessibility to marine recreational and economic activities</li> <li>• Eliminate the need for boaters to seek alternatives</li> <li>• Reduce damage to boats, currently a common occurrence</li> <li>• Increase use of local services (i.e. restaurants, Haida Heritage Centre and Museum, private operators)</li> <li>• Employ local contractors and suppliers</li> <li>• Reduce dependence on the limited ferry service between Queen Charlotte and Skidegate</li> <li>• Increase livability of the communities</li> </ul>
<i>Finances:</i>	The overall budget for this phase of the project is <b>\$359,700</b> , with an anticipated ongoing operating and maintenance cost of approximately <b>\$5,650 annually</b> , and a user-pay cost recovery of approximately <b>\$10,000 annually</b> which will be used to offset the annual maintenance costs and build up a bylawed reserve.
<i>Grant Funder(s):</i>	Gwaii Trust Vibrant Haida Gwaii Communities Program Northern Development Initiative Trust Economic Diversification Infrastructure Fund
<i>Strategic Alignment:</i>	This project aligns with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Four</b> of the goals and objectives of the Gwaii Trust Society.</li> <li>• The Village's Official Community Plan <b>Sections 6, 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14</b>.</li> <li>• The 2015-2018 Strategic Plan <b>Key Strategic Priorities #1 and #2</b>.</li> <li>• The goals of the federal gas tax fund for local public infrastructure.</li> <li>• The Village's work to develop an <b>Asset Management Plan</b> for each level of asset within our community, as per our responsibilities under the <i>Community Charter</i>.</li> <li>• The key outcomes identified in the 2015 Haida Gwaii Marine Plan in the area <b>of marine economic development</b>.</li> </ul>
<i>Recommendation:</i>	That the Village seek grant funding in the amount of <b>\$225,233</b> from the <b>Gwaii Trust Vibrant Haida Gwaii Communities Program</b> to complete the construction phase of the Boat Launch upgrade project.



Project Rationale													
<i>Business Problem/Opportunity:</i>	The existing launch is failing to the point where users are seeking alternatives and towing boats to other launches.												
<i>Background:</i>	Previously built for airplane use, the existing boat ramp design is a simple black top extending into the bay, with no barriers or dock to assist and defend boats against the elements while launching.												
<i>Current State:</i>	The existing ramp is poorly reinforced and under threat of complete deterioration as the rock protection along both edges of the ramp has been undermined by wave forces exposing the ramp structure which is now rapidly eroding.												
<i>Feasibility Study Findings:</i>	N/A												
<i>Other Reference Material:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engineered Design Drawings</li> <li>Installation Instructions</li> </ul>												
<i>Project Category:</i>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Water</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste/Tsunami Debris</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural/Heritage</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Local Roads</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal Capacity Building</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Connectivity</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Response</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Energy Improvement</td><td></td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste/Tsunami Debris	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural/Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Roads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal Capacity Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Response	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Energy Improvement	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation												
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism												
<input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste/Tsunami Debris	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural/Heritage												
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Roads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal Capacity Building												
<input type="checkbox"/> Connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Response												
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Energy Improvement													

Detailed Project Description	
Attach project design documents if applicable.	
<i>What will the project accomplish? (objective)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repair essential transportation, recreation and tourism infrastructure</li> <li>Enhance this critical infrastructure to stimulate the local economy and support the transportation and recreational needs of the south island communities</li> <li>Improve safety for boaters as well as the safety of the roadway around the boat launch</li> </ul>
<i>What will it include/not include? (scope)</i>	<p>Included:</p> <p>As per the engineered design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install the cement ramp panels, deadman anchor and 2 apron panel sections</li> <li>Install lock block breakwater</li> <li>Place rip rap to protect property</li> <li>Install cast in place concrete section at the top of the ramp</li> <li>Supply and install geo-grid, rip rap and fill material</li> </ul> <p>The Village will supply all concrete lock blocks, pre-cast panels, deadman anchor and apron pre-cast panels. The contractor will safely transport the materials to the construction site and supply all other remaining materials required</p> <p>The contractor will be responsible to implement all DFO mitigation measures as listed in the permit</p> <p>Not Included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction and installation of the floats</li> <li>Pavement or drainage works in the parking area</li> <li>Parking meter</li> </ul>

<b>Detailed Project Description</b> Attach project design documents if applicable.	
<i>What are the expected results? (outcomes)</i>	<p>Currently unprotected from weather and lacking any kind of docking facility, boats often incur damage while using the current boat launch which can create environmental pollution if any kind of spill occurs or debris is created.</p> <p>The boat launch upgrade will significantly increase the functionality, safety and desirability of the boat launch in a heavily boat dependant region. Investments to transportation, tourism and recreation infrastructure undoubtedly have a positive impact on the livability and quality of life of the region as a whole driving up property values as more people choose to live and work in the area.</p> <p>The success of the project will be measured through the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased tourism and improved visitor satisfaction</li> <li>• Improved satisfaction of local boat launch users</li> <li>• Positive comments around infrastructure improvements brought forth to Council and Village staff</li> <li>• Increased recreation and business usage of the boat launch facility</li> <li>• Decreased reports of damage to boats and other property experienced by launch users</li> <li>• Revenue generation and percentage of local uptake of the annual boat launch pass program</li> </ul>
<i>Who are the parties involved? (stakeholders)</i>	<p>The boat launch is used to gain access to and from the regional waterways by the recreational and commercial fishing industry, tour operators, float planes, the RCMP, the Coastguard, as well as residents of multiple surrounding communities. BC Ferries cutbacks to Sandspit have increased community reliance on the boat launch as residents need to travel between the north and south islands outside of ferry operating hours for work, school and other activities.</p> <p>The RCMP is a frequent user of the ramp and the central location is desirable for emergency situations. The boat launch is a critical component of regional transportation infrastructure and its repair and enhancement is essential for the effective movement of goods and services in the region.</p> <p>The dock facility near the launch, which is run by the Not-for-Profit Queen Charlotte City Harbour Authority Society (QCCHA) would greatly benefit from an upgraded boat launch facility. As backbone infrastructure and a gateway for marina users, improvements to the boat launch will increase boat traffic at the marina thereby driving increases in marina revenues.</p>
<i>Who are the project partners and what does the partnership entail?</i>	<p><b>Nothern Development Initiative Trust (NDIT)</b></p> <p>NDIT provided grant funding for this project in the amount of \$250,000 of which approximately \$134,467 is remaining. This money will be used to augment the Gwaii Trust Vibrant Haida Gwaii Communities funding for this phase of the project. NDIT has approved phasing of this project.</p>

Business Problem/Opportunity Definition	
<i>How would this project address the identified business problem/opportunity?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve overall public safety and accessibility to marine recreational and economic activities</li> <li>• Eliminate the need for boaters to seek alternatives</li> <li>• Reduce damage to boats, currently a common occurrence</li> <li>• Multiple communities benefit from a single infrastructure improvement</li> <li>• Increased use of local services</li> <li>• Employment of local contractors and suppliers</li> <li>• Reduce dependence on the limited ferry service between Queen Charlotte and Skidegate</li> <li>• Increase livability of the communities</li> </ul>
<i>What elements of the project involve innovative technologies or solutions?</i>	N/A
<i>What alternatives have been considered and why were they not selected?</i>	A blast rock breakwater was considered, however it was not selected as it would have significantly reduced the useable length of the breakwater in terms of both the protection provided and the length of floats that could be utilized. This is due to the requirements for the toe of the blast rock breakwater and the drop off at the bottom of the ramp.
<i>What community consultation has taken place, or what are the plans for consultation?</i>	The Village held a public consultation on June 16, 2015, at the Youth Centre with the engineer present. The plans were presented and the public was invited to view them and ask questions. The feedback from this session was that the lock block breakwater would be preferable to the blast rock one.

Project Location Implications	
<i>Physical Location:</i>	Village of Queen Charlotte boat launch and helipad facility
<i>Terrain Features:</i>	Large mostly level lot, sloping towards the ocean with a drop off into deep water at the very foot of the ramp
<i>Proximity to water bodies:</i>	Directly adjacent to the ocean
<i>Current Land Use:</i>	Seaplane/boat launch and helipad
<i>Past Land Use:</i>	None
<i>Current Zoning:</i>	Public Facility
<i>Designated sensitive, environmental or cultural sites:</i>	The site is not designated as an archeological or environmentally sensitive site based on a review completed for the Village by Marine Toad Enterprises Inc.

Project Benefits – Specific Stakeholders			
<u>Benefit</u>	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Businesses/Industry</u>	<u>Neighboring Communities</u>
<i>Short Term:</i>	No change	Local contracting and supply opportunities	No change
<i>During Project:</i>	Short closures during construction	Short closures during construction	Short closures during construction
<i>At completion:</i>	Improved safety for boaters Improved ramp grade for launching boats	Increased tourism and business opportunities	Improved safety for boaters Improved ramp grade for launching boats Increased tourism and business opportunities

Project Benefits – Specific Stakeholders			
Benefit	Residents	Businesses/Industry	Neighboring Communities
<i>Long Term:</i>	Improved safety for boaters Improved ramp grade for launching boats	Increased tourism and business opportunities	Improved safety for boaters Improved ramp grade for launching boats Increased tourism and business opportunities
<i>How will benefits be measured?</i>	Increased use of facility	MIEDS tourism surveys and business walks	N/A

Project Benefits – Overall Community			
Benefit	Within 5 Years	Within 10 Years	Measurement
<i>Community Safety</i>	Improved boater safety	Improved boater safety	Reduced reports of damage to boats
<i>Operational/Energy Efficiency</i>	Immediate improvement in operational efficiency of boat ramp	With ongoing maintenance managed through the Village anticipated lifespan of breakwater and ramp is 50+ years	Regular maintenance records and reporting
<i>Environment/Climate Change</i>	Improved ramp will facilitate tsunami and world garbage cleanup efforts on Haida Gwaii	Improved ramp will facilitate tsunami and world garbage cleanup efforts on Haida Gwaii	N/A
<i>Economy/Sustainable Growth/Competitiveness</i>	Increase in boater use of facility driving increase in use of local businesses	Increase in boater use of facility driving increase in use of local businesses	MIEDS Business Walks
<i>Accessibility</i>	Immediate improvement	Sustained improvement	N/A
<i>Legal Compliance</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Appropriate Land Use</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Emergency Response</i>	Immediate improvement for RCMP, Coast Guard and BC Ambulance access to facility	Sustained improvement	N/A
<i>Cultural/Heritage Enhancement</i>	Immediate improvement to access to Gwaii Haanas and other cultural sites, and local food production	Sustained improvement to access to Gwaii Haanas and other cultural sites, and local food production	N/A
<i>Recreation Enhancement</i>	Immediate improvement	Sustained improvement	N/A
<i>Tourism</i>	Immediate improvement	Sustained improvement	MIEDS Visitor Satisfaction Survey
<i>Job Creation</i>	Local construction and supply of materials	N/A	N/A

Project Impacts – Overall Community	
<i>Impacts</i>	The facility will no longer be able to be used for seaplanes Seaplanes may not be able to pull out of the water for repairs if that is needed
<i>How will impacts be mitigated?</i>	Seaplanes can use the seaplane dock at the QC harbour If capable, seaplanes can use the airport to land for repairs

Project Risks		
Project Element	Risks	Mitigation Strategy
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chance find of an archeological or cultural feature delaying project work</li> <li>Discovery of environmental hazard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chance Find Management Policy</li> </ul>
Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unable to secure on island contractor</li> <li>Inability to access to supplies for project on island</li> <li>If not available on island, timeliness of shipping supplies for project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determining construction requirements in advance and reviewing whether local contractors can meet the requirements</li> <li>Developing detailed information on supplies required and determining in advance if they can be sources on island</li> <li>Building in extra time on the project timeframe to allow for supply shipping</li> </ul>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply costs exceed quotes</li> <li>Installation costs exceed quotes</li> <li>Scope increases beyond budget parameters due to archeological or environmental issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local sourcing of supplies to double-check accuracy of quotes</li> <li>Increase Gas Tax funding or access Village reserves to cover cost overruns</li> </ul>

Project Funding				
Funding Source	Amount Requested	Deadline	Confirmation Date	Reporting Requirements
Gwaii Trust Grant	\$225,233	1 mth prior to start	April 2, 2016	On completion
NDIT Grant	\$134,467	November 2014	May 19, 2015	On completion

Project Costing										
Project Element	Quote #1			Quote #2			Quote #3			Projected Net Cost
	Gross	GST	Net	Gross	GST	Net	Gross	GST	Net	
Breakwater and Pre-cast Cement Panel ramp installation	\$836,511.38	\$39,833.88	\$796,677.50	\$377,685.00	\$17,985.00	\$359,700.00	\$606,753.00	\$28,893.00	\$577,860.00	\$359,700.00

Project Cash Flow						
Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Applicant Share						
Grant Funding	\$359,700					\$359,700
Other:						
Post Project Cost Recovery		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	(\$40,000)
Post Project Operations and Maintenance	\$3,450	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$26,050
TOTAL	\$363,150	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$345,750

Post Project Operations and Maintenance	
<i>Projected Lifespan:</i>	50 + years
<i>Projected Maintenance Schedule:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure wash ramp spring and fall (\$900)</li> <li>• Remove floats for winter, inspect and repair (\$1000)</li> <li>• Re-install floats for spring, inspect and repair (\$1000)</li> <li>• Weekly inspections during peak season</li> <li>• Weekly garbage removal and bathroom inspection/cleaning (\$500)</li> <li>• Quarterly bathroom pump-out (\$1500)</li> <li>• Annual breakwater/ramp condition inspection</li> <li>• Annual parking lot condition inspection and repair/grading (\$750)</li> </ul>
<i>Additional Equipment Requirements:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual removal and re-installation of the floats will be tendered to a local contractor with the appropriate equipment</li> <li>• Quarterly bathroom pump-out will be tendered to a local contractor with the appropriate equipment</li> </ul>
<i>Projected Total Operations and Maintenance costs over Lifespan:</i>	\$5,650 annually x 50 years = \$282,500

Post Project Operations and Maintenance 5 year plan						
Projected	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Maintenance Costs	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$4,500
Operating Costs – manpower	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500
Operating Costs – materials	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$3,750
Operating Costs – equipment	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$17,500
Operating Costs – supplies						
Operating Costs – Hydro						
TOTAL	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$5,650	\$28,250

Project Milestones		
<i>Expected Project Start Date:</i>	March 2016	
<i>Expected Project Completion Date:</i>	July 2016	
Milestone Description	Resources	Target Date
Council resolution	Council and Village Staff	Feb 1, 2016
Council adoption of <i>Chance Find Management Policy</i>	Council and Village Staff	Feb 2016
Ordering supplies (blast rock/fill rock, geo-grid)	Contractor	Mar 2016
Gwaii Trust application	MIEDS Grant Writer	Mar 2016
Gwaii Trust approval	Gwaii Trust Board	Apr 2 2016
Council decision on contractor	Council and Village Staff	Apr 2016
Contract award and sign off	CAO/CFO/contractor	Apr 2016
Project start up meeting with Engineer	CAO/SPW/contractor/engineer	Apr 2016
Site preparation	SPW/contractor/engineer	May 2016
Delivery of supplies	Contractor	May 2016
Construction of breakwater	Contractor/SPW/engineer	May-Jun 2016
Project Site Visit #1 – Gwaii Trust	Gwaii Trust Rep/CAO/SPW	May 2016
Construction of boat ramp	Contractor/SPW/engineer	Jun-Jul 2016
Project Site Visit #2 – Gwaii Trust	Gwaii Trust Rep/CAO/SPW	Jun 2016
Project inspection and sign off	Contractor/SPW	Jul 2016
Contractor evaluation	CAO/CFO/SPW/contractor	Jul 2016
Project Completion Site Visit #3 – Gwaii Trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• posting of recognition signage</li> </ul>	Gwaii Trust Rep/CAO/SPW	Jul 2016
Soft Opening	Open to public	Jul 2016

Project Management		
Project Oversight	Project Finance and Administration	Project Management
<p><b>Lori Wiedeman</b> is the Chief Administrative Officer for the Village of Queen Charlotte. She has held that position since November 2014. Ms. Wiedeman has over 25 years of experience with the BC Public Service, most recently as the District Manager, Transportation with the Skeena District. She holds an Advanced Diploma in Human Resource Management from Camosun College.</p>	<p><b>Debra Uliana</b> is the Chief Financial Officer for the Village of Queen Charlotte. She has held that position since the incorporation in 2006. Ms. Uliana is a 10 year member of the Government Financial Officers Association and the Local Government Management Association as well as holding a certificate in Local Government Administration from Capilano University since 2014.</p>	<p><b>Ben Greenough</b> is the Superintendent of Public Works for the Village of Queen Charlotte. He has held that position for 15 years. Ben has worked on numerous projects for the Village, including: Honna River Water Treatment Plant, Spirit Square Project, Sea Walk Project, Community Park project, Haydn Turner Campsite project, and the Day Park/AMS Trail project. Ben is currently managing the Boat Launch restoration project.</p>

Project/Grant Funder Alignment	
Grant Objective(s)	Project Alignment
To support the maintenance, creation, support and development of necessary community infrastructure	<p>By enabling the continued use and upgrade of critical Island transportation, recreation and tourism infrastructure, this project supports the constitutional goals and objectives of Gwaii Trust in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making the community a better place to live through improvement of the islands' infrastructure and thereby making the Islands a more desirable place to visit and to do business;</li> <li>• Assisting in promoting the cultural and economic health of the community;</li> <li>• Assisting in promoting the making of decisions by the community that affect the economy and culture of the community; and</li> <li>• Stimulating employment in the community through improvements in Islands infrastructure.</li> </ul>

Project Strategic Alignment	
<i>Official Community Plan:</i>	<p>This project supports the following sections of the Official Community Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 6: Community Growth</li> <li>• Section 7: Social Well Being</li> <li>• Section 9: Commercial Land Use – Marine Commercial</li> <li>• Section 12: Parks, Trails and Recreation Land Use</li> <li>• Section 13: Transportation – Water Transport</li> <li>• Section 14: Municipal Infrastructure and Community Services – Emergency Services</li> </ul>
<i>Council Strategic Plan:</i>	<p>This project supports the following Key Strategic Priorities from the 2015-2018 Council Strategic Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Community Development</b> – to develop community gathering spaces and recreational facilities to promote a healthy lifestyle, community recreation and youth activities</li> <li>2. <b>Planning and Infrastructure</b> – to develop short and long term plans to ensure sustainability of community assets and community planning</li> </ol>

Project Strategic Alignment	
<i>Federal Plan(s)/Directives:</i>	Every year the federal Gas Tax Fund assists municipalities by providing flexible, stable and predictable funding for <b>local public infrastructure projects</b> . This fund has been used to provide part of the budget for Phase 1 of this project.
<i>Provincial Plan(s)/Directives:</i>	The Village of Queen Charlotte is developing an <b>Asset Management Plan</b> for each level of asset within our community, as per our responsibilities under the <i>Community Charter</i> .
<i>Haida Nation and Province of BC Haida Gwaii Marine Plan 2015</i>	This project supports the key outcomes identified in the 2015 Haida Gwaii Marine Plan in the area of marine economic development.

Signatures		
<i>Chief Administrative Officer</i>	<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	<i>Superintendent of Public Works</i>
Lori Wiedeman	Debra Uliana	Ben Greenough
Date	Date	Date



**Daniel Fish**

---

**From:** Doug Chapman <cao@sqcrd.bc.ca>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 24, 2016 8:43 AM  
**To:** Daniel Fish  
**Subject:** FW: Letter of support

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

---

**From:** Kim Mushynsky [<mailto:cao@portclements.ca>]  
**Sent:** March-23-16 9:27 AM  
**To:** Doug Chapman  
**Subject:** Letter of support

Doug:

The new Gwaii Trust Vibrant Communities program currently requires a letter from the Regional District for applications any of the Municipalities are submitting. The Village of Port Clements wishes to submit an application for approximately \$20,000 in funding from this program to assist us in replacing some of the playground equipment in our Community Park. We have received donations from local businesses in the amount of \$10,500 towards this project and we have a reserve in the amount of \$4,261 and we will be supplying labour to the project in the amount of \$3,000 bringing the total project to approximately \$38,000. Do you require any additional information on this project to be able to provide a letter of support for it? I don't know your process for letters of support but I do know that you just had your meeting last week so I am hoping that you might be able to do an e-vote or something rather than wait until your regular meeting in April.

Thanks,

*Kim Mushynsky, BBA*  
*Chief Administrative Officer*  
 Village of Port Clements  
 Box 198  
 Port Clements, BC  
 V0T 1R0  
 Phone: 250-557-4295  
 Fax: 250-557-4568



*This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed and may contain information (including all attachments) that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately and delete the original and any copies of this message. Please do not print, copy, disseminate, or otherwise use this information. Thank you.*

## Daniel Fish

---

**From:** Daniel Fish <dfish@sqcrd.bc.ca>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 29, 2016 9:09 AM  
**To:** Barry Pages (bpages@mhtv.ca); Bill Beldessi (sandspitbill@live.ca); Dan Franzen (danfranzen32@hotmail.com); Des Nobels (dnobels@citytel.net); Greg Martin (mayor@queencharlotte.ca); Ian Gould (kgr@qcislands.net); Karl Bergman (sawmillcrk@gmail.com); Lee Brain (mayor@princerupert.ca); Michael Racz (mikeracz3@gmail.com); Nelson Kinney (nkinney@princerupert.ca)  
**Cc:** cao@sqcrd.bc.ca  
**Subject:** FW: Letter of support

Good morning Directors,

I hope that this email finds all of you well.

Would you please see the below request from the Village of Port Clements seeking a letter of support from the SQCRD Board of Directors for its application to Gwaii Trust's Vibrant Communities program.

At this time, I am polling Board members as to whether or not you are in support of the following motion:

**THAT the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board provide a letter of support to the Village of Port Clements for its application to Gwaii Trust's Vibrant Communities funding program in the amount of \$20,000.**

If there is any opposition to providing a letter of support to the Village of Port Clements, please indicate so by response email by Monday, April 4 at 12:00 PM.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the office.

Best regards,

**Daniel Fish**  
Deputy Corporate Officer  
**Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District**  
14-342 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue West,  
Prince Rupert, BC V8J 1L5  
Telephone: 1-250-624-2002 ext 2  
Toll free: 1-888-301-2002  
Fax: 1-250-627-8493  
[www.sqcrd.bc.ca](http://www.sqcrd.bc.ca)

---

**From:** Doug Chapman [<mailto:cao@sqcrd.bc.ca>]  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 24, 2016 8:43 AM  
**To:** Daniel Fish  
**Subject:** FW: Letter of support

---

**From:** Kim Mushynsky [<mailto:cao@portclements.ca>]  
**Sent:** March-23-16 9:27 AM

Minister of  
Fisheries and Oceans



Ministre des  
Pêches et des Océans

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0E6

MAR 14 2016

RECEIVED MAR 14 2016

Mr. Barry Pages  
Chair  
Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District  
14 - 342 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue West  
Prince Rupert BC V8J 1L5

Dear Mr. Pages:

Thank you for your correspondence of November 24, 2015, concerning the Canadian Fishing Company's salmon fishing licences and quota. I appreciate you taking the time to share your views with me.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) is focused on the importance of the fishery resource to all who depend on it for their sustenance, livelihood and recreation. DFO is responsible for both managing fisheries as well as protecting our oceans, coasts, waterways and fisheries to ensure that they remain healthy for future generations. As such, business decisions regarding the closure of the canning facility fall outside of the Department's mandate.

You suggest that quotas should remain in the region. While the Canadian Fishing Company owns a number of salmon fishery licences, a gear and area selection is associated with each salmon licence eligibility. The area selection commits the salmon licence holder to harvest only in the specified area.

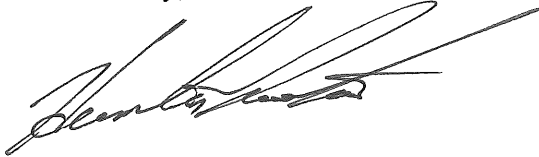
Regarding your concerns about Canadian catch being processed outside of Canada, if an individual wishes to export salmon outside of Canada, an export licence would need to be applied for and obtained. An export licence is required to take unprocessed fish directly from the fishing grounds to the United States. Please note that, while inquiries for an export licence have been made over the years, an export licence has not been issued since 2005.

.../2

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your correspondence to my colleagues, the Honourable Navdeep Bains, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, and the Honourable MaryAnn Mihychuk, Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Labour, as well as to the Honourable Norm Letnick, British Columbia's Minister of Agriculture, for their consideration.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

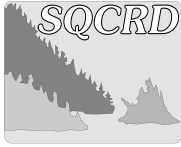
Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hunter Tootoo', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Hunter Tootoo, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard

c.c.: The Honourable Navdeep Bains, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development  
The Honourable MaryAnn Mihychuk, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Labour  
The Honourable Norm Letnick, M.L.A.  
British Columbia's Minister of Agriculture



**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT**

14 – 342 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue West Prince Rupert, BC V8J 1L5

Phone: (250) 624-2002 Fax: (250) 627-8493

Website: [www.sqcrd.bc.ca](http://www.sqcrd.bc.ca)

---

November 24, 2015

The Honourable Hunter Tootoo  
Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard  
200 Kent Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0A6

**Attention: Honourable Hunter Tootoo**

Dear Minister:

**Re: Canadian Fishing Company Salmon Fishing Licenses and Quota**

The Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you and your party on forming Canada's federal government.

We would like to further congratulate you on your appointment as Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard.

We are writing to you to add our support to the call, from many in our region, for a review of Jim Pattison Group's Canadian Fishing Company's control of salmon fishing licenses and quota. With the proposed closure of the Canadian Fishing Company's salmon canning facility in Prince Rupert, B.C., upwards of 500 people will lose all or part of their livelihoods. This is because the Canadian Fishing Company controls the vast majority of harvestable salmon in B.C. through ownership of licenses and quota that they can simply take this production elsewhere, regardless of the impacts to workers or their communities; this is a common property resource for all Canadians and should remain so.

We firmly believe that a portion of the Canadian Fishing Company's quotas should remain in the region so that the people of the region continue to benefit from the resource on their doorstep.

There is precedent for such a move in Canada and we would draw your attention to the "Ground Fish Development Quota" that was established in 1997 to address the loss of work in B.C. shore plants after quotas were established in the B.C. ground fishery and resources sent to the United States for processing.

We thank you for your consideration in the matter and place ourselves at your disposal to further discuss possible solutions.

Sincerely,

**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT**



Barry Pages  
Chair

:df

Cc: Honourable Minister Mary Polak  
Honourable Minister Peter Fassbender  
Jennifer Rice, MLA, North Coast  
Nathan Cullen, MP, Skeena-Bulkley Valley



*Serving British Columbia Since 1984*  
 Provincial Toll Free: 1.888.689.3463 [www.childfindbc.com](http://www.childfindbc.com)

March 30, 2016

Dear Mayor and Councilors,

**Re: Proclamation for National Missing Children's Month and Missing Children's Day**

I write today on behalf of Child Find British Columbia. Child Find BC requests that your local government proclaim May as Missing Children's Month and May 25<sup>th</sup> as missing Children's Day.

Child Find BC provides "ALL ABOUT ME" ID Kits with child finger printing and photos, to at no cost to families and Child Find BC hosts these Child Find ID Clinics throughout BC. Child Find BC provides education, including public speakers, literature and tips for families to assist them in keeping all of our children safe.

We hope that you will raise this proclamation for consideration to your Council and your community at your next meeting.

Most recent reporting from the RCMP show that over 7,300 cases of missing children were reported in British Columbia and over 41,000 cases in Canada. Through the support of municipal governments like yours we are able to educate and bring awareness to thousands of BC families on this important issue.

Within the next month your Municipal Government will be receiving an updated 2016 missing children's poster in the mail. Please look for these posters, remove the old posters and then post these new posters in prominent community spaces

Thank you so much for your consideration of this request and your continuing commitment to Community Services in BC and the children and families of BC. If you have any questions regarding this request please contact the Child Find BC office at 1-888-689-3463.

Yours truly,

Crystal Dunahee President, Child Find BC

**Victoria Office**

2722 Fifth Street, 208  
 Victoria, BC V8T 4B2  
 (250) 382-7311  
 Fax (250) 382-0227  
 Email:  
[childvicbc@shaw.ca](mailto:childvicbc@shaw.ca)

*"A charitable non-profit organization working with searching families and law enforcement to reduce the incidence of missing and exploited children."*

*A Missing Child is  
 Everyone's  
 Responsibility*



**If you or your organization would like to host an "All About Me" ID clinic, have an idea for an event in your community or would like literature and information on becoming a member and supporter of Child Find BC, please call us at 1-888-689-3463.**

Your Letterhead here

**National Missing Children's Month and Missing Children's Day**

**WHEREAS** Child Find British Columbia, a provincial member of Child Find Canada is a non-profit, registered charitable organization, incorporated in 1984; **AND**

**WHEREAS** The Mandate of Child Find British Columbia is to educate children and adults about abduction prevention; to promote awareness of the problem of missing children, and to assist in the location of missing children; **AND**

**WHEREAS** Child Find has recognized Green as the colour of Hope, which symbolizes a light in the darkness for all missing children; **AND**

**WHEREAS** Child Find's annual Green Ribbon of Hope Campaign will be held in the month of May and May 25<sup>th</sup> is National Missing Children's Day; **AND**

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT**

I, (Mayors Name) of the (city, town, municipality), do hereby proclaim May as Child Find's Green Ribbon of Hope month and May 25<sup>th</sup> as National Missing Children's day. I urge our citizens to wear a green ribbon as a symbol of Hope for the recovery of all missing children; and to remain vigilant in our common desire to protect and nurture the youth of our Province.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

Signed at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of May, 2016



**CONFIDENTIAL**

March 23, 2016

RECEIVED APR - 5 2016

Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District  
14 - 342 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue West  
Prince Rupert, BC V8J 1L5

**Attention:** Chair Barry Pages

Dear Chair Pages:

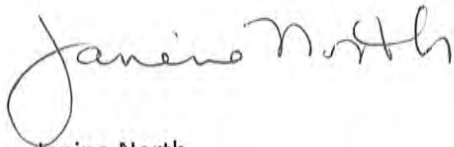
**Subject:** Northern Coast Official Community Plan  
Community Land Use Planning Program (CLUPP) – Planning Grant

I am pleased to advise you that the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District's application for the Northern Coast Official Community Plan Project has been approved for a grant up to \$80,000 from the Community Land Use Planning Program on March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016, subject to signing an agreement.

The project report and invoicing should be delivered electronically to Heike Schmidt ([heike.schmidt@gov.bc.ca](mailto:heike.schmidt@gov.bc.ca)) and Tess Elo ([tess@northerndevelopment.bc.ca](mailto:tess@northerndevelopment.bc.ca)).

If you have questions regarding the program please contact Heike Schmidt at (250) 356-0283 or Karen Rothe at (250) 356-7064, with the Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development, Province of BC.

Sincerely,



Janine North  
Chief Executive Officer

c: Doug Chapman, Chief Administrative Officer, Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District  
Daniel Fish, Deputy Corporate Officer, Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District



Reference: 221019

APR 04 2016

RECEIVED APR 11 2016

Mr. Barry Pages, Chair  
 Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board  
 14 - 342 3rd Avenue West  
 Prince Rupert, British Columbia  
 V8J 1L5

Dear Mr. Pages:

Thank you for your letter of February 25, 2016 addressed to David Peterson. Your letter was referred to me as I am now the British Columbia Chief Forester responsible for determining allowable annual cuts (AAC) for timber supply areas (TSA) and tree farm licences in the province.

BC Timber Sales (BCTS) is conducting a timber supply review for the Pacific TSA so that they can provide relevant information for me to determine an AAC for that TSA. At this time BCTS has published a data package documenting the data and management assumptions to be used in the timber supply analysis. If you have comments on the data package, you can provide them to either BCTS or to my office.

After reviewing comments on the data package, BCTS will conduct the timber supply analysis and will publish a discussion paper describing the results of the analysis for public review and comment. Members of the public will have at least 60 days to provide written comments on the discussion paper to BCTS or to my office. During this 60-day period it would be appropriate to request a presentation from BCTS to discuss the analysis results and implications to your communities. This meeting would also help to inform any comments you may wish to make regarding the results of the Pacific TSA timber supply review.

I expect to have a meeting in September or October of this year to consider all of the analysis results and comments regarding the Pacific TSA timber supply review in accordance with my obligations under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*. At that meeting I will determine a new AAC for the Pacific TSA and I will publish a rationale documenting my AAC decision. The most appropriate time for us to meet would be just before the AAC determination meeting. Please contact Megan Loeb, Provincial Coordinator - Decision Support at 250-356-5167 to arrange this meeting.

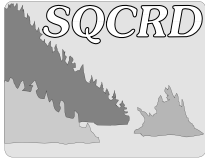
Yours truly,

Diane Nicholls, RPF  
 Chief Forester

Page 1 of 2

Mr. Barry Pages, Chair

pc: Dave Peterson, Assistant Deputy Minister, Tenures, Competitiveness and Innovation  
Mike Falkiner, Executive Director, BC Timber Sales  
Albert Nussbaum, Director, Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch  
Erin Boelk, Planning Forester, Timber Operations, Pricing and First Nations Division  
BC Timber Sales  
Megan Loeb, Provincial Coordinator, Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch



**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT**

14-342 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue West Prince Rupert, BC V8J 1L5

Phone: (250) 624-2002 Fax: (250) 627-8493

Website: [www.sqcrd.bc.ca](http://www.sqcrd.bc.ca)

---

February 25, 2016

David Peterson  
PO Box 9352  
Stn Prov Govt  
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9M1

**Attention: Dave Peterson, Chief Forester**

Dear Mr. Peterson:

**Re: Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board Delegation – Pacific Timber Supply Area**

At its February 19, 2016 Regular meeting, the Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District (SQCRD) received correspondence from BC Timber Sales with regard to the timber supply review on the Pacific Timber Supply Area.

The Board understands that the timber supply analysis provides you with information required to determine the allowable annual cut for the Pacific Timber Supply Area over the next ten years.

The Board would like to, respectfully, request that you attend an upcoming meeting of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Board to further discuss the Pacific Timber Supply Area, the Timber Supply Review process, the resulting annual allowable cut, and potential impacts on local employment stemming from a reduction in the annual allowable cut.

If you have any further questions, comments or would like to make arrangements to move forward with productive discussion on the above, please do not hesitate to contact the office of the SQCRD.

Regards,

**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT**

Barry Pages  
Chair

:df



## Serving Regional Districts and Territorial Councils on Canada's Pacific Coastal Basin Since 1993

The following are notes from the roundtable held on Friday April 6<sup>th</sup> 2016 1200 to 1400 hrs. in the Nanaimo Rivers Room at the Vancouver Island Conference Centre, Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, and Salish Traditional Territory of the Snuneymuxw Nation. This was a Satellite Meeting to the Association of Vancouver Island Coastal Communities Annual General Meeting.

### Attending:

Abram, Jim, Electoral Director, Vice Chair, Strathcona RD  
 Bennett, Tony, CCN Chair, Long Beach Electoral Area Director Alberni Clayoquot RD  
 Veenhof, Bill, Electoral Director Deep Bay, Chair, Nanaimo RD  
 Bood, Hank, Mayor of Port Hardy, Mt. Waddington RD  
 Cote, Penny, Electoral Director, Alberni Clayoquot RD  
 Lutes, Alice, Councillor, District of Sechelt, Sunshine Coast RD  
 Marshall, Patrick, Business & Economic Developer, Capital EDC, Capital RD Area  
 Milne, Bruce, Mayor of Sechelt, Sunshine Coast RD  
 Minns, Charlie, Executive Director, Groundfish Development Authority, LMLGA Area  
 St. Jacques, Dianne, Mayor of Ucluelet, Alberni Clayoquot RD  
 Stocks, Allison, T Buck Suzuki Foundation, Metro Vancouver, LMLGA Area  
 Trudeau, Dennis, CAO, Nanaimo RD

### Copies:

Nobels, Des, Electoral Dodge Cove Area Director, Skeena Queen Charlotte RD  
 Steves, Harold, Councillor, City of Richmond, Metro Vancouver

Grant, Howard, Executive Director **First Nations Summit**

MacIsaac, Gary, **UBCM** Executive Director  
 Brown, Glen, **UBCM** Victoria Operations  
 Cookson, Liz, **UBCM AVICC** Executive Coordinator  
 Ray, Oliver, **NCLGA** Executive Coordinator  
 Young, Joslyn, **UBCM LMLGA** Executive Coordinator

### Regional District Chair[s] and Member[s] of the Board:

Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District, Josie Osborne, Chair [AVICC]  
 Capital Regional District, Barbara Desjardins, Chair [AVICC]  
 Central Coast Regional District, Alison Sayers, Chair [AVICC]  
 Comox Valley Regional District, Bruce Joliffe, Chair [AVICC]  
 Cowichan Valley Regional District, Jon Lefebure, Chair [AVICC]  
 Islands Trust, Russ Hotsenpiller, CAO [AVICC]  
 Kitimat Stikine Regional District, Stacy Tyers, Chair [NCLGA]  
 Metro Vancouver Regional District, Greg Moore, Chair [LMLGA]  
 Mount Waddington Regional District, Dave Rushton, Chair [AVICC]  
 Nanaimo Regional District, Bill Veenhoff, Chair [AVICC]  
 Powell River Regional District, Patrick Brabazon, Chair [AVICC]  
 Skeena Queen Charlotte Regional District, Barry Pages, Chair [NCLGA]  
 Squamish – Lillooet Regional District, Jack Crompton, Chair [LMLGA]  
 Strathcona Regional District, John MacDonald, Chair [AVICC]  
 Sunshine Coast Regional District, Garry Nohr, Chair [AVICC]

### Area Associations Leadership:

**Alaska** Municipal League, Bob Harcharek, President  
**Alaska** South East Conference, Garry White, President  
**North Coast** Local Government Association, Brian Frenkel, President  
 Association of **Vancouver Island** Coastal Communities, Barbara Price, Chair  
**Lower Mainland** Local Government Association, Corisa Bell, President  
 Association of **Washington** Cities, Paul Roberts, President  
 League of **Oregon** Cities, Brad Nanke, President  
 League of **California** Cities, Dennis Michael, President



**Network Roundtable Summary from the Association of Vancouver Island & Coastal Communities AGM  
Satellite Meeting Friday April 8<sup>th</sup> 2016, Nanaimo, Snuneymuxw Territory, Vancouver Island**

**The Issue**

The Coastal Community Network was founded on a co-chaired approach to the stewardship of land and coastal resources located in Canada's Pacific Coastal Basin. This organization is repositioning itself to create certainty around environmental services, processes, and responsibility for the resource. The 2016 Roundtable at AVICC resulted in the following three priority subjects for UBCM Forum 2016:

- A Connected strategy for Harbours and Ports [HAABC];
- Link Communities on the resolution of Fisheries and Processing Issues [GFDA];
- Support Resolution of Derelict Vessels and Float Home Tenancies.

The subject matter list is not limited or restricted to these subjects. Patrick Marshall to assemble briefing notes on the state of each subject and who is leading resolution efforts for distribution prior to the Coastal Community Network Forum and Annual General Meeting scheduled for **Monday September 26<sup>th</sup> 2016**, UBCM Satellite Meeting, Victoria, Lekwungen Territory, Vancouver Island.

**Background**

The Coastal Community Network was created to enable regions, regional districts, and first nations to collaborate on regional issues and opportunities across the coast. It predates the Columbia Basin Trust [1996] and the Fraser Basin Council [1999].

As Canada's Pacific Coastal Basin Network, the CNN is committed to creating a space where local and indigenous leaders are briefed and decide on what subjects they can support. It is not a decision making or advocacy body in the common sense, but rather, an information clearing house for issues of common interest to communities that reside on the coast.

**Local Government Leaders want Action**

Discussions with resident local government leaders indicate that:

- Many of the smaller communities and distant Regional District Corporations do not have the financial resources to contribute to such a function;
- Senior governments and other levels of government spend thousands on ad-hoc and unaccountable "Advisory Committees" that are detached from local constituents and often represent single interests;
- Post economic downturn and economic stimulus policies from senior governments will be followed by restraint, and that this approach combined with the consolidation of government departments and resource sharing will eliminate government reach into rural, remote and resource communities;
- Metro Vancouver and Metro Victoria are well served by sustainability administration in-house and see no value in collaboration with the rural areas; and;
- First Nation administrations have declining resources and may be hard pressed to sustain the number of resource management societies operating today.

**United Nations Resolution**

The Coastal Community Network acknowledges the United Nations Resolution adopted by the General Assembly [without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)] 61/295; United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, resolved at the 107th plenary meeting 13 September 2007

**Take Action: In-Progress**

The Coastal Community Network Goals continue to include:

1. To enhance the long-term viability of coastal communities through optimal involvement in building integrated and sustainable economies;
2. To empower coastal communities to assume greater levels of responsibility and self-reliance through the use of resources and the environment;
3. To provide strong common voice on behalf of coastal communities to ensure accountability in policy development; and;
4. To facilitate communication and relations among coastal communities and to build alliances with other groups who share our goals.



To achieve these goals, the Network is refreshing its business model, taking the best lessons from the WCVIAMB Board, the Fraser Basin Council and the Columbia Basin Trust, and applying them Canada's Pacific Coastal basin and Watershed wide. The Network has communities, both Local Government and Indigenous Administration, already been elected to do the job, thereby providing the Network with the social license to govern in ways that senior governments cannot, due to their hi-level responsibilities and non-resident operating levels.

**For More information on this important briefing Note please contact:**

**North Coastal Range Contact:**

**Des Nobels**

Director, Coastal Community Network  
Electoral Area Dodge Cove  
Vice Chair  
Skeena Queen Charlotte Regional District  
14-342 3rd Avenue West  
Prince Rupert, British Columbia  
CANADA V8J 1L5  
**+1 250 624-4147**  
dnobels@citytel.net

**Mid Coast and Vancouver Island Range Contact:**

**Tony Bennett**

Chair, Coastal Community Network  
Long Beach Electoral Area Director  
Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District  
3008 Fifth Avenue  
Port Alberni, British Columbia  
CANADA V9Y 2E3  
**+1 250 726-1224**  
a5a85528@telus.net

**Mainland Coastal Range Contact:**

**Harold Steves**

Director, Coastal Community Network  
Councillor, City of Richmond  
City of Richmond  
6911 No. 3 Road  
Richmond British Columbia  
CANADA V6Y 2C1  
**+1 604 276-4187** [Cheryl Mah]  
haroldsteves.savefarmland@gmail.com

**Coastal Community Network Secretariat Contact:**

**Patrick Nelson Marshall**

Coastal Business & Economic Developer  
Facilitator, Coastal Community Network  
B – 45 Gorge Street East  
Victoria, British Columbia CANADA V9A1L1  
patrick.marshall@capitaledc.com  
**+1 250 507-4500**  
www.coastalnetworks.ca



The following are notes from the roundtable held on Friday April 6th 2016 1200 to 1400 hrs. in the Nanaimo Rivers Room at the Vancouver Island Conference Centre, Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, and Salish Traditional Territory of the Snuneymuxw Nation. This was a Satellite Meeting to the Association of Vancouver Island Coastal Communities Annual General Meeting.

The following is representative of the roundtable conversation and is unattributed.

The Groundfish Development Authority exists for any community at which ground fish are landed. St. Jeans has just been purchased by an indigenous community and is one of the last processors in the Nanaimo area. The Jim Pattison Group closes a number of facilities in recent years. The resulting changes as a result of the Mifflin Plan [Government of Canada] is a subsistence mosquito fleet.

The issues associated with foreign workers and workforce issues still remain across all operations. When Eastern Canada was challenged by the same issues, all provinces and representatives work collaboratively. Not so in British Columbia. In many cases, the Executive Director for the Authority has to rely on strategic relations with east coast contacts to have access to Ottawa.

West Coast Aquatic <http://westcoastaquatic.ca/> has focused on the application of residual pacific salmon treaty dollars. There was a 30% reduction in Chinook species that resulted in the allocation of \$30 million dollars by the Government of Canada for remedies. \$1 million was spent on reallocation and \$565 thousand was allocated to community development. There remains ~\$17 million which will be the target of lobby efforts.

A summary of progress in the transitioning of the CCN following the Russ Hellburg Term as Chair. The Board worked with 14 RD Chairs, only to find that there was a lack of unanimity for assuming their place as Directors on the Board. Essentially 2 people held the group of Chairs back. This meeting took place at UBCM Vancouver in 2013.

The refreshed organization has four Members including the Alberni Clayoquot RD, Mount Waddington RD, Skeen Queen Charlotte RD and the City of Richmond for Metro Vancouver. The budget for 2016 is to be applied to hosting meetings at AVICC and the Forum | AGM to be held at UBCM Victoria September 26<sup>th</sup> 2016. A small honourarium will be paid to Patrick Marshall for facilitation and research on the Key Issues identified by the roundtable.

The fishy communities all require some coordination. The coalition of independent coastal Regional District Chairs on the BC Ferries issue is considered to be a failure by some people. Others would advise that the resolution of relationships at this level require more time and diplomacy. The Fisheries, Ports and Harbours strategy, derelict vessels and house boat subject as require some leadership, facilitation and advocacy.

The previous history of the Network in the nineties revealed that a structure of this kind needs to exist separate from the UBCM and Government as it links the NCLGA, AVICC and LMLGA on common issues related to the Coastal Basin. This organization is more responsive, nimble and flexible than other industry and environmental advocacy groups. Local Government is constrained by the Community Charter. The C2C process is not actually building relationships the way it was supposed to. CCN is a better conduit for like-minded communities of interest.

The observation of CCN's success was at the time of regime change in the Provincial Government, the incoming government felt CNN was a political entity of the previous party and so chose not to support it. That was of course, not the case.

It was suggested by one participant that the Network should dissolve to only representing fishing communities. It was also suggested that no industry supports the Network. The response was to ignore this and do what the Network does successfully which is to rally around subjects that people agree on and ignore the rest. The response was that the purpose of the Network is to be ground up not top down and to be supportive of communicates, not speak for them as that is not permitted.

The next steps for the Network are to focus on subjects from the four participating regions and regrow the profile of the organization using a different business model. The Ferries effort to resolve a subject on a coast wide basis is considered by some as a failure and was reported to be in progress subject to a meeting with a provincial Minister.

The Network is still respected by Fisheries and Oceans Canada as the goto connection with local government.





Please receive on the Agendas of the Leaders, Councils, Boards of Directors, Caucus and Administration for the following organizations:

Sustaining Organizations

Alberni Clayoquot Regional District  
City of Richmond

Mt. Waddington Regional District

Skeena Queen Charlotte Regional District

Corresponding Organizations and Individuals

Ahousaht Nation  
Bo'ke'cen Pauquachin Nation  
Bowen Island Municipality  
Capital EDC Economic  
Central Coast Regional District  
Chemainus Nation  
City of Campbell River  
City of Colwood  
City of Courtenay  
City of Duncan  
City of Langford  
City of Nanaimo  
City of Parksville  
City of Port Alberni  
City of Powell River  
City of Prince Rupert  
City of Terrace  
City of Victoria  
City of White Rock  
Comox Valley R.D.  
Council of Haida Nations  
Cowichan Valley R.D.  
Da'naxda'xw Awaetlala Nation  
District of Central Saanich  
District of Delta  
District of Highlands  
District of Kitimat  
District of Lantzville  
District of Metchosin  
District of North Cowichan  
District of North Saanich  
District of Oak Bay  
District of Port Edward

District of Port Hardy  
District of Saanich  
District of Sayward  
District of Sechelt  
District of Sooke  
District of Squamish  
District of Stewart  
District of Tofino  
District of Ucluelet  
Ditidaht Nation  
Dzawada'enuxw Nation  
Ehattesaht Nation  
Esquimalt Nation  
First Nation Summit  
Gingolx Village Nisga'a  
Gitga'at Nation  
Gitlaxt'aamix Village Nisga'a  
Gitwinksihlkw Village Nisga'a  
Gitxaala Nation  
Gwa'sala Nakwaxda'xw Nation  
Gwawaenuk Tribe  
Haisla Nation  
Halalt Nation  
Heiltsuk Nation  
Hesquiaht Nation  
Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group  
Hupacasath Nation  
Huu'ay'aht Nation  
Huu'ay'aht Treaty Office  
Ka:'yu:'K't'h' Che: K'tles7et'h' Nation  
Kaska Dena Council  
Katzie Nation

Kitimat-Stikine Regional District  
Kitselas Nation  
Kitsumkalem Nation  
Klahoose Nation  
K'omox Nation  
Kwakiutl District Council  
Kwakiutl Nation  
Kwa'Wa'Aineuk Nation  
Kwia'ka Nation  
Kwicksutaineuk  
Ah'kwaw'ah'mish Nation  
Kwikwetlam Nation  
Laich'kwil'tach (Hamatla) Treaty Society  
Lake Cowichan Nation  
Lax Kw'alaams Nation  
Laxgaltzap Village Nisga'a  
Lyackson Mustimuhw Nation  
Malahat Nation  
Malahat Treaty Office  
Mamalelegala  
Qwe'Qwa'Sot'Em Nation  
Metlakatla Nation  
Mowachaht Muchalaht Nation  
Musgamagw Tsawataineuk Tribal Council  
Musquem Nation  
Namgis Nation  
Nanaimo R.D.  
Naut'sa Mawt Tribal Council  
Nisga'a Nation  
Nuchatlaht Nation  
Nuxalk Nation



Ocean Initiatives British  
Columbia  
Opetchesat Nation  
Oweekenomuikinuxv Nation  
Pacheedaht Nation  
Penelakut Tribe  
Powell River R.D.  
Qualicum Nation  
Quatsino Nation  
Quw'utsun Nation  
Scia'new Nation  
Shíshálh Nation  
Sliammon Nation  
Snaw'naw'as Nation  
Snaw'naw'as Treaty Group  
Snuneymuxw Nation  
Songhees Nation  
Squamish-Lillooet R.D.  
Strathcona R.D.  
Stz'uminus Nation  
Sunshine Coast R.D.

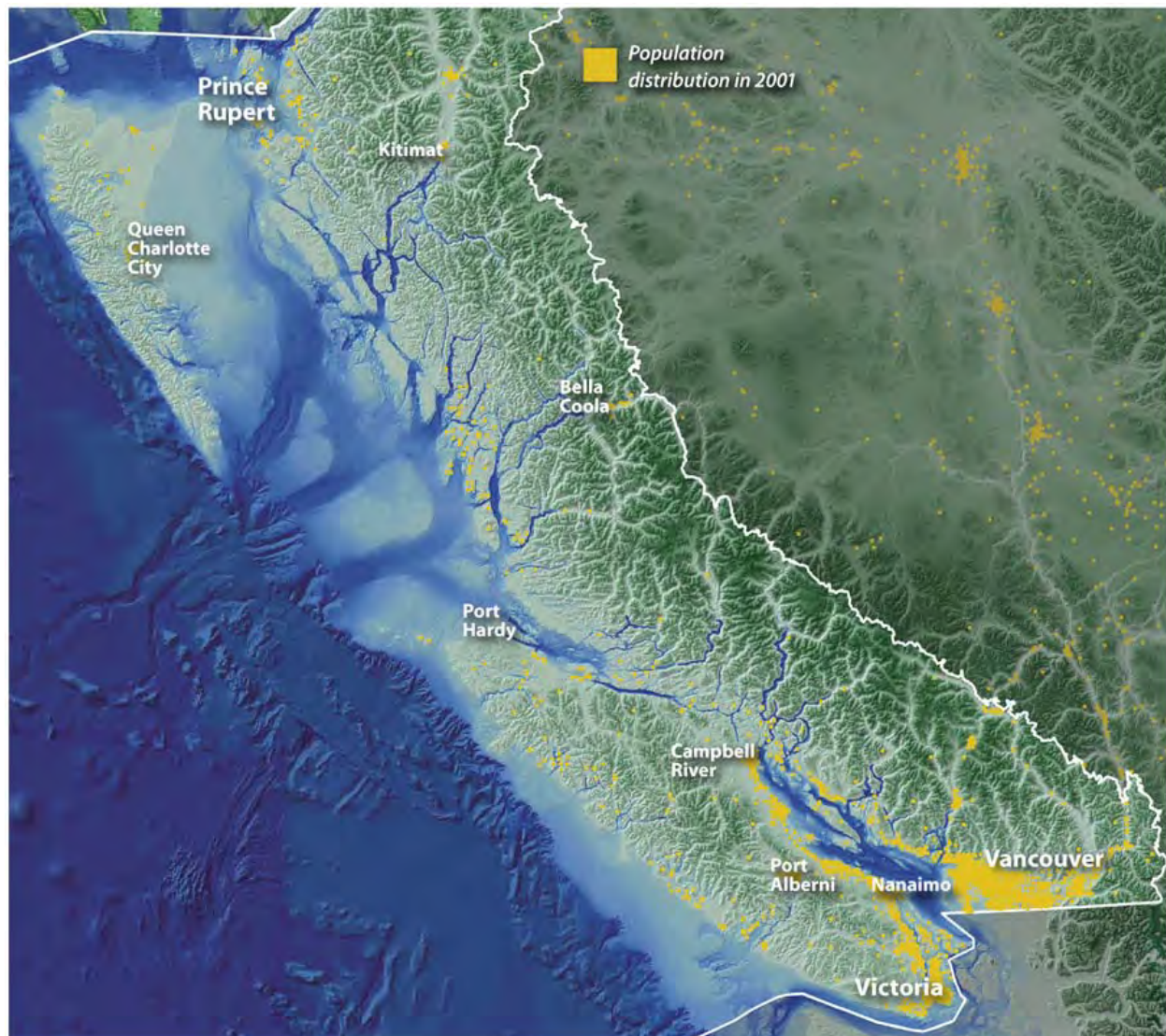
Te'mexw Treaty Association  
Tlatla'sikwala Nation  
Tloquiaht Nation  
Tlowitsis Mumtagila Nation  
Toquaht Nation  
Town of Comox  
Town of Gibsons  
Town of Ladysmith  
Town of Lake Cowichan  
Town of Port McNeill  
Town of Qualicum Beach  
Town of Sidney  
Town of View Royal  
Township of Esquimalt  
Tsartlip Nation  
Tsawout Nation  
Tseshaht First Nation  
Tseshaht Nation  
Tseycum Nation  
T'souke Nation  
Uchucklesaht Nation

Ucluelet Nation  
Village of Alert Bay  
Village of Cumberland  
Village of Gold River  
Village of Lions Bay  
Village of Masset  
Village of Port Alice  
Village of Port Clements  
Village of Queen Charlotte  
Village of Sayward  
Village of Tahsis  
Village of Zeballos  
We Wai Kai Nation  
Wei'Wai'Kum  
Nation Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal  
Council  
Whe'la'la'u Area Council  
Winalagalis Treaty Group  
Xwemalhwu Nation





## Pacific Coast Council Operating Area & Settlement Density 2011



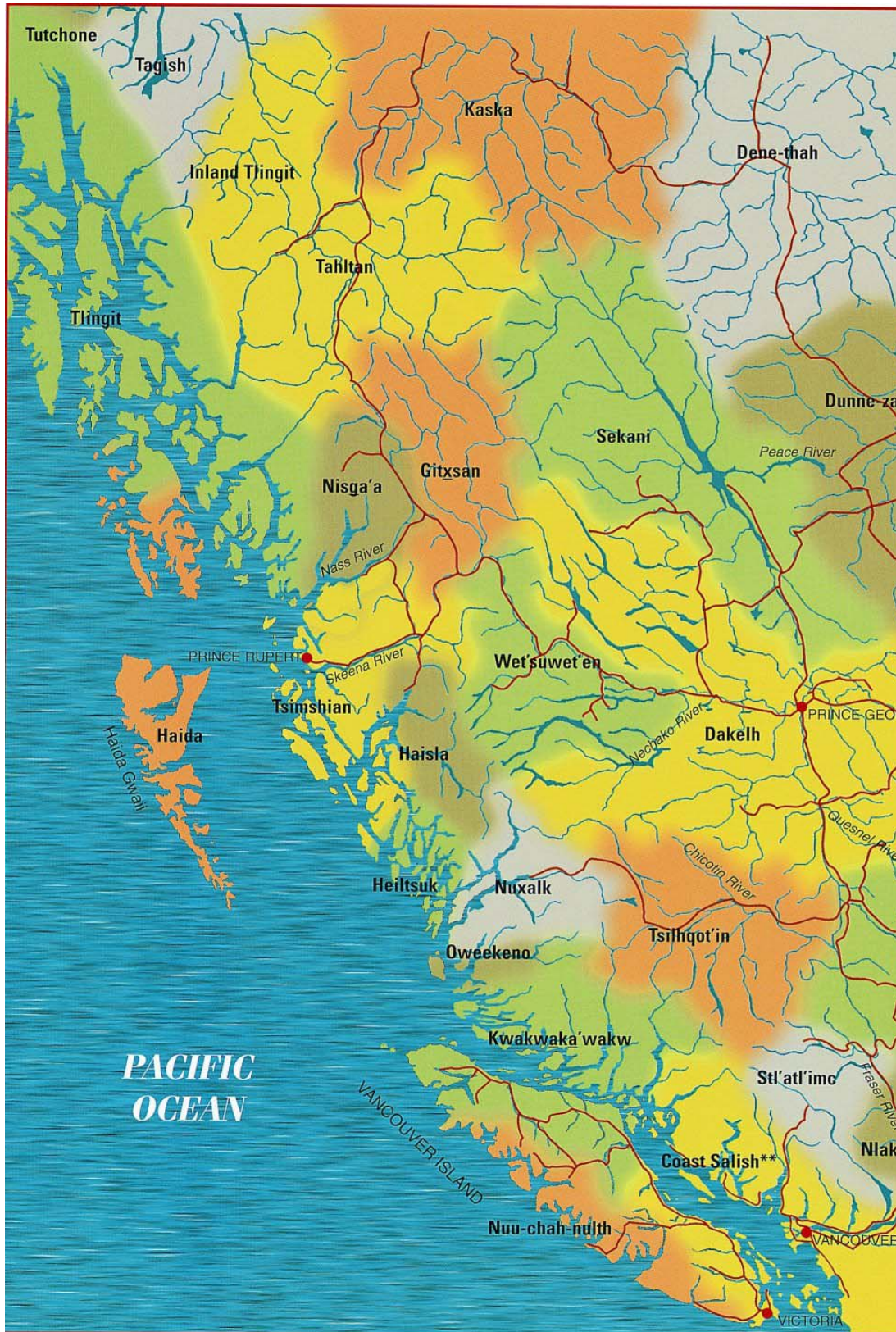
\* Area to the North of Stewart cut off of this map version. Should include area to the Border with Yukon and collaboration extended to Alaska's South East Conference.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.seconference.org/>





## Pacific Coast Council Nation Languages





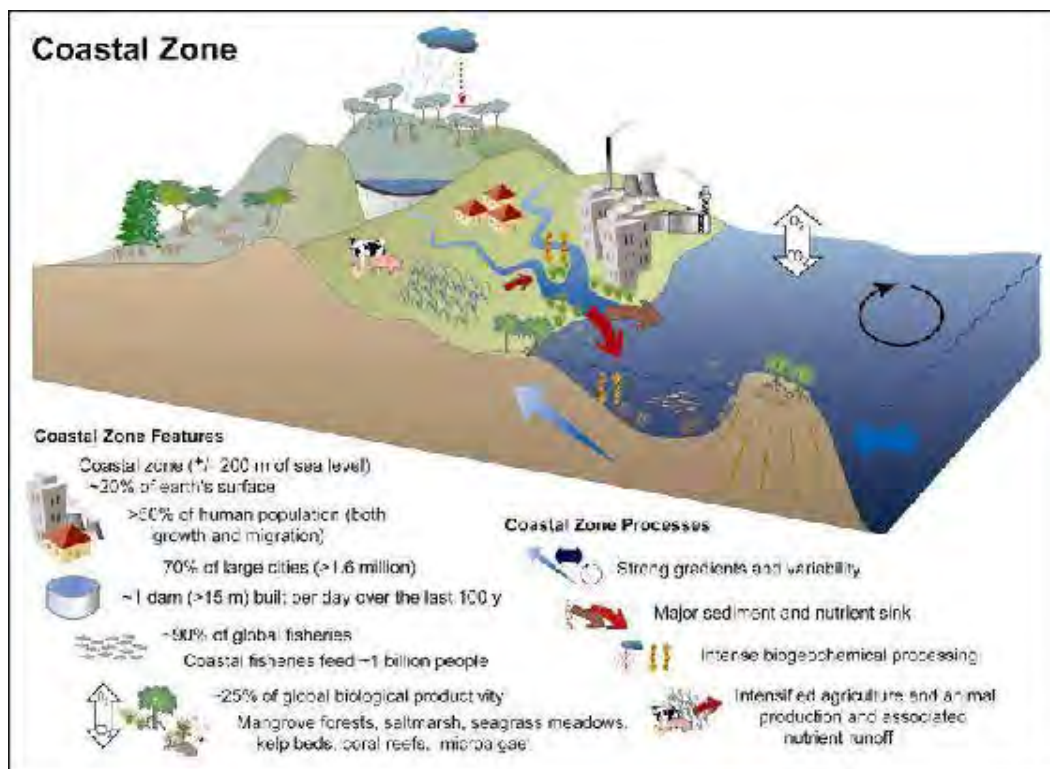


## Pacific Coast Council Ecosystem Components



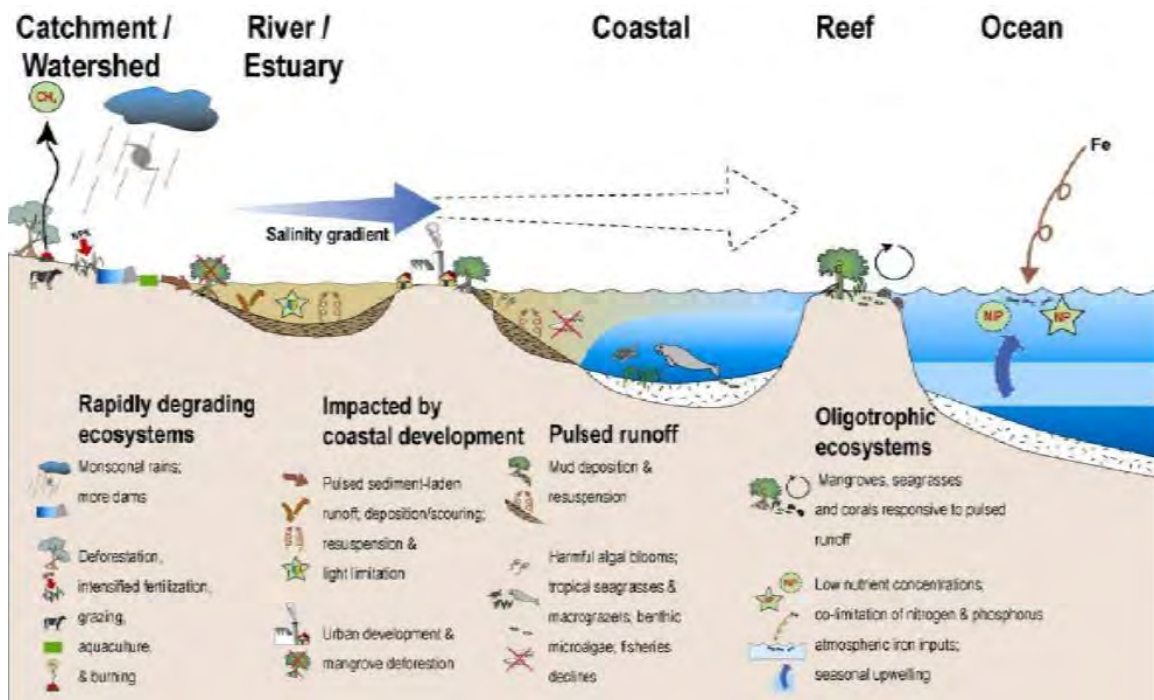
Conceptual diagram illustrating climate change impacts on ecosystem components and management practices.  
Diagram courtesy of the Integration and Application Network (ian.umces.edu), University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science. Source: Kaufman L and Tschirky J 2010. *Living with the Sea*. Science and Knowledge Division, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA.

## Pacific Coast Council Zones

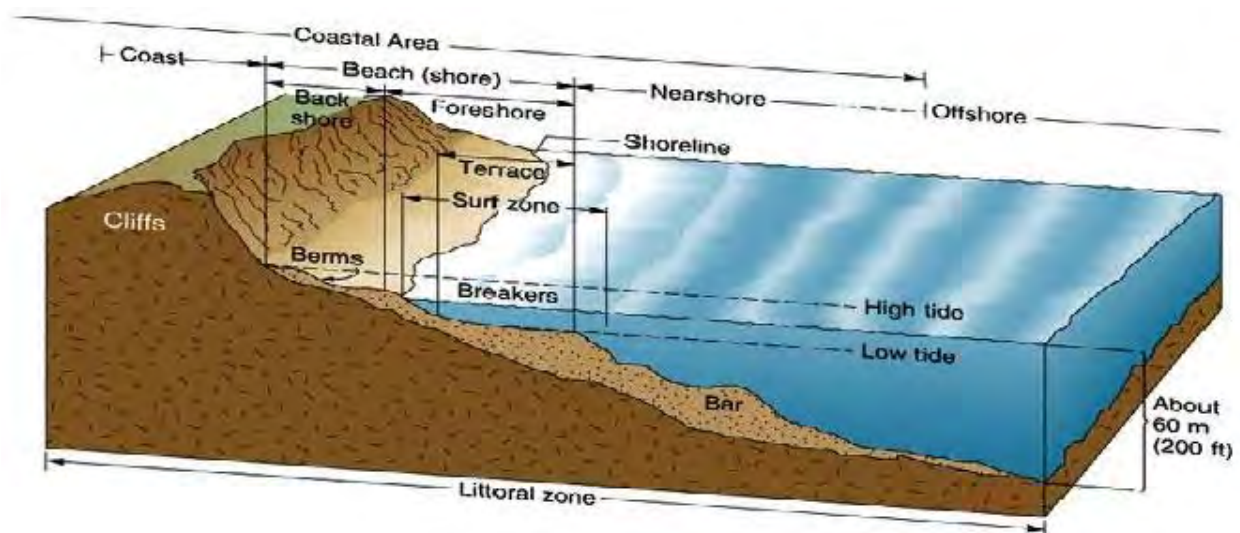




## Pacific Coast Council Zone Segments



## Pacific Coast Council Zone Names

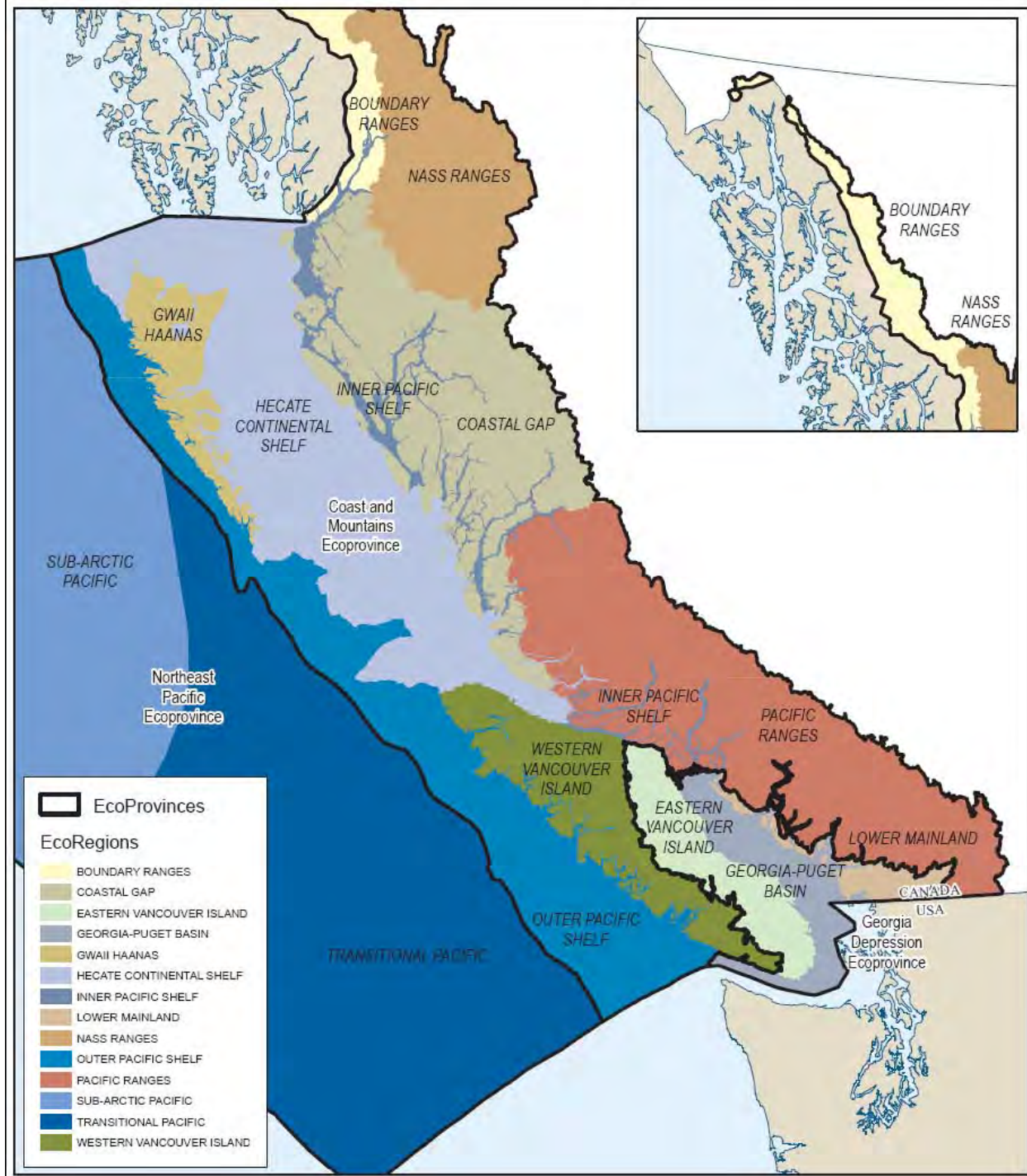






## Pacific Coast Council - Resource Management Boards

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 • Gwaii Haanas Management Board  | 2 • North Coast Management Board          |
| 3 • Central Coast Management Board | 4 • West Island Management Board          |
| 5 • East Island Management Board   | 6 • Sunshine Metro Coast Management Board |



**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT****BYLAW NO. 604, 2016**


---

A Bylaw to amend the “Rural Graham Island Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 532, 2011.”

---

The Board of Directors of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

1. That “Rural Graham Island Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 532, 2011” be amended in Section 4.2, Land Use Designations, “Table 2: Land Use Designations” such that “R-4” be added under the column “Appropriate Zone for this Designation” for the “Residential” Land Use Designation.
2. That “Rural Graham Island Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 532, 2011” be amended such that Schedule C1: Land Use – Tow Hill Area West be amended from “Rural” to “Residential” for the following lands, as shown on Schedule “A”.  
  
 Lot 3 Plan BCP 34825 DL 873 Queen Charlotte District, PID 027-455-688; and  
 Lot 4 Plan BCP 34825 DL 873 Queen Charlotte District, PID 027-455-696.
3. Schedule “A” attached hereto forms part of this bylaw.
4. This bylaw may be cited as the “Rural Graham Island Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw No. 604, 2016”.

**READ A FIRST TIME this**

19<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2016.

**READ A SECOND TIME this**

\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

**READ A THIRD TIME this**

\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

**FINALLY ADOPTED this**

\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

---

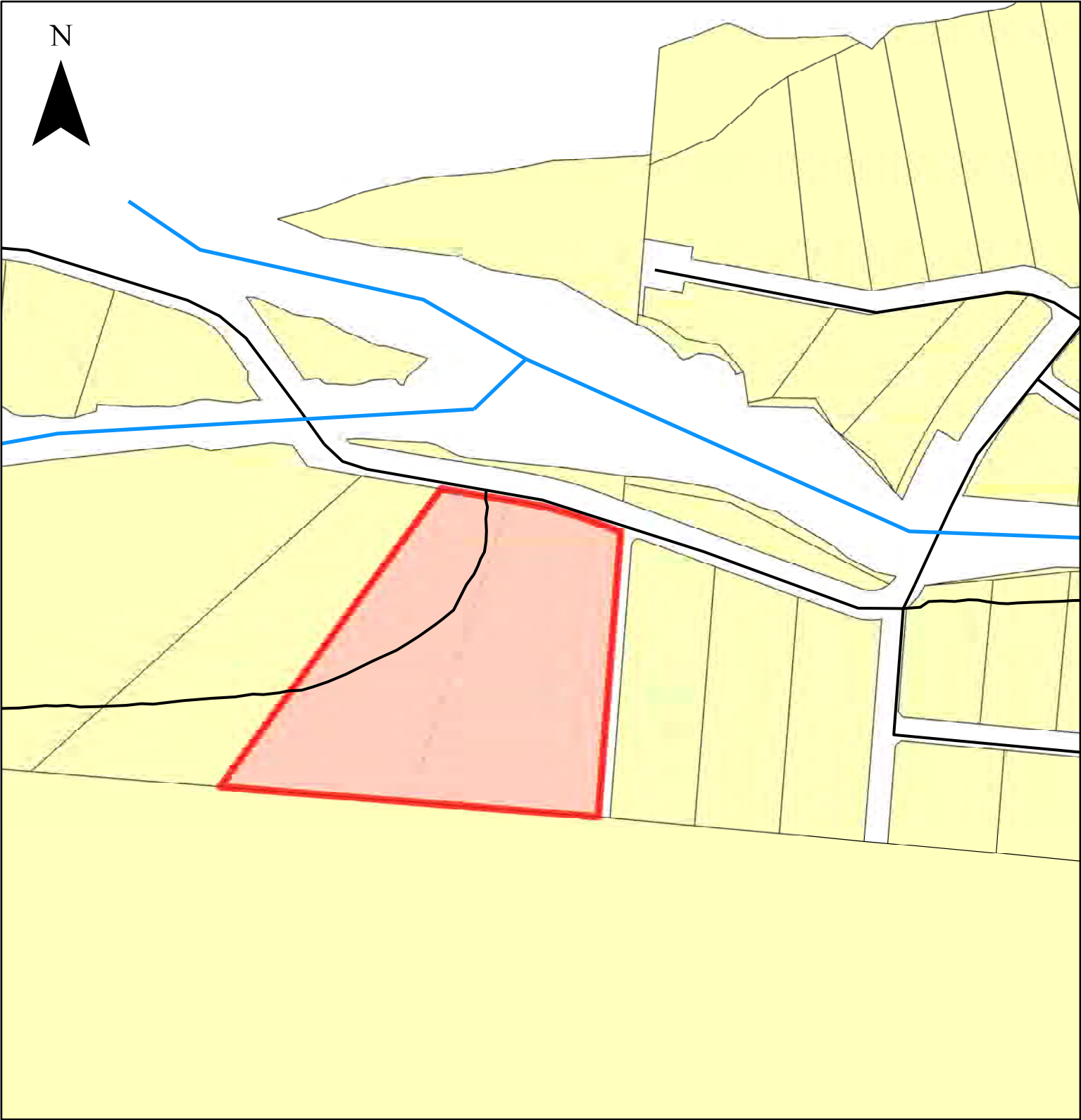
B. Pages  
Chair

---




D. Chapman  
Chief Administrative Officer




# Bylaw 604, 2016: Schedule A



## Legend

-  Streams
-  Roads
-  Subject Parcels

0 130 260  
 Meters

Produced by Planning and Development Services,  
Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District  
Data retrieved from ICIS and EcoTrust

**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT****BYLAW NO. 605, 2016**


---

A Bylaw to amend the Graham Island Interim Zoning Bylaw No. 192, 1993

---

The Board of Directors of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

1. That Graham Island Interim Zoning Bylaw No. 192, 1993 be amended in section 4.2 by adding the following to the table of Zoning Districts, under the headings "Name of Zoning District" and "Short Form Equivalent":  
  
"R-4 Cohousing"
2. That "Graham Island Interim Zoning Bylaw No. 192, 1993" be amended such that Cohousing, R-4 District, as shown on the attached Schedule "A", be added as Section 9.0A.
3. That "Graham Island Interim Zoning Bylaw No. 192, 1993" be amended such that the following properties are rezoned from R-1 to R-4, as shown on Schedule "B".  
  
Lot 3 Plan BCP 34825 DL 873 Queen Charlotte District, PID 027-455-688; and  
Lot 4 Plan BCP 34825 DL 873 Queen Charlotte District, PID 027-455-696.
4. Schedule "A" and "B" attached hereto form part of this bylaw.
5. This bylaw may be cited as the "Graham Island Interim Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 605, 2016".

**READ A FIRST TIME this**

19<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2016.

**READ A SECOND TIME this**

\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure  
Approval required prior to public hearing.

**READ A THIRD TIME this**

\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

**FINALLY ADOPTED this**

\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

---

B. Pages  
Chair

---

D. Chapman  
Chief Administrative Officer

## **BYLAW No. 605, 2016 SCHEDULE "A"**

### **SECTION 9.0A, R-4 Cohousing**

#### **Uses Permitted**

**9.1A** In the R-4 district the following uses are permitted on a lot and all others are prohibited:

1. Single-family Dwelling
2. Home occupation
3. Buildings and structures accessory to the permitted uses

In the R-4 district the following uses are permitted on common property and all others are prohibited:

1. Common meeting building
2. Buildings and structures accessory to the permitted principal use

#### **Lot Area**

**9.2A** Each lot shall have an area of not less than 0.85 hectares.

#### **Siting of Buildings and Structures**

**9.3A** No building or structures shall be sited within setbacks prescribed below, which apply only to the parcel lines on the perimeter of the parcel, and not the internal strata parcel lines:

1. 7 metres from a front lot line
2. 7 metres from a rear lot line
3. 5 metres from a side lot line

#### **Height of Buildings and Structures**

**9.4A** The height of buildings and structures shall not exceed 9 metres.

#### **Density and Scale of Development**

- 9.5A**
1. A maximum of one single-family dwelling is permitted per lot.
  2. The land within this zone shall not be subdivided into more than seven lots.

#### **Lot Coverage**

- 9.6A**
1. The maximum lot coverage shall be 20% of the lot area.
  2. The maximum lot coverage for common property shall be 20% of the area of the common property.

## **Other Regulations**

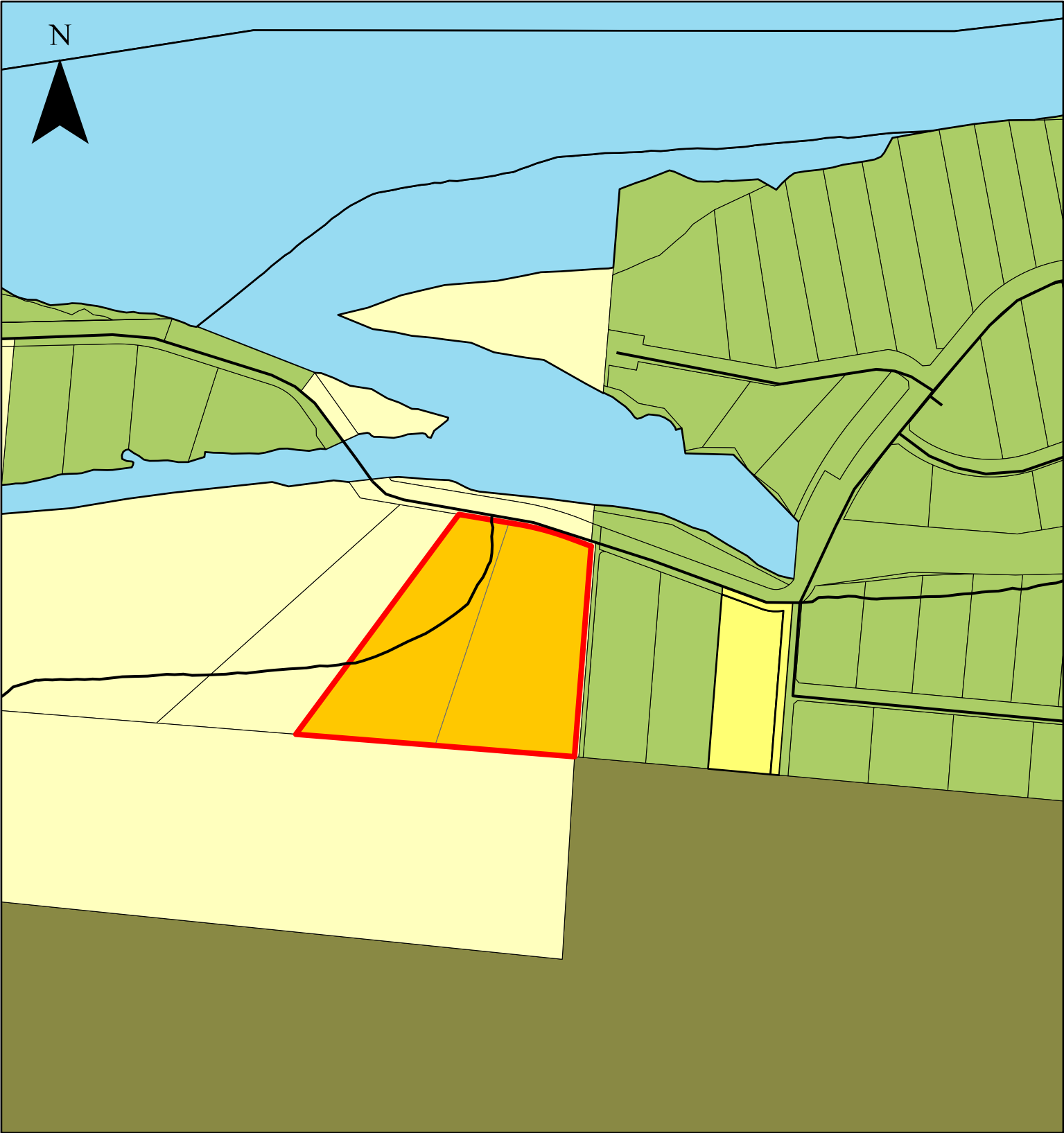
**9.7A** For the purposes of the R-4 zone:

1. “common meeting building” means a building used in common by the owners of the strata parcels within a bare land strata subdivision for meetings and gatherings, and for the temporary accommodation of their guests;
2. “common property” means land designated as common property on a strata plan under the *Bare Land Strata Regulations*, B.C. Reg. 75/78;
3. “strata parcel” means a strata lot within a strata plan under the *Bare Land Strata Regulations*, B.C. Reg. 75/78.

**9.8A** For greater certainty, a common meeting building must not be used:

1. as a dwelling unit for residential purposes;
2. for a traveller accommodation use.

# Bylaw 605, 2016: Schedule B



**Legend**

— Roads  
[Red Outline] Subject Parcels

**Zoning**

[Dark Green] A-1  
[Pink] C-2  
[Light Green] R-2  
[Brown] P-1  
[Yellow] R-1  
[Orange] R-4  
[Light Blue] RS-1

0 175 350  
[Scale Bar] Meters

Produced by Planning and Development Services,  
Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District  
Data retrieved from ICIS and EcoTrust

**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT****BYLAW NO. 587.1, 2016**


---

Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 587, 2014, and subsequent bylaws thereto, that fix and regulate the rates, terms and conditions under which waste management services may be supplied in the Mainland Solid Waste Service Area

---

The Board of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

**1. Citation**

The bylaw may be cited as the "Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Regional Recycling Fees and Charges Amendment Bylaw No. 587.1, 2016".

**2. Amendment**

2.1 Schedule A, Fees and Charges, is attached hereto and made part of this bylaw.

2.2 Schedule A, Fees & Charges of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Regional Recycling Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 587, 2014, and subsequent amendments thereto, is hereby amended and replaced with the attached Schedule A, Fees & Charges.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

READ A THIRD TIME THIS \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Corporate Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair

**SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT**  
**BYLAW NO. 587.1, 2016**

**SCHEDULE "A"**

**FEES & CHARGES**

**1. Service and Collection Fees**

<u>Service</u>	<u>Fee per Pick-Up</u>
Office Paper Collection	\$15.00
Cardboard Collection (Regular Route)	\$20.00
Cardboard Collection (Special Collection)*	\$60.00
Office Paper & Cardboard in Port Edward or Ridley Island	\$30.00
Confidential Shredding	\$35.00/hour (minimum 1 hr)
Lax Kw'alaams Material Processing	\$250/metric tonne

**2. Drop-Off Fees**

<u>Material</u>	<u>Fee per Item</u>
Non CFC Appliance	\$10.00
CFC Appliance	\$20.00
Large Tires (17" – 22")	\$10.00
Small Tires (less than 17")	No Charge
Large Tires on Rims	\$25.00
Small Tires on Rims	\$12.00
Other Bulky Objects (accepted at the discretion of Manager)	\$10.00 (plus \$0.05/kg over 200 kg)

**3. Space / Storage Fees**

<u>Space</u>	<u>Fee</u>
Office Space / Inside Storage	Fair Market Value
Outdoor Storage Space (Trailer/Boat storage maximum 30')	\$600.00/annually
Short Term Storage	\$7.00/day

\* Special collection refers to the collection of recyclable materials that require a full truck load for transport.



## Referral Memo

**Date:** 7 April 2016

**To:** Doug Chapman, CAO

**From:** Morganne Williams, Planning Consultant

**Regarding:** Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Request

**Locations:** Various Locations

**Summary of the Application:**

**Applicant:** BC Timber Sales

**Tenure Type:** Industrial

**Purpose:** This is a BC Timber Sales referral that identifies the anticipated locations and activities of Timber Sale Licensee marine log handling activities for the 2016/17 fiscal year. The referral is being sent in advance of timber sale licence holders actually applying for log handling tenures to enable the timely processing of the licensee's applications.

**Comments from APC or Other Agencies:** No APC established for Electoral Area A or C.

**Attachments:**

1. Handling Plans 32
2. Geomarks and Maps 1

# **2016/17 Marine Log Handling Plans**

## **BC Timber Sales- Skeena Timber Sales Office**

March 7, 2016

Off-shore timber harvesting operations require the use of marine waters to: water, store, and transport logs; some operations also utilize a floating camp. The operator is required to obtain a Land Act tenure (temporary or short-term permit) to conduct these activities. The purpose of this referral is for BC Timber Sales (BCTS) to seek out and address any concern that stakeholders may have with planned Timber Sale Licence (TSL) activity. BCTS has initiated this referral through Front Counter BC in advance of TSL holders applying for a temporary or short-term permit. By referring these activities in advance, BCTS anticipates the TSL holders permit application can be processed in a timely manner enabling them to access favourable timber markets.

BCTS is a division of the BC Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations. The Skeena Timber Sales Office is located in Terrace and is one of 12 Timber Sale Offices in the province. The primary role of BC Timber Sales is to provide credible representative price and cost benchmark data for the Market Pricing system through auctions of timber harvested from public land in British Columbia. Generally, the Market Pricing System is used to determine the price forest companies pay the province for the right to harvest crown timber. Prior to auctioning a TSL, BCTS completes the layout of TSL cut blocks, roads, and marine log handling areas. Prior to auctioning a TSL, BCTS completes First Nations Consultation on the TSL and associated marine log handling areas. Through the auction process, TSL's are issued to the highest qualified bidder. The term of a TSL can be up to four years and the timing of operations is dependent on the TSL holder's plans. Once a TSL is issued, BCTS staff monitor the TSL holder's activities to ensure conformance with the TSL agreement, including the effective implementation of our Environmental Management System (EMS). Any observed potential non-compliances with legislation or regulations are reported to the ministry's compliance and enforcement division for review/investigation.

The following table identifies the Log Handling Facilities and Float Camp Locations that TSL holders may apply to use this year or later. The sites are located in the Kitimat and Prince Rupert off-shore areas. Some of the TSLs listed are currently issued, others are planned for auction this year. TSL holders have options for where they apply to water and temporarily store logs and establish their float camp; the table below identifies the most likely sites they will apply to use. It is not expected that BCTS would have to complete an additional referral if individual TSL holders apply to use a facility that their TSL # isn't listed beside in the below table. The primary intent is to refer the proposed use of a site and not the specific TSL holder that will be using the site. Where multiple TSLs are identified as potentially using the same site, this means they may need to coordinate their activities, in some cases the TSLs are held by the same Licensee. Specific information for each site, including location maps is provided later in this package. The North Coast Marine Plan (2015) zoning is also provided in the site specific descriptions.

<b>Designated Use Area (DUA) #</b>	<b>Log Handling Facility/Float Camp Locations</b>	<b>Timber Sale License</b>
6404134	Dala River log dump/storage/float camp	A92226
6403674, and 6405841(storage)	Falls River log dump/storage/float camp	A93961 A92226
6404132	Kildala Arm storage/float camp	A83717 A85192
6408099	Amos Point log dump/storage	A83717
6407826	Eagle Bay log dump/float camp	A85192
6408351	Sue Channel log storage/float camp	A93070 A86030
6407700	Heysham Creek log dump/storage	A93070
6407541	North Kitsaway Float Camp	A89318 A92768 A93070
6408897, and 6406957(storage)	South Kitsaway Log Storage / Float Camp	A89318 A92768 A93070
6407722	Verney Passage 2 log dump/storage/camp	A89318
6406389	Barrie Creek log dump/storage/Float Camp	A93068
0298252 and 0298251	Kemano log storage	A86973
tbd	Porcher Inlet water drops/log storage/float camp	A70465
6406590	Banks log dump/storage/float camp	A87685

# General Marine Log Handling Planning and Practices

The following are general practices that occur throughout the industry. Any deviation from these practices or and any site specific considerations are presented later in this package where the specifics for each site is provided.

**Planning the location of log dumps** generally involves identifying potential road locations that will provide access to the areas timber while considering other values that may exist in the area. A marine habitat assessment is completed, typically involving a scuba dive and underwater video. The final dump location is selected to minimize its impact on values in the area. Depending on the values at the site, a number of mitigation measures can be applied. First Nations consultation is also completed.

## Marine Habitat Protection

Fisheries and Oceans Canada approval must be acquired if the log dump or helicopter water drop plan has the potential to cause permanent alteration of fish habitat, destruction of fish or fish habitat. For more detail on the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Fisheries Protection Policy Statement, see their web site at <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/pol/index-eng.html#ch82>

## Debris Management

Debris refers to bark and branches, and the management refers to the active monitoring, collection and upland disposal. Implementing the debris management plan will result in minimizing the impact debris may have on the marine environment. Upland operations include removing debris that accumulates close to the water so it does not inadvertently enter the water. On water operations include monitoring for floating debris and collecting and disposing of debris in a suitable upland location. A debris management plan is prepared by the licensee and communicated to workers to ensure they know their responsibilities. Both the Approved Work Practices (AWPs) for Log Dumps and Helicopter Drop Sites include the requirements for a debris management plan.

**Helicopter water drop zone locating** offers more flexibility than log dumps since they do not require road access and can be located away from shore where generally the habitat and other values are higher. Although the locations are away from the shoreline, there are values that need consideration. The AWP for Helicopter Drop Sites includes a number of practices, such as: siting criteria, debris management, measures to protect fish and fish habitat.

## Log Storage Areas

Logs are generally stored in areas with a water depth of greater than 20 metres and are not to touch the ocean floor. A series of boom stick (logs) are attached to each other to form the perimeter of the storage area and contains the stored logs. The boom sticks are anchored, and often stiff legs (two logs attached to form a “V”) are used hold the perimeter logs away from the shore. Storage areas are located away from the mouths of fish streams and high value estuary habitat. Storage areas must be located in areas protected from storm winds, otherwise

the operator risks the boom breaking up and loosing logs and/or having to retrieve them. Detailed habitat assessments are not typically completed for short term log storage areas because they avoid the high value intertidal areas, and are in much deeper water that log dumps making scuba diving impractical if not impossible.

A number of industry standard best management practices are applied at log storage areas including: ensuring logs are topped and limbed prior to entering the water, minimizing the number of individual logs stored versus log bundles, not allowing logs to touch to ocean floor or become de-water, boom boats avoid operating close to shore whenever practicable, log will be removed from the site as soon as practically possible for towing or barge loading (typically within 2 months), if barge loading occurs on site the logs will be towed to water deep enough to ensure logs do not contact the ocean floor, and develop and implement a debris management plan that addressed cleaning up floating debris and any debris that may collect in the adjacent intertidal area. The impact to the marine environment is anticipated to be negligible provided the permit holder establishes and operates the storage facility in accordance with industry's best management practices.

### **Floating Camps**

Floating camps are self-contained units with fresh and grey water treatment systems. They are relatively simple to set up and rely on a series of anchors to hold them in place and often use stiff legs to keep them away from the shore. They are typically set up in water deeper than 20 metres.

The impact a floating camp would have on the marine environment will be negligible, provided the permit holder establishes and operates the camp in accordance with existing legislation/regulations. BCTS will monitor the camp operation and any observed potential non-compliance with legislation/regulations will be reported to the Compliance and Enforcement Branch.

### **BC Timber Sales - Environmental Management System**

BCTS have a number of tools available to ensure TSL holders conduct operations in an appropriate manner, including implementation of our Environmental management System (EMS). Portions of our EMS that are directly applicable to the marine environment and log handling include:

[Environmental Field Procedure #08 - Marine-Log-Handling-Facilities.pdf](#)

[Approved Work Practices - Reactivated-Log-Dumps.pdf](#), and

[Approved Work Practices - Helicopter-Drop-Sites.pdf](#)

The above Approved Work Practices (AWPs) were jointly developed by BCTS, Industry and Fisheries and Oceans. Highlights of the EMS and AWP include meeting requirements for: protecting fish and fish habitat, whale, dolphin, and porpoise mitigation measures, siting of operations, wood debris management, and marine assessment protocol.

The BCTS EMS also includes a number of Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs) that must be followed, and when applied in conjunction with the AWP impacts to the marine environment will be mitigated. The EFPs include: 01 General, 02 Project Supervision, 05 Harvesting, 06 Fuel Handling, and 08 Log Dumps. The EMS documents can be reviewed at the BCTS EMS web site [http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TSK/TSK\\_ems.htm](http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TSK/TSK_ems.htm)

#### **Canadian Coast Guard Approval (Navigable Waters)**

Approval is required by the Canadian Coast Guard for the placement of anchors, booms, dolphins, etc. which are defined in the Navigable Waters Protection Act (NWPA) as a hazard to navigation to marine vessel traffic in the area. Submission of the TSL holders Plan will be to Canadian Coast Guard, NWPA Area Officer, Navigable Waters Protection, Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

#### **Upland Operations**

Standard practices around the upland portion of a log dump focus on debris management and sedimentation management. The management of debris focuses on removing debris that could inadvertently enter the water. Managing sedimentation involves back sloping the floor of the upland area to divert water into a ditch line away from the marine area and install sediment traps to allow sediment to settle out or be filtered before the water enters the marine environment.

#### **Procedures for sheen or spill monitoring and response.**

TSL holders are required to implement the Fuel Management requirements included in the BCTS EMS program, including an Environmental Field Procedure that sets requirements for fuel transportation, storage and handling, including the requirement for using inspected and certified storage tanks. The TSL holder is required to prepare an Emergency Response Plan that includes information on spill preparedness and response, roles and responsibilities, and reporting requirements.

#### **Log Dump Area Post Use Assessment**

BCTS will utilize a professional marine biologist to conduct a post use marine habitat assessment at the log dump to determine if there were any impacts to the environment that would require immediate remediation and/or to identify future mitigation measures to apply.

## **Marine Log Handling/Storage and Float Camp Locations Site Information**

# Dala River - Log Dump/Storage/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6404134

**NTS Map #:** 103H/15

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Dala River (21 km southeast of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps

**Area Description:** The total area of the proposed facilities is 22.6 hectares.. The facility was located to avoid the Dala River estuary.

## DESCRIPTION

Dala River is at the head of Kildala Arm. The site is very well protected from most winds. The facility provides an opportunity for a float camp. Due to the high amount of fresh water at the head of the inlet it has been known to freeze over during cold winter weather.

## HISTORIC USE

The facility was used periodically by West Fraser between 1993 and 2004, and by BCTS TSL holders in 2005 and 2014. Steel skids remain in place and are suitable for use.

## Current Use

There is no current industrial activity at the site. TSL A92226 is an issued TSL in the Dahllaks Creek area but the TSL holder has not yet made application to use the facility.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL A92226 is an issued TSL and the TSL holder may apply for a temporary or short term lands tenure in 2016 or 2017. The TSL holder will be responsible for reactivating the site and maintaining the site during use.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A92226	Hw47Ba47Ss02Cw02Yc01	93,053

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within two years. Depending on the licensee's preference, weather, and markets at the time the TSL holder may store logs adjacent to the log dump, or at the Falls River storage area.

TSL A92207 (approx. 20,000m3) was an issued TSL in the Dala River area but recently expired unlogged and will be re-auctioned in 2016 or 2017. This re-auctioned sale may also make application to use the Dala and Falls facilities.



BCTS intends to auction timber in this area on a continuous basis so the log handling facility could potentially be used on an ongoing basis. It is anticipated that logs will only be stored in these areas until there is sufficient volume to tow or load a barge for transport to market.

#### Activity Description

The TSL holder is responsible for reactivating and maintaining the log dump including completing any required repairs to the steel skids.

TSL A92226 has an initial term of 24 months so the TSL holder may begin operations in 2016 or later; dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

Log booming will consist primarily of bundled booms.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated two 7 month periods).

There will be no on site processing of wood products.

No dredging or filling below high water is required.

The upland area is primarily crown land and there is some private land held by Rio Tinto Alcan.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

A number of marine habitat assessments have been commissioned by West Fraser and a few more recently by BCTS, the most recent by Pacificus Biological Services Ltd, 2015. The assessment identified that as a result of the historic operations of 1.2M m<sup>3</sup>, the site has very low productivity habitat and provides negligible value to regional fisheries. The assessment also recommends some mitigation measures to ensure no further impacts are made.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

With the historical impact on the site, and applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP's, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements) and mitigation measures in the marine assessment report, no serious harm is expected to occur.

# Falls River - Log Dump/Storage/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6403674 (dump), and 6405841 (storage)

**NTS Map #:** 103H/15

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Falls River Amos Point (23 km southeast of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps.

**Area Description:** The total area of the proposed facilities is 14.7 hectares. The log dump site is 3.0 hectares while the storage site is 11.7 hectares. The log dump site was located to avoid the Fall River estuary and the storage area is even farther away from the estuary.

## DESCRIPTION

Falls River is at the head of Kildala Arm. The site is very well protected from most winds. The facilities may provide opportunity for a float camp, alternatively the Dala River facility also provides opportunity for a float camp. Due to the high amount of fresh water at the head of the inlet it has been known to freeze over during cold winter weather.

## HISTORIC USE

The facilities were used periodically by West Fraser between 1998 and 2005, and has been inactive since. Steel skids remain in place and require some repair prior to use.

## Current Use

There is no current industrial activity at the site.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL A93961 is planned for auction in the summer of 2016. Upon auction of the TSL it is anticipated the TSL holder will apply for a temporary or short term lands tenure in 2016 or 2017. The TSL holder will be responsible for reactivating the site and maintaining the site during use.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A93961	Hw52Ba39Cw05Yc02Ss02	61,469
A92226	Hw47Ba47Ss02Cw02Yc01	93,053

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within eight months. Depending on the licensee's preference, weather, and markets at the time the TSL holder may store logs adjacent to the log dump, and at the storage area 300 metres to the west.

A92226 is an issued TSL in the Dahlaks areas that would be watered at the Dala log dump and may be stored in the Falls storage area depending on weather conditions and the capacity of the Dala facility.

TSL A92207 (approx. 20,000m<sup>3</sup>) was an issued TSL in the Dala River area but expired unlogged and will be re-auctioned in 2016 or 2017. This re-auctioned sale may also make application to use the Falls storage facility. It is anticipated that logs will only be stored in these areas until there is sufficient volume to tow or load a barge for transport to market.

#### Activity Description

The TSL holder is responsible for reactivating the Falls log dump including completing any required repairs to the steel skids.

The TSL will have an initial term of 16 months so the TSL holder may begin operations in 2016 or later; dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

TSL's from the adjacent Dala River area may apply to store logs at the Falls facility too.

Log booming will consist primarily of bundled booms.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated 8 months).

There will be no on site processing of wood products.

No dredging or filling below high water is required.

The upland area is crown land.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

BCTS acquired West Frasers marine habitat assessment completed by marine biologist Eric White, 2006. The assessment report indicates the intertidal and sub-tidal assessed within the foreshore lease area appear to be typical of such habitats in the north coast, and the habitats appear to be unaffected by past industrial activity. BCTS plans to have the area reassessed by a professional biologist prior to reactivating the site to record current habitat values and determine any necessary mitigation measures to apply during and after future operations.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

Given that minimal impacts occurred from similar industrial activity in the past, the short duration of the project and by applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP's, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements), no significant impacts to the environment are anticipated.

# Kildala Arm – Log Storage/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Handling/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6404132

**NTS Map #:** 103H/15

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Location:** Kildala Arm, approximately 18km southeast of Kitimat

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps

**Area Description:** The total area of the current sites is 32.8 hectares. Although the site is relatively large in comparison to other sites, it is intended to provide flexibility to the TSL holders in where to store their logs and could accommodate more than one TSL holder operating out of a single float camp.

## DESCRIPTION

This site is located near the mouth of Kildala Arm east of Gobell Bay. The site is well protected from winds from all directions making it ideal for both log storage and float camp, and there is access to fresh water for a float camp.

## HISTORIC USE

The site has been used a number of times for log storage by West Fraser, and most recently used by Haisla Resources Limited Partnership's logging contractor around 2006.

## Current Use

There is no tenure issued for the facility.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A number of current TSL holders may require the use of the Kildala Arm log storage and float camp facility and the site is ideally located to support these TSL operations. The following TSL holders may apply to use this site over the next two years.

TSL	TSL Location
A85192	Eagle Creek
A83717	Amos Point

# Amos Point - Log Dump/Storage/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6408099

**NTS Map #:** 103H/15

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Amos Point (20 km south of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps.

**Area Description:** The total area of the proposed site is 3.2 hectares. The site was located to avoid marine habitat values, minimize upland earth work requirements and to utilize a steep drop off in marine waters.

## DESCRIPTION

Amos Point is at the southern junction of Kildala Arm and Amos Passage. There are no known fish bearing or major creeks adjacent to facility. The site is generally protected from most winds. The TSL holder may apply for additional area adjacent to this facility for greater log storage capacity and this referral is seeking any interests/concerns of expanding the area by approximately 5 hectares to the east. The TSL holder may also use a historic West Fraser float camp and log storage facility on the north side of Kildala Arm east of Gobell Bay.

## HISTORIC USE

The log dump was approved for development in 2009 but due to poor market conditions at the time development did not occur.

## Current Use

There is no current industrial activity at the site.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL 83717 is planned for auction in the spring of 2016. Upon auction of the TSL it is anticipated the TSL holder will apply for a temporary or short term lands tenure in 2016 or 2017. The TSL holder will be responsible for the construction and decommissioning of the log handling facility..

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A83717	Hw56Cw25Ba17Ss01	28,441

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within six months. Depending on the licensee's preference, weather, and markets at the time the TSL holder may store logs adjacent to the log dump, and/or at the north shore of Kildala Arm. It is anticipated that logs will only be stored in these areas until there is sufficient volume to tow or load a barge for transport to market.

### Activity Description

The TSL holder is responsible constructing the upland portion of the log dump and installing the skid-way.

The TSL will have an initial term of 16 months so the TSL holder may begin operations in 2016 or later; dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

Log booming will consist primarily of bundled booms.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated 6 months).

There will be no on site processing of wood products.

No dredging or filling below high water is required, with the exception of some fill if needed for the skid installation.

The upland area is crown land.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

BCTS utilized the services of a professional marine biologist to complete a marine habitat assessment, Eric White, 2006. The assessment report indicates some marine values in the vicinity of the site and the log dump location has bedrock, boulder then a sand substrate the further one moved from the shore.

This current assessment assumed the utilization of a floating skid. BCTS plans to have the site reassessed to determine the feasibility of using a conventional or fixed angle skid. This may be feasible because of the steep drop off in the intertidal area. Regardless of the skid system used any mitigation measures prescribed by the marine biologist will be implemented during construction, use and decommissioning of the facility.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

The project is short in duration, limited timber volume (i.e. this is a one TSL use facility) and by applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP's, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements), and those prescribed by the marine biologist, no significant impacts to the environment are anticipated.

# Eagle Bay - Log Dump/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Handling/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6407826

**NTS Map #:** 103H/15

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Location:** Eagle Bay, approximately 18km south of Kitimat

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps.

**Area Description:** The total area of the current sites is 2.5 hectares. The site is made up of two parcels, one being at the log dump (approx. 1 ha) and the second approximately 800 metres to the north providing a potential float camp facility/ log handling facility (approx. 1.5 ha).

## DESCRIPTION

This site is located 400 metres north of Eagle Creek, and 500 metres north of the Eagle Bay Park. The site is well protected from most winds but is somewhat exposed to northerly outflows. The site provides access to fresh water for a float camp. The log dump uses a direct to barge system meaning logs are loaded onto a barge at the site instead of being directly dumped into the water from shore.

## HISTORIC USE

The site was established in conjunction with the construction of the Eagle Creek FSR in 2006. Haisla Resources Limited Partnership first used the facility in 2007 and a TSL holder then used it in 2009.

## Current Use

There is no tenure issued for the facility.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL A85192 is planned for auction in the spring of 2016. Upon auction of the TSL it is anticipated the TSL holder will apply for a temporary or short term lands tenure in 2016 or 2017. The TSL holder will be responsible for maintaining the facility while in use.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A85192	Hw42Ba31Cw15Yc06Ss06	98,768

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within two years. Depending on the licensee's preference, weather, and markets at the time the TSL holder may temporarily store logs in the parcel north of the log dump, and more likely at the north shore of Kildala Arm east of Gobell Bay. It is anticipated that logs will only be stored in these areas until there is sufficient volume to tow or load a barge for transport to market.

### Activity Description

The TSL holder is responsible maintaining the upland portion of the log dump that is basically the equivalent of maintaining a Forest Service Road.

The TSL will have an initial term of 18 months so the TSL holder may begin operations in 2016 or later; dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

Log booming activities will consist primarily of bundled booms.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated two eight month periods).

There will be no on site processing of wood products.

No dredging or filling below high water is required.

The upland area is mainly crown land with Indian Reserve #12 located close to the mouth of Eagle Creek.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

BCTS utilized the services of a professional marine biologist to complete a marine habitat assessment, Eric White, 2006. The assessment report indicates some marine values in the vicinity of the site including steep bedrock, boulder/cobble and sand substrate areas. This current assessment assumed the utilization of a direct to barge system. The primary reason for BCTS choosing to use a direct to barge system was to accommodate First Nation's and public interests, not necessarily for the marine values at the site. Using a direct to barge system can add significant costs to the harvesting operation which can significantly reduce the economic feasibility of timber harvesting.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

With the use of the direct to barge system, the relative short duration of the project and by applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP's, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements), and those prescribed by the marine biologist, no significant impacts to the environment are anticipated.



# Sue Channel - Log Storage/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Handling/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6408351

**NTS Map #:** 103H/10

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Location:** Sue Channel adjacent to Loretta Island approximately 38km south-west of Kitimat

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps.

**Area Description:** The total area of the current sites is 15.1 hectares. The location of the site is proposed to be revised to allow the float camp to make use of a fresh water source north west of the current site. The proposed area would be consistent with that historically used by West Fraser and Haisla float camps. The size of the site will generally remain unchanged and would continue to not conflict with the Loretta Island portion of the Sue Channel Park.

## DESCRIPTION

This site is located in Sue Channel adjacent to Loretta Island, between Loretta and Hawkesbury Islands. The site is well protected from winds from all directions making it ideal for both log storage and float camp, and there is access to fresh water.

## HISTORIC USE

The site has been used a number of times for log storage by West Fraser, Haisla and most recently TSL A92224.

## Current Use

The facility is currently held under a Temporary Licence for log storage and float camp but is not in active use.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A number of current TSL holders may require the use of the Sue Channel log storage and float camp facility and the site is ideally located to support these TSL operations. The following TSL holders may apply to use this site over the next two years.

TSL	TSL Location
A93070	Heysham Creek
A86030	Lower Hugh

# Heysham Creek - Log Dump/Storage/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6407700

**NTS Map #:** 103H/8

**Marine Chart:** 3744

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Heysham Creek (46 km south of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps.

**Area Description:** The total area of the current site is 0.04 hectares. A request is being made to increase the size of the site to approximately 3.0 ha in order to facilitate log dumping, temporary log storage, and a float camp.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Heysham Creek flows into Devastation Channel. The facility is located 600 metres north of the mouth of Heysham Creek. It is somewhat exposed to north/south winds and although a float camp could be established here, the Kitsaway area would prove more protected from the wind. Due to limited wind protection it is anticipated log storage will be short term and logs would likely be towed to Kitsaway for temporary storage or towed to market.

#### **HISTORIC USE**

The log dump was constructed in 2005/06 in conjunction with the construction of the Heysham Creek FSR. A log crib barge landing exists at the site. The facility was used by the holder of TSL A77629 to handle approximately 42,000m<sup>3</sup>.

#### **Current Use**

TSL A93070 (46,656m<sup>3</sup>) is an issued Timber Sale License (TSL) in the Heysham Creek drainage.

#### **FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

##### Log Flow

TSL A93070 is an issued cable logging sale that will require use of the log dump. It is anticipated the Licensee will apply for their temporary or short term lands tenure concurrent with this referral.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A93070	Ba49Hw36Cw11Ss04	46,656

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within seven months. Depending on the licensee's preference, weather, and markets at the time the TSL holder may store logs adjacent to the log dump, and/or at South Kitsaway. It is anticipated that logs will only be stored in these areas until there is sufficient volume to tow or load a barge for transport to market.

##### Activity Description

The TSL holder is responsible for installing a conventional steel skid at the log dump.

The TSL has an initial term of 15 months so the TSL holder may begin operations in 2016 or later; this is dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

Log booming will consist primarily of bundled booms.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated 7 months).

There will be no on site processing of wood products.

No dredging or filling below high water is required, with the exception of some fill to smoothen out the skid area.

The upland area is crown land.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

BCTS utilized the services of a professional marine biologist to complete a number of habitat assessments, the most recent being completed by Pacificus Biological Services Ltd, 2015. The assessment report indicates moderate productive habitat, and anticipates no serious harm to fish when the prescribed mitigation measures are applied. Mitigation measures are prescribed for the construction, use and decommissioning of the facility.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

The project is short in duration and by applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements), and those prescribed in Pacificus Biological Services Ltd, 2015 Assessment, no significant impacts to the environment are anticipated.

# North Kitsaway - Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6407541

**NTS Map #:** 103H/10

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Hawksbury Island near north end of Kitsaway Island (49 km south-west of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps.

**Area Description:** The total area of the site is 1.1 hectares.

## DESCRIPTION

This site is located beside Hawksbury Island across from the north part of Kitsaway Island. The site is directly adjacent to the North Kitsaway log dump. The location is well protected from south inflow winds, has a fresh water source nearby, and the North Kitsaway Forest Service Road (FSR) provides workers an opportunity to stretch their legs on land.

## HISTORIC USE

The site has been recently used three times for a floating camp facility while timber harvesting operations were occurring up the North Kitsaway FSR.

## Current Use

A temporary licence is issued and the area is currently occupied by a non-BCTS operator. It is expected that the operator will continue to occupy the area into 2016 and possibly longer. This area is included in this referral in the event a TSL holder shares the camp with the non-BCTS operator and assumes responsibility for the tenure.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A number of current TSL holders may require the use of a floating camp at North Kitsaway and the site would be suitable to support their TSL operations. The following TSL holders may apply to use this site during the next two years.

TSL	TSL Location
A89318	Verney Passage (Verney 2)
A92768	Verney Passage (Verney 2)
A93070	Heysham Creek

# South Kitsaway - Log Storage/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6408897 (6406957 (storage))

**NTS Map #:** 103H/10

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Location:** Hawksbury Island near south end of Kitsaway Island (53 km south-west of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps

**Area Description:** The total area of the current sites is 8.0 hectares, and is made up of two distinct parcels, one adjacent to Kitsaway Island (5.0 ha -6406957) and one adjacent to Hawksbury Island (5.2 ha -6408897). Both parcels are proposed to be enlarged to reflect industry needs. The parcel adjacent to Kitsaway Island proposed to be enlarged to approximately 9.7 ha and the parcel adjacent to Hawksbury Island is proposed to be enlarged to 8.7 ha towards the north.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

This site is located between Hawksbury Island and the south end of Kitsaway Island and includes two parcels as described above. The parcel along Hawksbury Island offers protection from the southerly inflow winds while the parcel along Kitsaway Island offers protection from northerly outflows.

The most suitable location for a float camp is just north of the South Kitsaway log dump. The location is well protected from south inflow winds, has a fresh water source nearby, and the South Kitsaway Forest Service Road (FSR) provides workers an opportunity to stretch their legs on land.

#### **HISTORIC USE**

The site has been used a number of times for log storage and float camps, most recently in 2007. The Kitsaway parcel was established after a TSL holder experience problems holding logs in the Hawksbury parcel during northerly outflows in the fall.

#### **Current Use**

The facility is currently not in use.

#### **FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

A number of current TSL holders will require the use of the South Kitsaway log storage areas and the sites are ideally located to support these TSL operations. The following TSL holders will likely be applying to use this site over the next two years.

TSL	TSL Location
A89318	Verney Passage (Verney 2)
A92768	Verney Passage (Verney 2)
A93070	Heysham Creek

# Verney Passage 2 - Log Dump/Storage/Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6407722

**NTS Map #:** 103H/10

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Verney Passage (59 km south-west of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps

**Area Description:** The total area of the sites is 11.4 hectares.

## DESCRIPTION

The site is located approximately 58 km south west of Kitimat across from Hawkesbury Island in Verney Passage between Staniforth Point and Mary Point and just west of the mouth of a creek (approx. 10m wide) that flows into Verney Passage. The creek is fresh water and is a water source for the camp. The Verney 2 FSR provides workers an opportunity to stretch their legs on land. The site is well protected from the south winds but is more exposed to western and northern winds.

## HISTORIC USE

The log dump was first constructed in approximately 1990 in association with TSL A31949 (26,000m<sup>3</sup>) and used a conventional skid to water logs. Following that TSL A80316 (18,000m<sup>3</sup>) was harvested in 2007 where BCTS introduced the requirement to use a 100 foot floating skid.

## Current Use

TSL A92768 (41,000m<sup>3</sup>) is an issued helicopter sale in the area with a small portion of the volume being road dropped and watered at the log dump with the majority of the volume being helicopter water dropped in Verney Passage. This TSL holder has already made application for permits to use this facility.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL A89318 is an issued cable logging sale that will require use of the log dump. It is anticipated the Licensee will apply for their temporary or short term lands tenure concurrent with this referral.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
A89318	Hw50 Cw21 Ba18 Cy7 Ss4	20,321m <sup>3</sup>

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within six month. Depending on the licensee's preference, weather, and markets at the time the TSL holder may store logs adjacent to the log dump, or more likely, they will store the logs in South Kitsaway site(s) where there is much better protection from wind. It is anticipated that logs will only be stored at the Verney 2 site for up to one month before being transported.

#### Activity Description

Log sorting will be conducted upland away from the log dump area.

The log dump site is already constructed and recently used. Approximately two days of reactivation/maintenance work above high water is required to resurface the immediate upland area and to reinforce the floating skid support hinge.

The anticipated date of construction is March 2016 and completed by the TSL A92768, however this is dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

A 100 foot floating skid is planned to be used to ensure logs are watered in deeper water.

Log booming will consist primarily of bundled booms.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated 8 months).

There will be no on site processing of wood products.

No dredging or filling below high water is required.

The upland area is crown land.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

BCTS utilized the services of a professional marine biologist to complete a number of habitat assessments, the most recent being completed by Worley Parsons, 2009. The assessment report indicates minimal impact on the site from past use and anticipates no additional impacts if current practices continue.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

The project is short in duration and by applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP's, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements), no significant impacts to the environment are anticipated.

# Barrie Creek - Log Dump/Storage/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6406389

**NTS Map #:** 103H/8

**Marine Chart:** 3744

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Barrie Creek (68 km south of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps

**Area Description:** The total area of the sites is 11.4 hectares.

## DESCRIPTION

Barrie Creek flows into the Gardner Canal, near Kemano. The facility is located north west of the mouth of Barrie Creek. It is well protected from winds, has a fresh water source nearby for the camp, and the Barrie Creek Forest Service Road (FSR) provides workers an opportunity to stretch their legs on land.

## HISTORIC USE

The log dump was constructed in 2008 in conjunction with the construction of 5 km of FSR. Course rock is in place to support a barge landing and installation of a conventional skid. There has been no log handling at this facility to date.

## Current Use

TSL A93068 (73,143m3) is an issued Timber Sale License (TSL) in the Barrie Creek drainage.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL A93068 is an issued cable logging sale that will require use of the log dump. It is anticipated the Licensee will apply for their temporary or short term lands tenure concurrent with this referral.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A93068	Ba50Hw39Ss08Cw03	73,143

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within eight months. Depending on the licensee's preference, weather, and markets at the time the TSL holder may store logs adjacent to the log dump, and/or by Kemano River where there are existing pilings to secure the logs to. It is anticipated that logs will only be stored in these areas until there is sufficient volume to tow or load a barge for transport to market.

### Activity Description

The TSL holder is responsible for installing a conventional steel skid at the log dump.

The TSL has an initial term of 2 years so the TSL holder may begin operations in 2016 or later; this is dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

Log booming will consist primarily of bundled booms.



Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated 8 months).

There will be no on site processing of wood products.

No dredging or filling below high water is required, with the exception of some fill to smoothen out the skid area.

The upland area is crown land.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

BCTS utilized the services of a professional marine biologist to complete a number of habitat assessments, the most recent being completed by Pacificus Biological Services Ltd, 2015. The assessment report indicates very low habitat value due to the majority of the area being covered with silt and providing negligible value to commercial, recreational, or Aboriginal fisheries.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

The project is short in duration and by applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements), no significant impacts to the environment are anticipated.

# Kemano - Log Dump/Storage

**Ministry File #:** Log Handling/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 0298252 and 0298251

**NTS Map #:** 103H/8

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone and Protection Management Zone(19)

**Development Location:** Kemano Bay (67 km south of Kitimat)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps

**Area Description:** The total area of the sites is 11.4 hectares.

## DESCRIPTION

The facility is comprised of two log handling and storage parcels, one in the centre of Kemano Bay (3.9ha) and one on the south east shore of Kemano Bay (1.5ha). The actual log dump area is within Rio Tinto's private land where a Lands Act tenure would not be issued.

## HISTORIC USE

The log dump is located on a causeway first built by Alcan around the 1950's to provide barge access to the Kemano hydro generating project. The causeway was later used to water logs by West Fraser between approximately 1999 and 2002.

## Current Use

There is no current forest industry activity at the site

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL A86973 is planned for auction in 2017 along with other volume of approximately 16,000m3. These TSLs will use cable harvest method and water logs at the Kemano Bay log dump. It is anticipated the Licensee(s) will apply for their temporary or short term lands tenure in 2017 or later.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A86973	Hw54Cw40Ba06	19,957
tbd	tbd	16,000

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling activity should be completed within six months. Logs will only be temporarily held adjacent to the log dump before being moved to one of the storage areas.

### Activity Description

Log sorting will be conducted upland away from the log dump area.

The log dump site will require minimal work to reactivate.

Log booming will consist primarily of bundled booms.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated 6 months). There will be no on site processing of wood products.  
No dredging or filling below high water is required.  
The immediate upland area and the main road is private land, the TSLs are located on crown land. The TSL holder and BCTS will need to enter into a road use agreement with Rio Tinto Alcan.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

BCTS utilized the services of a professional marine biologist (Pacificus Biological Service Ltd) to complete a habitat assessment, in 2014. Due to past industrial activity and natural processes the productivity of the marine habitat at the log dump is low. There was no discernable difference between areas impacted by historic log handling and those impacted by natural processes. The Kemano River provides migration and spawning habitat for salmon and eulachon. Mitigation measures are prescribed to minimize impact to these species.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

The project is short in duration and by applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements), and those prescribed in the habitat assessment report, no significant impacts to the environment are anticipated.

# Porcher Inlet – Helicopter Water Drops/Float Camp

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) tbd

**NTS Map #:** 103G/16

**Marine Chart:** 3987

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Porcher Inlet (35 km south-west of Prince Rupert)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps

**Area Description:** The total area of the proposed facilities is 42.6 hectares. The facility includes two drop zones and a float camp parcel.

## DESCRIPTION

Porcher Inlet is generally in the geographic centre of Porcher Island, and accessed by water from the south west side of Porcher Island. The site is marginally protected from winds but the main inlet can see strong north east and south west winds funnel through the inlet. Two drop zones are proposed to allow for the shortest flight paths as possible, and a float camp facility is proposed along the shore (opposite of the drop zones) near the Porcher East log dump, an alternative float camp location is in the western drop zone and would be established near a fresh water source.

## HISTORIC USE

The drop zones are a new proposal, the float camp location by Porcher East Log Dump was used in 2013 and the site is proposed to be enlarged to accommodate heli barge and fuel storage.

## Current Use

There is no current industrial activity at the site.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL A70465 is planned for auction in the winter of 2016/17 and the TSL holder may apply for a temporary or short term lands tenure in 2017 or later.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A70465	Cw53Hw24Ss15Ba05Yc03	32,472

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within five months.

It is anticipated that logs will only be stored in these areas until there is sufficient volume to tow or load a barge for transport to market.

### Activity Description

TSL A70465 will have an initial term of 18 months and the TSL holder may begin operations in 2017 or later; dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated 5 months).  
There will be no on site processing of wood products.  
No dredging or filling below high water is required.  
The upland area is primarily crown land with some private land west of the TSL.

# Banks Island - Log Dump/Storage

**Ministry File #:** Log Dump/Storage - Designated Use Area (DUA) 6406590

**NTS Map #:** 103H/15

**Marine Chart:** 3977

**North Coast Marine Plan (2015) Zoning:** General Management Zone

**Development Location:** Banks Island (93 km south of Prince Rupert)

**Site Maps:** See attached overview location and detailed site maps

**Area Description:** The total area of the proposed facilities is 4.5 hectares. The facility includes a log dump and a storage area to the north.

## DESCRIPTION

Banks Island log dump is on the eastern shore of Banks Island on Principe Channel. The site offers limited protection from strong winds and is not suited for a float camp and historically a land camp has been used.

## HISTORIC USE

The facility has been used by three TSL holders in the past, most recently in 2007. A steel skid was installed in 2002.

## Current Use

There is no current forest industry activity at the site.

## FUTURE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Log Flow

TSL A87685 is a TSL proposed for auction in 2017/18 and the TSL holder may apply for a temporary or short term lands tenure in 2017 or later. The TSL holder will be responsible for reactivating the site and maintaining the site during use.

TSL	Species Composition (%)	Net Volume (m3)
A87685	Hw34Cw29Yc15Ba14Ss7Dr01	48,287

Once harvesting commences, the TSL's marine log handling should be completed within eight months. Depending on the licensee's preference, weather, and markets at the time the TSL holder may store logs at the storage facility or transport logs to more protected location or directly to market.

### Activity Description

The TSL holder is responsible for reactivating and maintaining the log dump including completing any required repairs to the steel skids.

TSL A87685 will have an initial term of 18 months so the TSL holder may begin operations in 2017 or later; dependent on log markets, and the TSL holder's schedules.

Log booming will consist primarily of bundled booms.

Log boom storage will be on a continuous basis for the duration of the project (estimated two 8 month periods).

There will be no on site processing of wood products.

No dredging or filling below high water is required.

#### **EXISTING MARINE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS**

A number of marine habitat assessments have been commissioned by BCTS over the years, the most recent by Pacificus Biological Services Ltd in 2015. The assessment was commissioned to develop a plan for reactivating the log dump while mitigating impacts to the moderate to high productive marine habitat. With some abalone being observed, further due diligence will be required to ensure the operations will be in compliance with species at risk legislation. It is the opinion of the marine biologist that as long as specific mitigation measures are implemented the log dump can be reactivated and logs watered at the site.

#### **PROJECT IMPACTS**

With the historical impact to the site, and applying the required mitigation measures (e.g. BCTS EMS, AWP, and Lands Act temporary or short term permit requirements) and mitigation measures in the marine assessment report, no serious harm is expected to occur.

## BCTS 2016/17 Log Handling Geomarks and Maps

Banks island: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-A059B82C9ACC4DDA9B28581B0BBD4F3D>

Barrie creek: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-A2C6C3A2ACBE4356A41DB85C9FF37248>

Dala & Falls river: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-0E3FA1BFDEDF4781A8A8CB3427569079>

Eagle bay: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-A4F4C8DE646D42FA9EFBB79DE8028E30>

Sue channel: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-B43B8BEE788F43E18F01CD3A8E78BBA7>

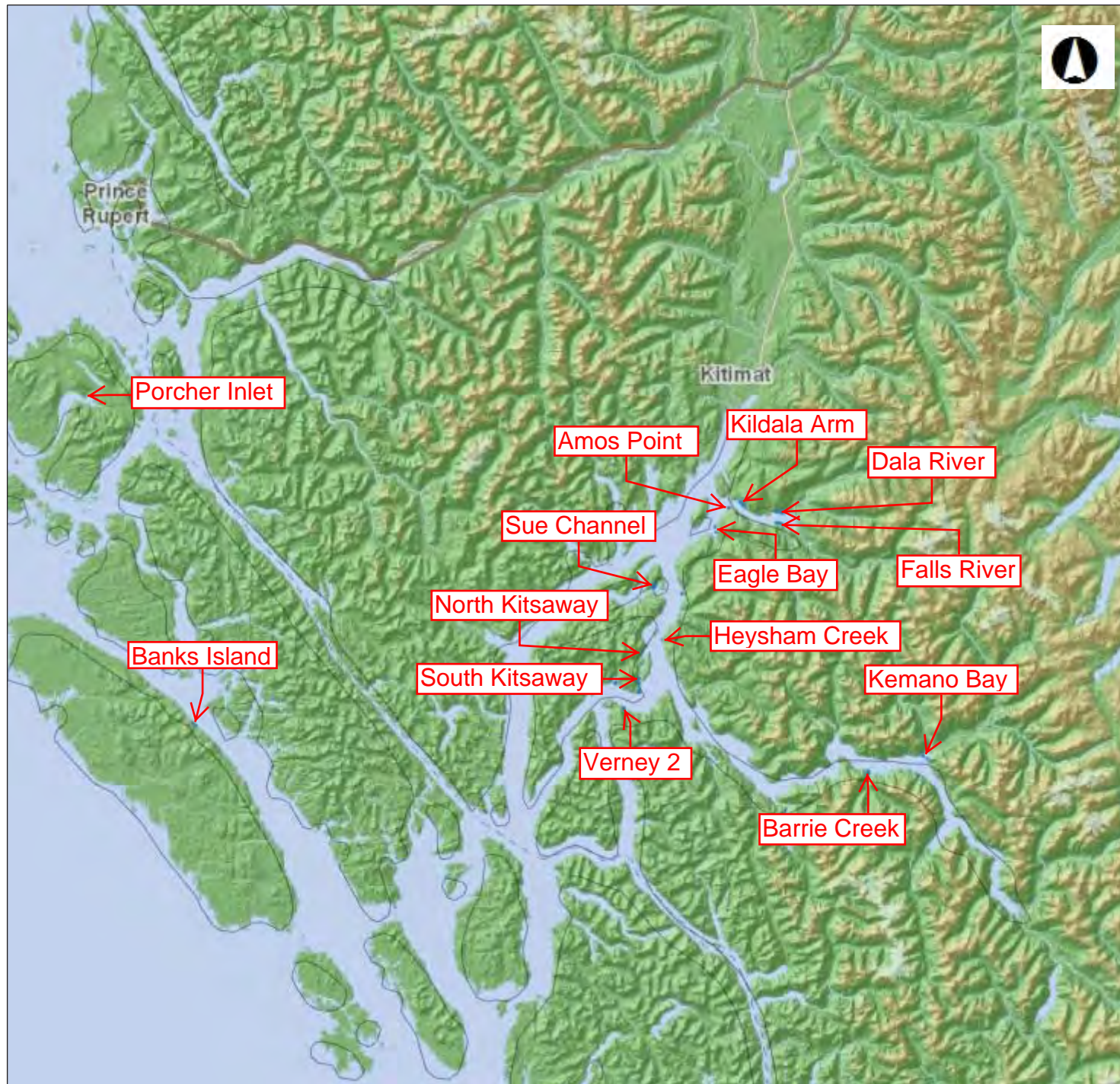
Kemano bay: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-9A9D2BAF9C4F4006AC35C050E3338F9C>

Kildala arm & Amos point: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-9ECC3BDAB9D240C59AAF7101144BAFC2>

Porcher inlet: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-B0DD9623B6E049399E43B91C399544A3>







Heysham north & south Kitsaway: <http://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geomark/geomarks/gm-4D5EE0CA004D402DBD9A850754EB5801>





Tenure Applications by Purp  
Colour Themed

TENURE\_PURPOSE

-  All other values
-  AGRICULTURE
-  ALPINE SKIING
-  AQUACULTURE
-  COMMERCIAL
-  COMMERCIAL RECREATION
-  COMMUNICATION
-  COMMUNITY
-  ENERGY PRODUCTION
-  ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVAT
-  FIRST NATIONS
-  INDUSTRIAL

0 20.32 40.64 km

1: 1,000,000

Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page

CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

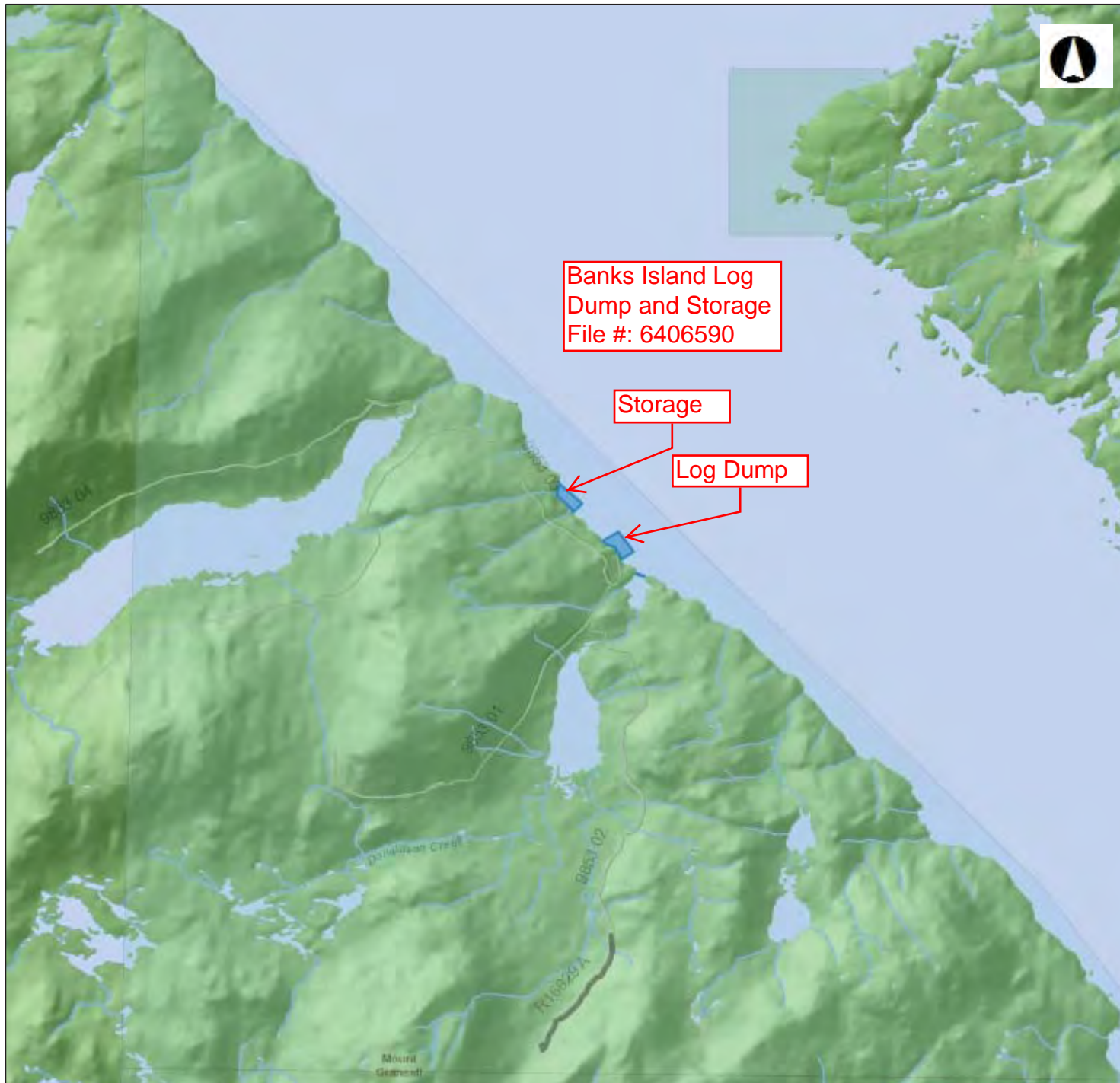
Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

Key Map of British Columbia







## Banks Island

### Legend

- Active Forest Road Sections
- Pending Forest Road Section
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Pending Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Tenure Applications by Purp Colour Themed

#### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

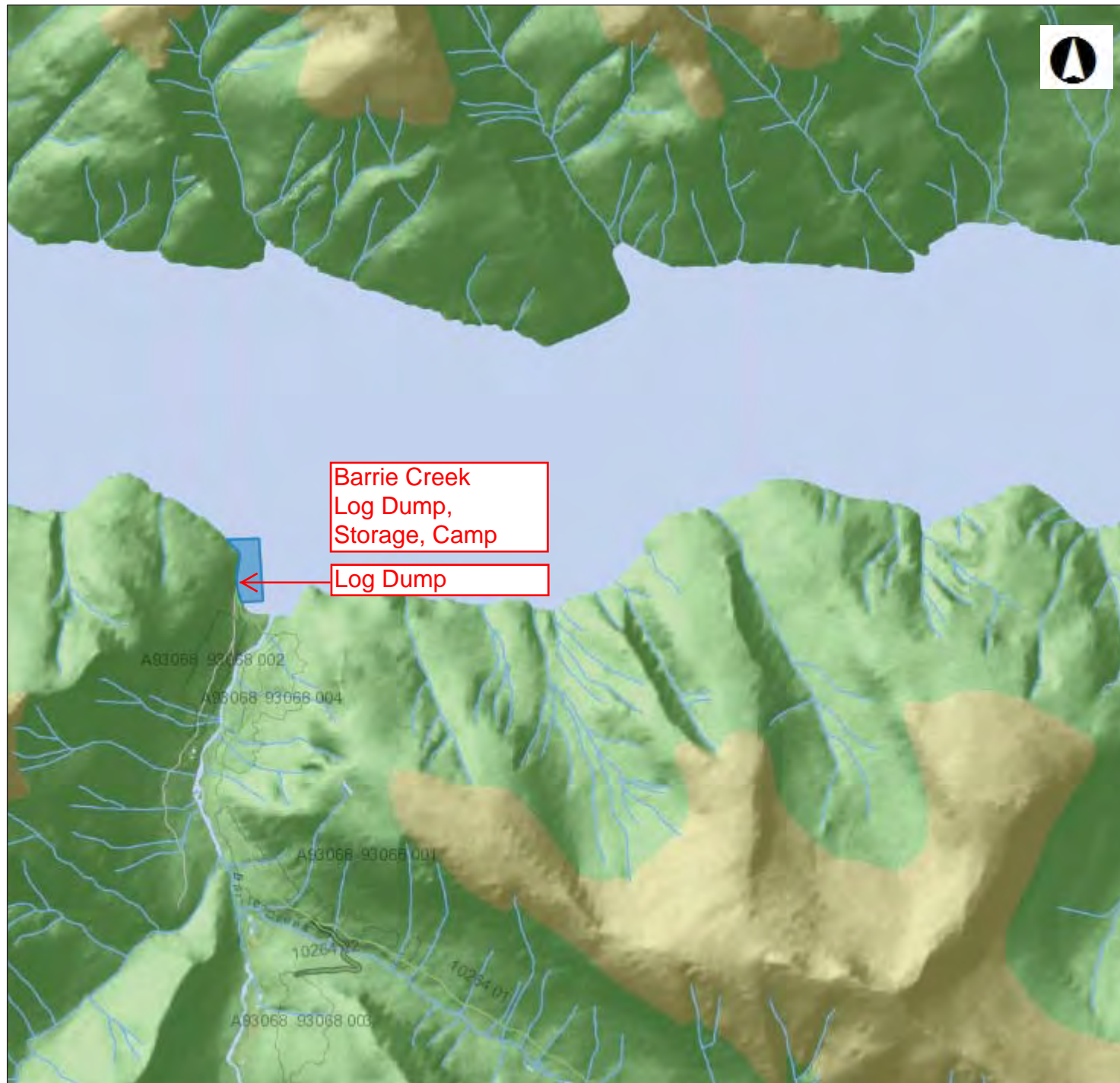
CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia





## Barrie Creek

### Legend

- Active Forest Road Sections
- Pending Forest Road Section
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Pending Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Tenure Applications by Purp Colour Themed

#### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

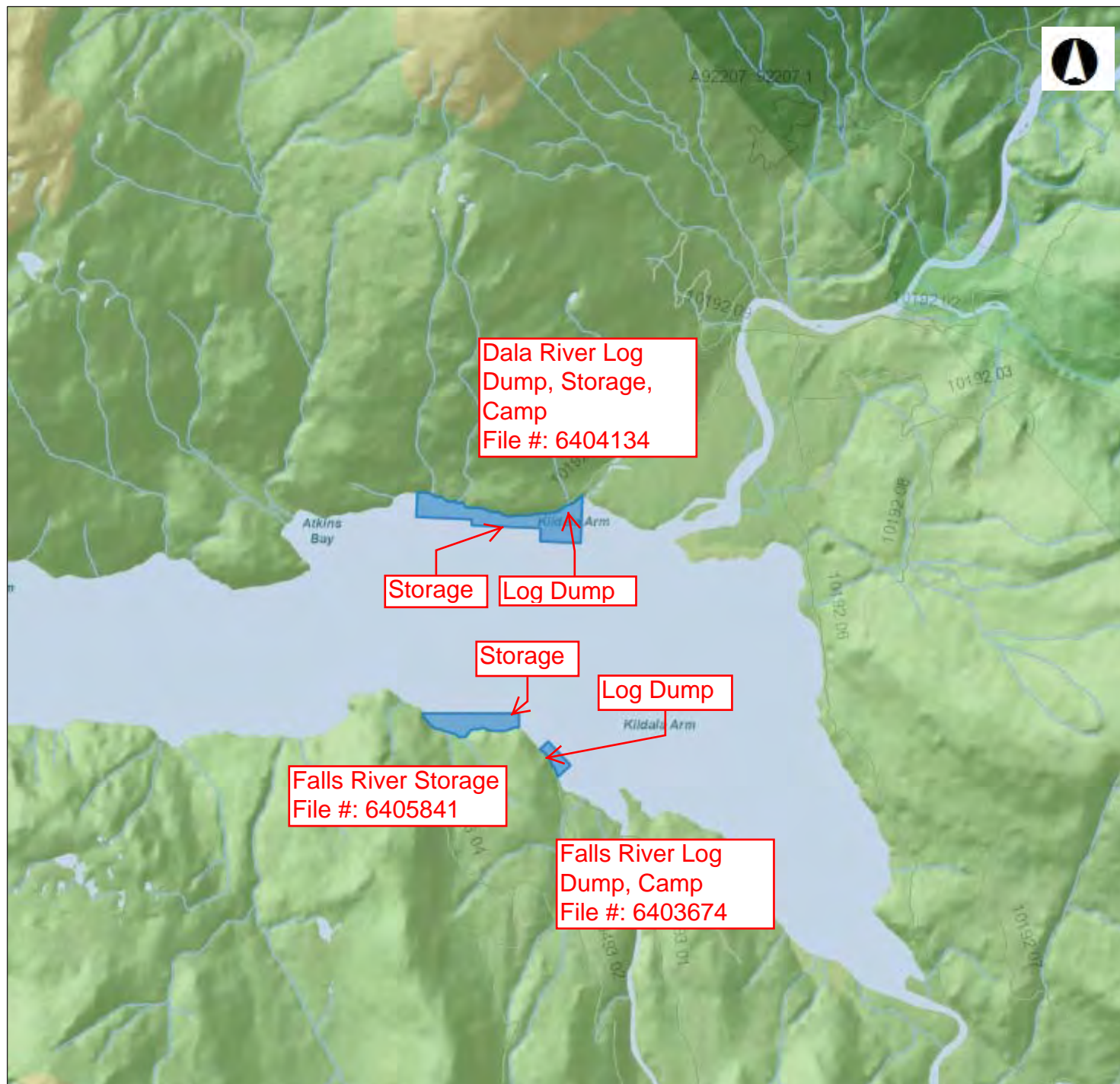
Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia







## Dala River & Fall River

### Legend

- Active Forest Road Sections
- Pending Forest Road Section
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Pending Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Tenure Applications by Purp Colour Themed

#### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

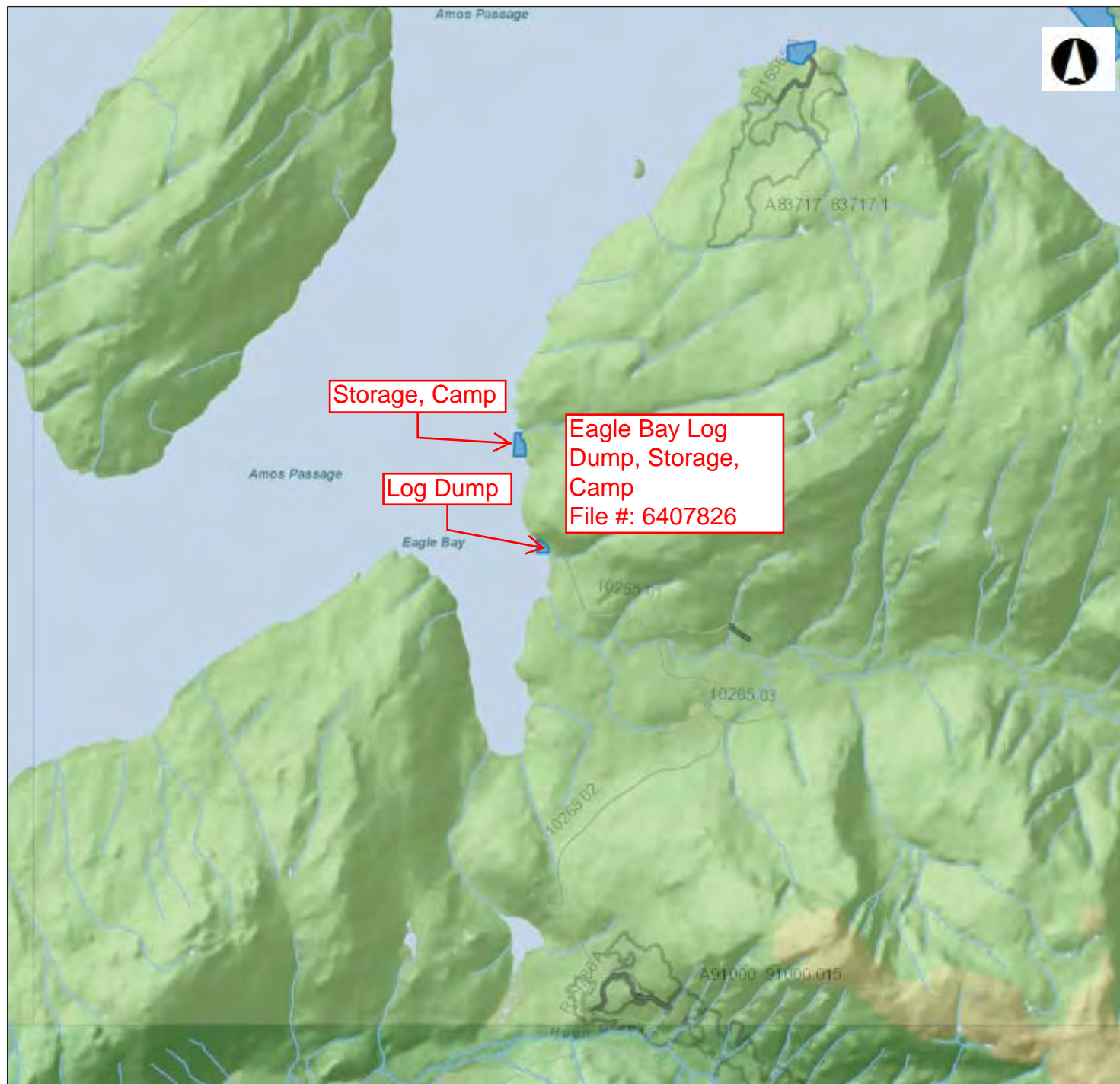
CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia





## Eagle Bay

### Legend

- Active Forest Road Sections
- Pending Forest Road Section
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Pending Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Tenure Applications by Purp Colour Themed

#### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

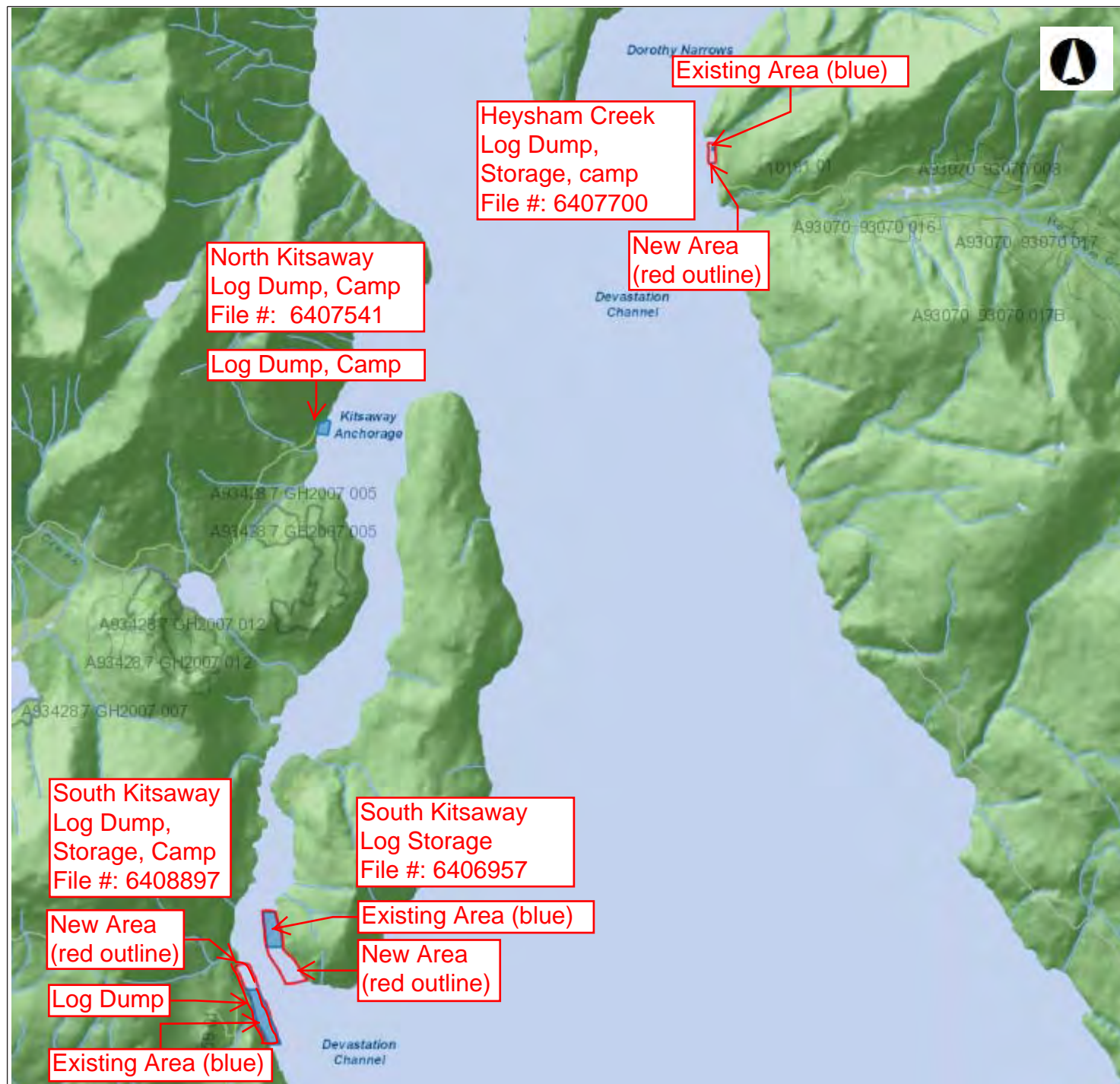
Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia







## Heysham Creek, North & South Kitsaway

- Active Forest Road Sections
- Pending Forest Road Section
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Pending Forest Cut Blocks - Tenure Applications by Purp Colour Themed

### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

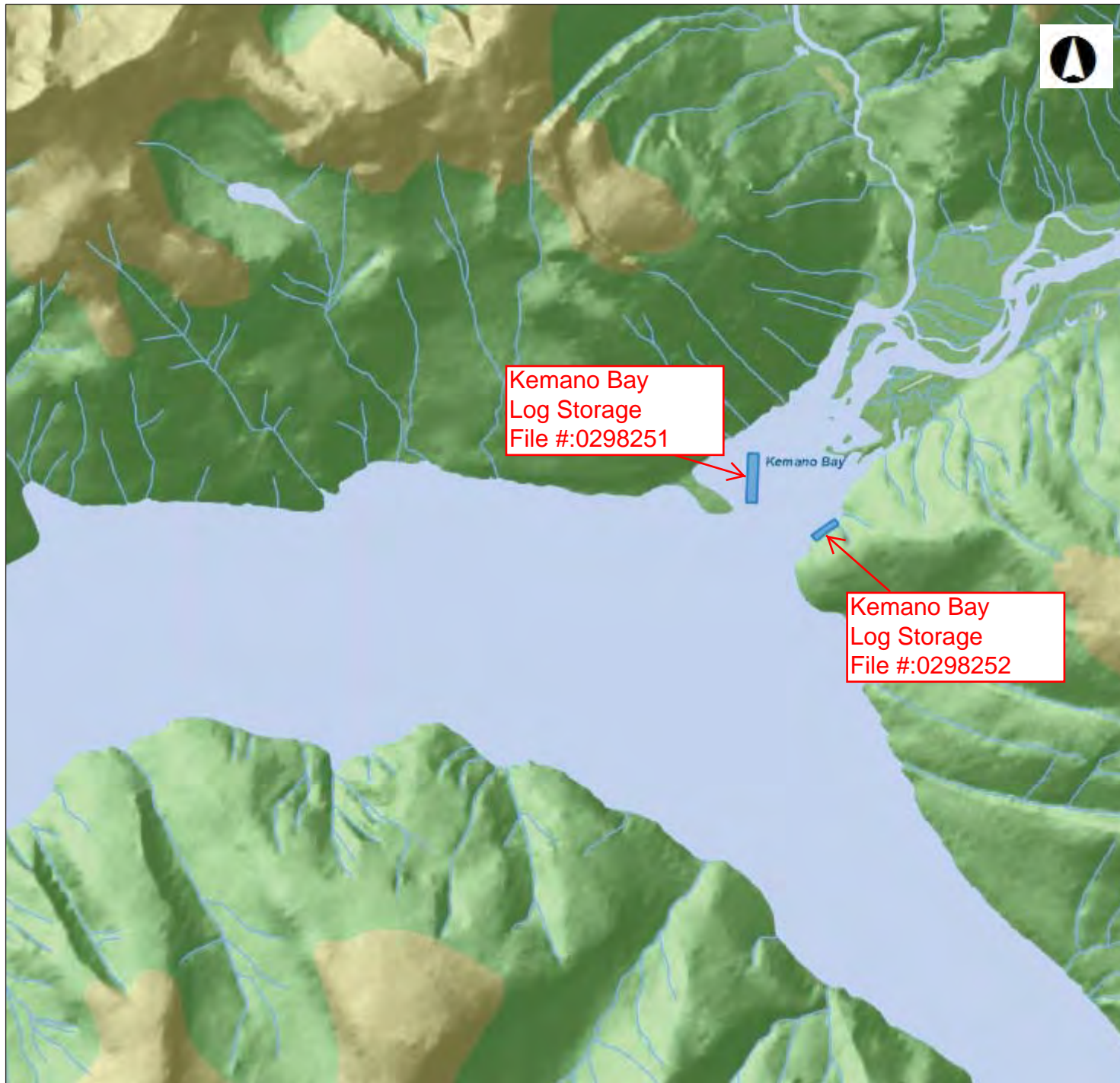
CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia





## Kemano Bay

### Legend

- Active Forest Road Sections
  - Pending Forest Road Section
  - Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
  - Pending Forest Cut Blocks -
- Tenure Applications by Purp Colour Themed

#### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia







## Kildala Arm & Amos Point

### Legend

- Active Forest Road Sections
- Pending Forest Road Section
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Pending Forest Cut Blocks - Tenure Applications by Purp Colour Themed

#### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

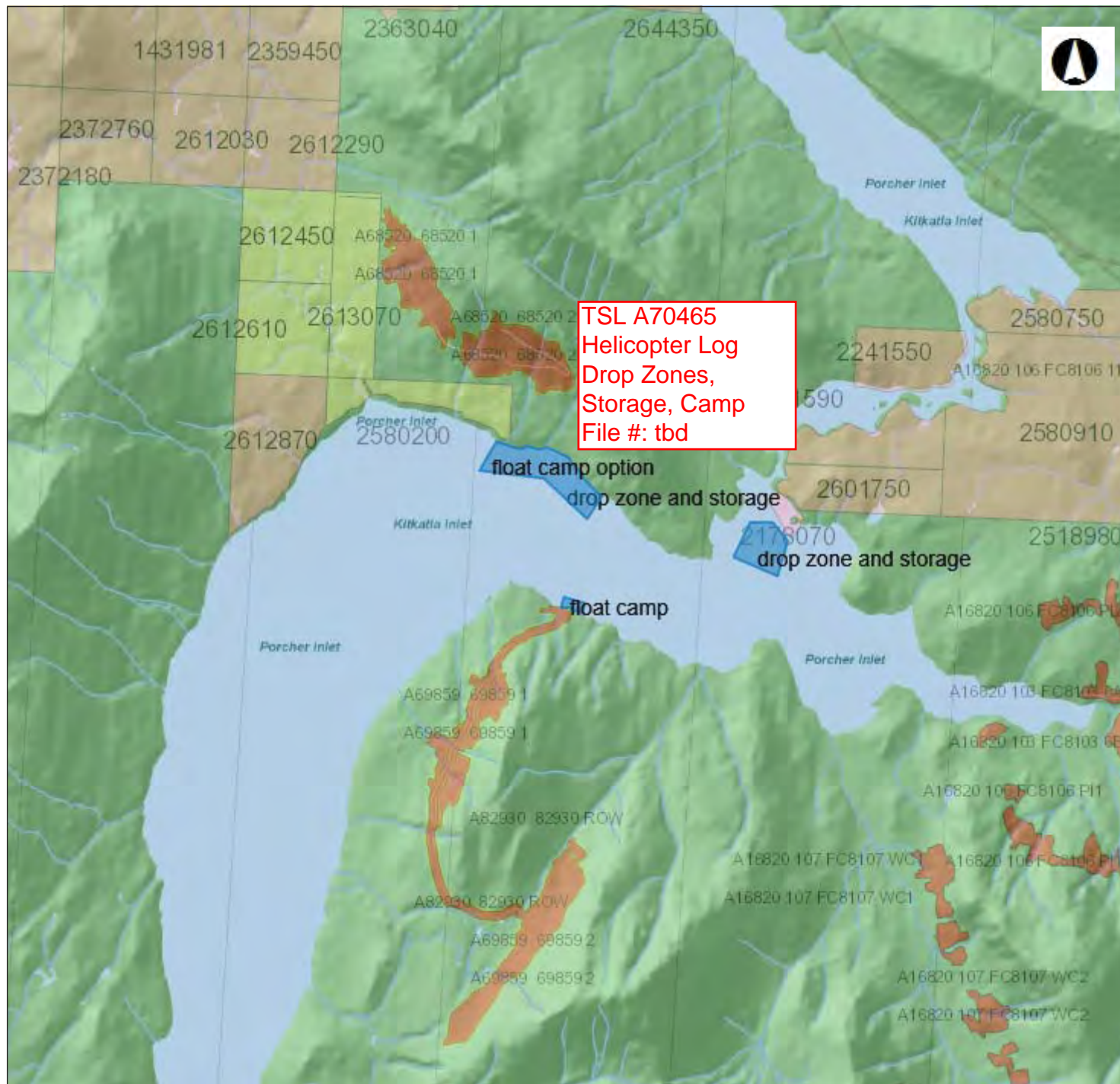
Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia







# TSL A70465 Helicopter Drop Zones and Float Camp

- Ecological Reserves - Tanta
- Protected Areas - Tantal
- Recreation Areas - Tantal
- Conservancy Areas - Tantal
- Wildlife Management Areas Filled
- Provincial Parks - Tantal
- Surface Ownership - Tantal
- CROWN\_IND
- Private
- Crown
- All Forest Cut Blocks - FTE
- All Forest Cut Blocks - FTE
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

## Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

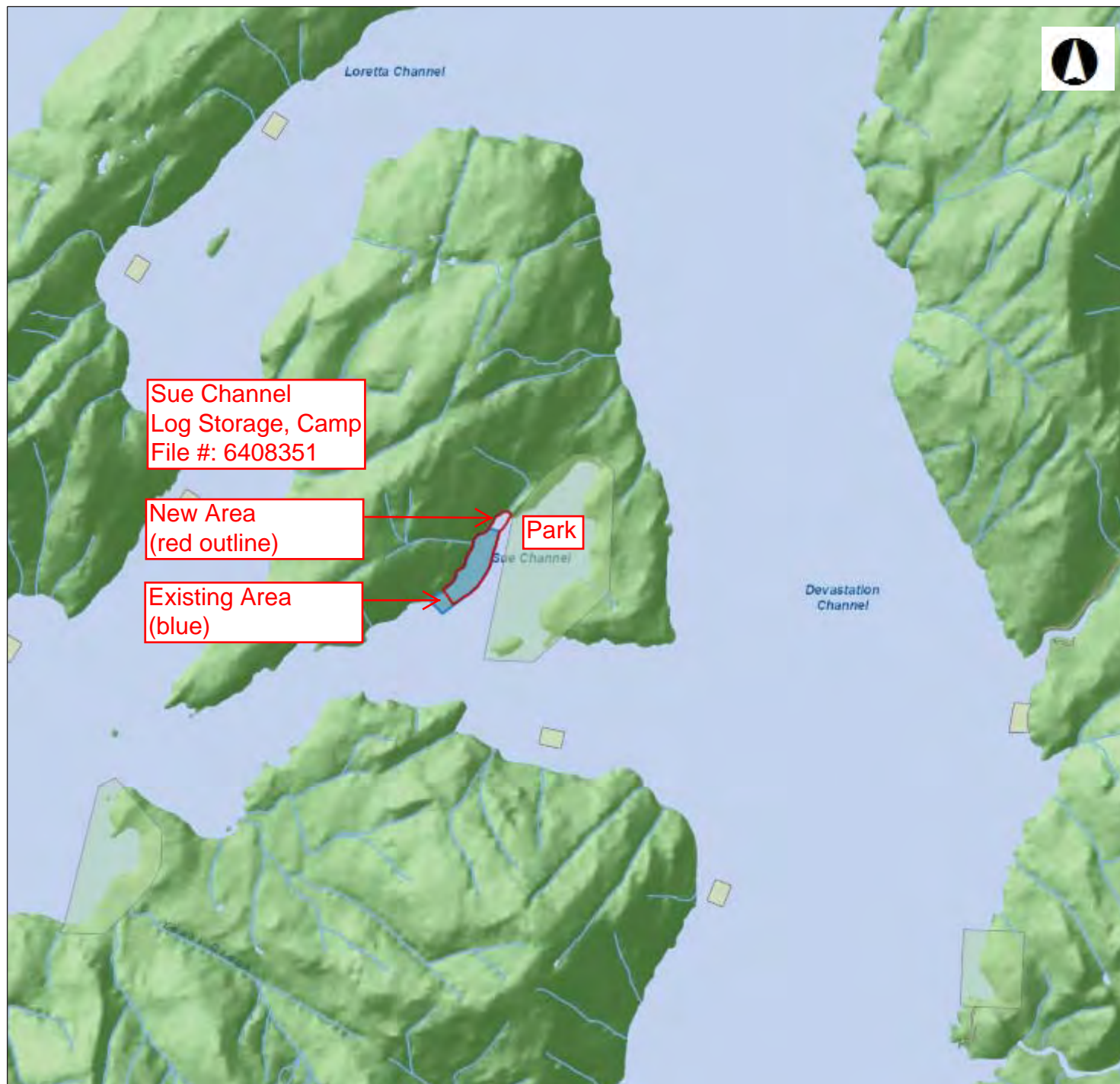
CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

## Key Map of British Columbia





## Sue Channel

### Legend

#### Tenures by Purpose - Tanta

##### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALL SEASONS RESORT
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY
- ENERGY PRODUCTION
- ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVAT
- FIRST NATIONS

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

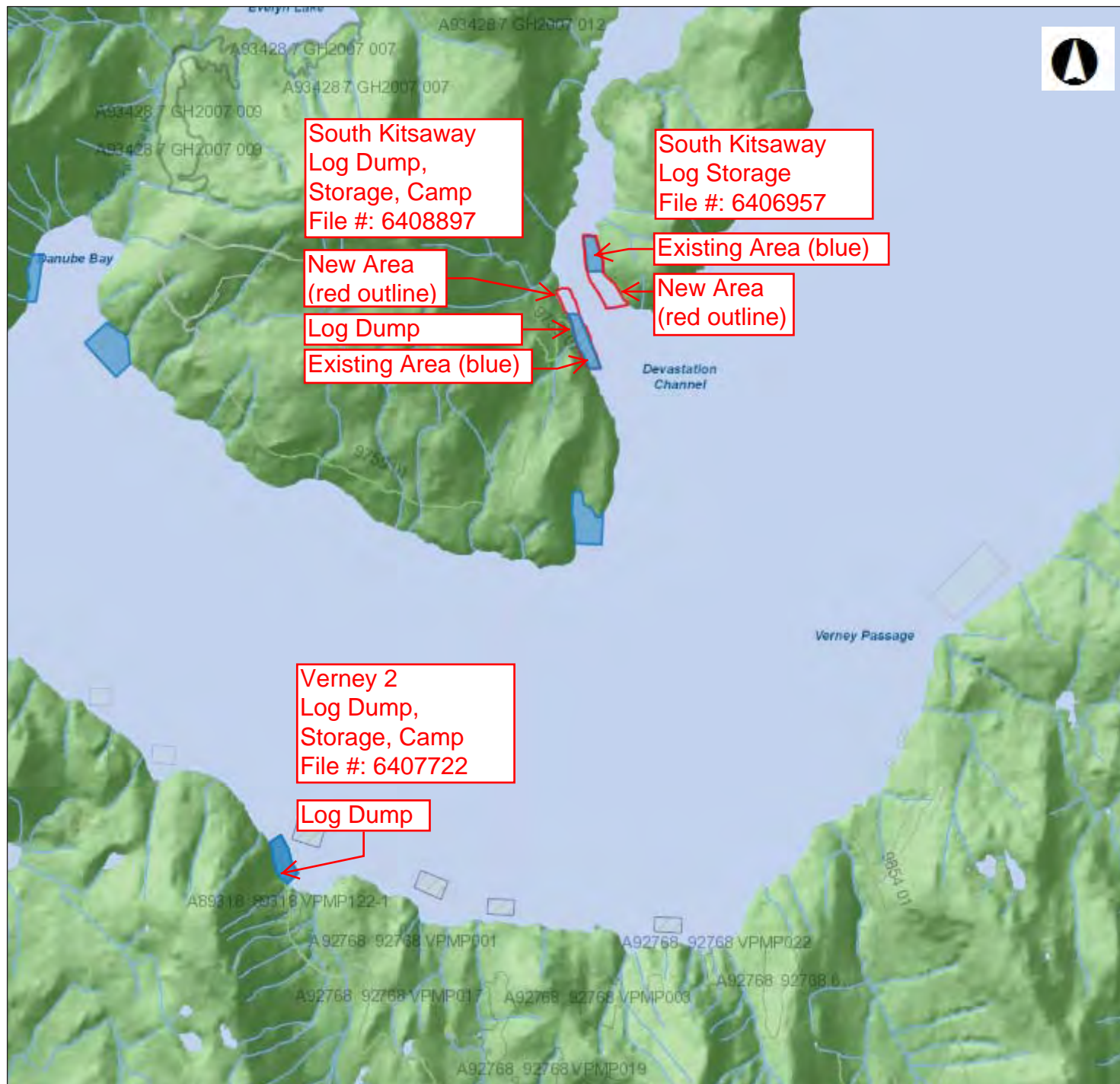
Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia







## Verney 2, & South

### Kitsaway Legend

- Active Forest Road Sections
- Pending Forest Road Section
- Active Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Pending Forest Cut Blocks - F
- Tenure Applications by Purp Colour Themed

#### TENURE\_PURPOSE

- All other values
- AGRICULTURE
- ALPINE SKIING
- AQUACULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION
- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY

0 1.02 2.03 km

1: 50,000

### Copyright/Disclaimer

The material contained in this web site is owned by the Government of British Columbia and protected by copyright law. It may not be reproduced or redistributed without the prior written permission of the Province of British Columbia. To request permission to reproduce all or part of the material on this web site please complete the Copyright Permission Request Form which can be accessed through the Copyright Information Page.

CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

Datum: NAD83

Projection: NAD\_1983\_BC\_Environment\_Albers

### Key Map of British Columbia

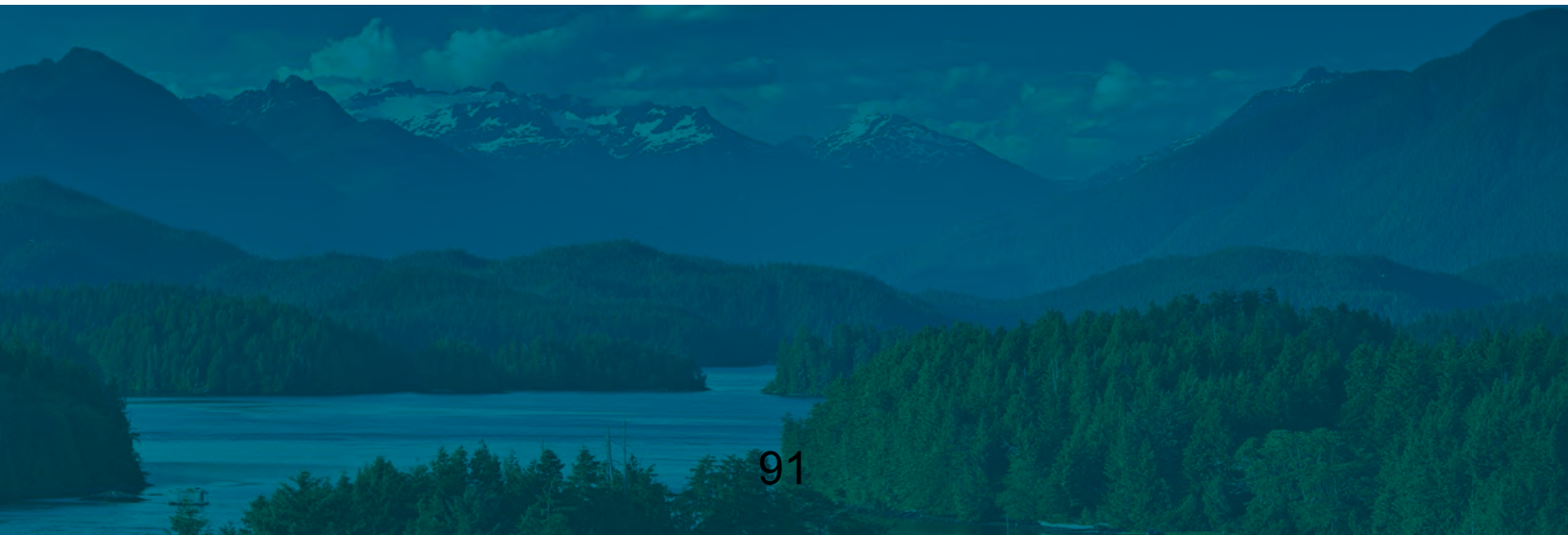




# Spill Preparedness and Response in BC

---

Proposed Amendments to the  
*Environmental Management Act*  
and Proposed Regulations



## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

## Spill Preparedness and Response in B.C. Legislative and Regulatory Intentions Paper 3

The Province's third intentions paper on spill preparedness, response and recovery entitled *Spill Preparedness and Response in BC: Proposed Amendments to the Environmental Management Act and Proposed Regulations* (IP3) describes the Province's proposed amendments to the *Environmental Management Act* (EMA) in the context of proposed future regulations, existing regulatory actions by other agencies and practices in other jurisdictions.

The aim of IP3 is to collect feedback from First Nations, industry, other government agencies and the public on the specific considerations required in developing future regulations and policies to implement the regime. IP3 lays out the ministry's intent for legislative, regulatory and policy changes across key components of the regime.

**Spill Reporting:** The ministry intends to standardize the information required in a spill report and require additional reports during the different stages of a spill incident.

**Response Times:** The ministry intends to establish prescribed response times which will require specific technical feedback from experts in the field as numerous considerations must be addressed before the times can be set.

**Sampling and Monitoring:** The ministry intends to require responsible parties to perform sampling and monitoring actions following a spill to ensure there is information about the impacts of a spill and success of the response efforts. The ministry is evaluating options to prescribe sampling and monitoring actions.

**Regulated Persons:** The proposed legislation established a definition of a regulated person who would have to meet specific preparedness and response requirements. It is intended that the regulations would set thresholds of substances and quantities to determine which industries, trades or businesses would be included in that definition. The ministry's first proposal of these thresholds for prescribed

## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

substances is 10,000L transported by rail or truck, 50,000L at a fixed facility, and any prescribe substance transported by pipeline of a kilometre or more.

**Spill Contingency Plans:** One of the requirements of regulated persons proposed by the ministry would be to have spill contingency plans created, reviewed and updated according to a frequency set in regulation.

**Geographic Response Plans:** Legislation would allow the Minister to order a Geographic Response Plan (GRP) to be prepared collectively by any regulated persons operating within the designated area, as well as make other requirements around GRPs. The ministry's intent is to propose regulations around content, publication, engagement and accessibility of GRPs.

**Area Response Plans:** Legislation would require a Preparedness and Response Organization (PRO) to complete an Area Response Plan to receive full certification. The ministry's intent is to propose regulations around content, publication, engagement and accessibility of ARPs.

**Testing Spill Contingency Plans:** Through the proposed legislation and regulations the ministry intends to set requirements for the testing of contingency plans, through planned tabletop and deployment drills and exercises, as well as unannounced drills and exercises.

**Preparedness Record Keeping:** Proposed legislation and regulations would require regulated persons to determine the risk posed by their business or operation and maintain records about planning and preparedness activities.

**Preparedness and Response Organization:** The mechanisms for certifying and regulating a Preparedness and Response Organization (PRO) are enabled in the proposed legislation. Future regulations could set out more details of a PRO; though would not weigh into the specific day-to-day operations or structure of a PRO. A PRO could function as an integrator ensuring preparedness and response activities meet the requirements in law through arrangements with contractors, industry, local governments, First Nations, and other regulators. A PRO would not aim to replace or duplicate functions that exist today in the field, but augment, coordinate and fill gaps in existing resources.

## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

**Recovery:** The proposed legislation would enable the ministry to require protection and restoration of the environment following a spill. Various recovery planning, assessment and action requirements are being contemplated in future regulations. Should restoration of the damage caused by a spill not be possible, the legislation allows for other forms of compensation to take place.

**Fines and Penalties:** The proposed legislation extends penalty provisions that exist today into new aspects of the regime.

**Report to the Legislative Assembly:** The proposed legislation would require the Minister to report to the legislature on the effectiveness of the regime.

**Responder Training:** The ministry intends to require that responders have appropriate skills and expertise that would be set out in a future regulation.

**Advisory Committees:** Proposed legislation introduces the concept of three advisory committees that would include opportunities for involvement of First Nations, community members or others with knowledge that could assist in spill planning.

To support IP3 and ensure appropriate feedback and comment is received, the ministry will be proceeding with an engagement process that includes:

- Public comment on the content of the intentions paper;
- A plenary session for industry, local governments, First Nations, and other stakeholders;
- Regional meetings with First Nations;
- Technical working groups; and
- A final summary paper

Following this engagement process, the ministry will begin work on new regulations and operational policies to implement the Provincial Spill Response Regime.



## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

# Contents

## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

Introduction.....	6
Contents Overview.....	7
Proposed Changes and Regime Overview.....	8
Timeline and Next Steps.....	9
The Current Regulatory Landscape.....	10

## SECTION 2: PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

RESPONSE .....	14
Spill reporting.....	15
Response times.....	18
Sampling and monitoring.....	20
PREPAREDNESS .....	22
The regulated person.....	23
PLANNING OVERVIEW .....	25
Spill contingency plans.....	26
Geographic response plans.....	28
Area response plans.....	30
Testing spill contingency plans .....	34
Preparedness record keeping.....	36
Preparedness & response organization.....	38
Recovery.....	42

FINES AND PENALTIES .....	44
Report to the legislative assembly.....	45
FUTURE ELEMENTS .....	46
Responder training.....	47

## SECTION 3

Advisory Committees.....	48
Funding .....	49
Discussion and Engagement.....	50
Conclusion .....	51

## APPENDICES

A: Spill Reporting: Comparison of Report A and Report B Requirements.....	53
B: Examples of Spill Response Milestones.....	54
C: Regulated Persons Proposed Substance List .....	55
D: Spill Contingency Plans: Proposed Content.....	64
E: Geographic Response Plans: Proposed Content.....	66
F: Proposed Testing Recordkeeping Topics.....	67
G: Glossary.....	68
H: Engagement Questions .....	73



## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

# Introduction

The Minister of Environment has introduced a bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the sections of the *Environmental Management Act* (EMA) pertaining to spills. These amendments would apply to the spill of any substance that may have an adverse effect on the environment, human health or infrastructure. The proposed amendments in the bill would replace existing spill response provisions in EMA with new requirements for preparing for, responding to and recovering from environmental emergencies.

The proposed legislative amendments set out a framework for two crucial components of an expanded spill preparedness and response regime: new requirements for preparedness, response and recovery, and a certified preparedness and response organization

(PRO) that is intended to provide a consistent response to all spills in B.C. These enabling amendments would be supported with regulations to be proposed by the ministry. These regulations would contain the details of requirements referenced in the proposed legislation. Future regulations may be supported by guidance documents, policy, certificate conditions or other mechanisms.

To develop the details of the proposed new requirements, the ministry will seek to align as much as possible with other regulators and agencies – both provincial and federal – that have authority in regulating spill prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

## Engagement

Phase 1 (April – May 2016) is centered on this document. The ministry has set up a webpage at [engage.gov.bc.ca/spillresponse](http://engage.gov.bc.ca/spillresponse) to provide information and receive feedback.

## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

# Contents Overview

This document provides information about the proposed amendments to EMA and is meant to inform upcoming discussions between the ministry and various stakeholders and First Nations.

## Section 1

Section 1 provides an overview and context for the proposed new regulatory system.

## Section 2

Section 2 contains descriptions of the proposed new requirements, organized into sections for preparedness response, and recovery. Each of the new requirements is explained in a subsection. Each subsection contains a summary of the proposal in italics at the top of the page followed by information on: the proposed regulatory amendments and intended future regulations; links to other aspects of the proposed regime; and, examples of current requirements from other regulators or jurisdictions.

Section 2 also contains information about the provisions for a PRO in legislation and the type of regulations anticipated for a PRO. There is also a description of what a PRO could do and its potential limitations.

Section 2 ends with an outline of proposed requirements that are being considered for development at a later stage.

## Section 3

Section 3 contains information on how the ministry will gather feedback. It describes opportunities to learn more about and comment on the proposals as well as details of how the ministry will consider those comments in developing specific regulatory requirements.

## Appendices

At the end of this document, appendices provide specific details related to the proposed requirements.

## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

# Proposed Changes and Regime Overview

The proposed legislative amendments set out – in a new Division 2.1 of EMA – the framework for the Province to develop and implement new rules for a comprehensive spill preparedness, response and recovery regulatory regime. The amendments would, if passed, provide the ministry with authority to establish and enforce the regime while the proposed future regulations would provide detailed requirements. A suite of new regulations are expected to be developed following engagement to be conducted throughout 2016.

The Province has chosen to outline the details of proposed new requirements in regulations to ensure adequate time to develop the rules in discussion with stakeholders and First Nations. Regulations also provide greater flexibility for future amendments to support continuous improvement.

*The ministry has conducted several years of research and discussion leading up to the proposed amendments to EMA. More information on the history of the project is available on the ministry website at [www.gov.bc.ca/spillresponse](http://www.gov.bc.ca/spillresponse).*

*Updates on regulatory development will also be posted there.*

## Preparedness

Those who present a risk beyond a certain threshold (based on substance type and quantity) would be subject to new requirements for preparedness. This includes the need to have detailed spill contingency plans that would be tested through regular drills and exercises. These operations will be known as regulated people.

## SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

# Timeline and Next Steps

## Response

New requirements for spill response would apply to all persons who have a spill with potential impacts to human health and the environment, regardless of substance, location or source, and regardless of whether preparedness measures had been taken. Proposed response requirements include: enhanced spill reporting, response times for trained responders and equipment, and procedures for sampling and monitoring.

## Recovery

Following a spill, the ministry proposes to require the responsible person to meet new requirements outlining what actions must be taken to restore impacted resources, and/or provide compensation for damage and loss of use.

Should the proposed amendments pass and receive Royal Assent, the ministry intends to propose regulations, in phases, which will bring the provisions of the legislation into effect and create further regulatory requirements. This would follow discussion with other regulators who play a role in spill preparedness and response to avoid unnecessary duplication. It is expected to take several years to develop and phase in all of the regulatory requirements that form the proposed new regime. This time will be used to resolve outstanding technical and policy issues and to engage on specific details about each regulation with technical experts and those affected by the proposed changes.

The proposed amendments to EMA and any proposed future regulations form one element of a new spill regime for BC. Other components would include: increased collaboration, communication and coordination among industry, First Nations, local government, and provincial and federal regulators; a new information management system for data collection and tracking; and, an improved Environmental Emergencies Program to provide increased oversight. Additionally, future changes to the regime are anticipated to reflect advances in the science related to spills, development of new or improved response techniques, and regulatory innovations in other jurisdictions.

# The Current Regulatory Landscape

The Ministry of Environment is one of many provincial and federal agencies with a role in spill preparedness, response and recovery in BC. Each of these regulators has a distinct mandate and/or jurisdiction based on geography, the type of environmental values potentially impacted by a spill, or operational sector (e.g.: railways). In British Columbia, along with the Ministry of Environment, the BC Oil and Gas Commission (Commission) also plays a significant role in regulating spill preparedness and response as it relates to the oil and gas industry.

Federal regulators include: Environment and Climate Change Canada (fixed facilities), Transport Canada (rail, road and marine), the National Energy Board (interprovincial pipelines), the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (including the Canadian Coast Guard) and, Natural Resources Canada. The ministry has designed the proposed changes outlined in this document to provide a consistent regulatory framework across regulators regardless of substance, source or location.

The modernization efforts for emergency management being undertaken by the Province will be extended to the oil and gas sector regulated by the Commission. Regulatory authority for emergency management within the oil and gas sector is currently with the Commission. However, the Commission is working in partnership with MOE in an effort to ensure that the requirements for the provincial oil and gas sector under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act* (OGAA) will be equivalent to any changes proposed for other provincially regulated sectors.

## THE CURRENT REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

### PROFILE: How the Oil and Gas Commission manages spill preparedness and response

---

As B.C.'s regulator for oil and gas activities, the BC Oil and Gas Commission (Commission) supports all measures to improve spill preparedness and response. Preventing spills, and responding to them if they do occur is a key component of the Commission's work. There is a sector specific regulatory framework in place for emergency management (including spill prevention) which provides the legal requirements for what needs to be done if a spill does occur. This framework is delivered through oil and gas-specific legislation and regulations, and through the ability to enforce the relevant Ministry of Environment (MOE) legislation and regulations. The Commission maintains a 24/7 emergency contact and callout number dedicated to response to emergency situations and complaints. In addition, the Commission has its own inspectors on the ground to ensure compliance and to provide regulatory oversight during emergencies. The approach to spills in the oil and gas sector is entirely consistent with the design principles of the proposed spill regime framework (polluter pays, avoid unnecessary duplication, fair and transparent process, etc.).

The Commission responds to all spills related to provincially regulated oil and gas operations. Through a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Energy Board (NEB), the Commission may also respond to incidents which occur on pipelines regulated by the NEB. In most cases operations cannot resume until the problem is fixed and a remediation plan is in effect. When required, enforcement actions, such as orders and/or fines, may be issued to an operator. Some specific rules and regulations related to spills, or potential spills, are described in this section

The Commission has a complete and integrated spill response regime, and will leverage existing regulations and expertise to assist the provincial government in developing a broader spill response regime for other industries. The Commission is working closely with MOE on the development and implementation of new regulations and will share its experience in the development of the improved regulatory framework. Where improvements are necessary to the existing regulatory framework for oil and gas activities, the Commission will work with MOE to ensure they are consistent.

## THE CURRENT REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

## PROFILE:

### How the Oil and Gas Commission manages spill preparedness and response

---

#### Oil and Gas Activities Act and spills

The *Oil and Gas Activities Act* (OGAA) is the legislation that guides how oil and gas activities are regulated in B.C. Section 37 of OGAA applies to spills from oil and gas activities, stating specifically that a permit holder or person carrying out an oil and gas activity must prevent spillage and promptly report to the Commission any damage or malfunction that could cause spillage. If spillage occurs (or is likely to occur), the permit holder or person must remedy the cause or source, contain and eliminate the spill, remediate any land and report it to the Commission. This is congruent with the Ministry of Environment's regime wherein the Commission has the ability to make orders, the operator is responsible for remediation costs, and the entire process is transparent.

The Commission ensures compliance with the EMA when it comes to restoration of an oil or gas site. Strict requirements under the EMA must be met before the Commission can issue an operator a Certificate of Restoration which certifies that a site has been returned to its previous, pre-activity state.

#### Case Study: Pipelines

In order to prevent pipeline-related spills, every permit holder designing, constructing, operating, maintaining or abandoning pipeline infrastructure in B.C. must have an Integrity Management Plan (IMP). An IMP is a technical requirement that ensures operators are continuously evaluating the condition of their pipelines and associated infrastructure to prevent leakage and ensure continued safe and environmentally sound operations. Standards for IMPs are defined in the Canadian Standards Association's CSA Z662, and the Commission audits permit holders to ensure compliance.

## THE CURRENT REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

### PROFILE: How the Oil and Gas Commission manages spill preparedness and response

---

#### Emergency management and spill prevention and response

The Commission plays an integral role in emergency management, part of which is ensuring that oil and gas permit holders are adequately prepared to effectively prevent, detect and respond to spills. The Commission ensures compliance with its Emergency Management Regulation, which establishes detailed requirements that oil and gas operators in B.C. must follow to be prepared for, and respond to, emergencies. Spill prevention and response involves the efforts of individuals, private sector, local, provincial and federal governments to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities and ensure required resources are available to respond effectively to an emergency.

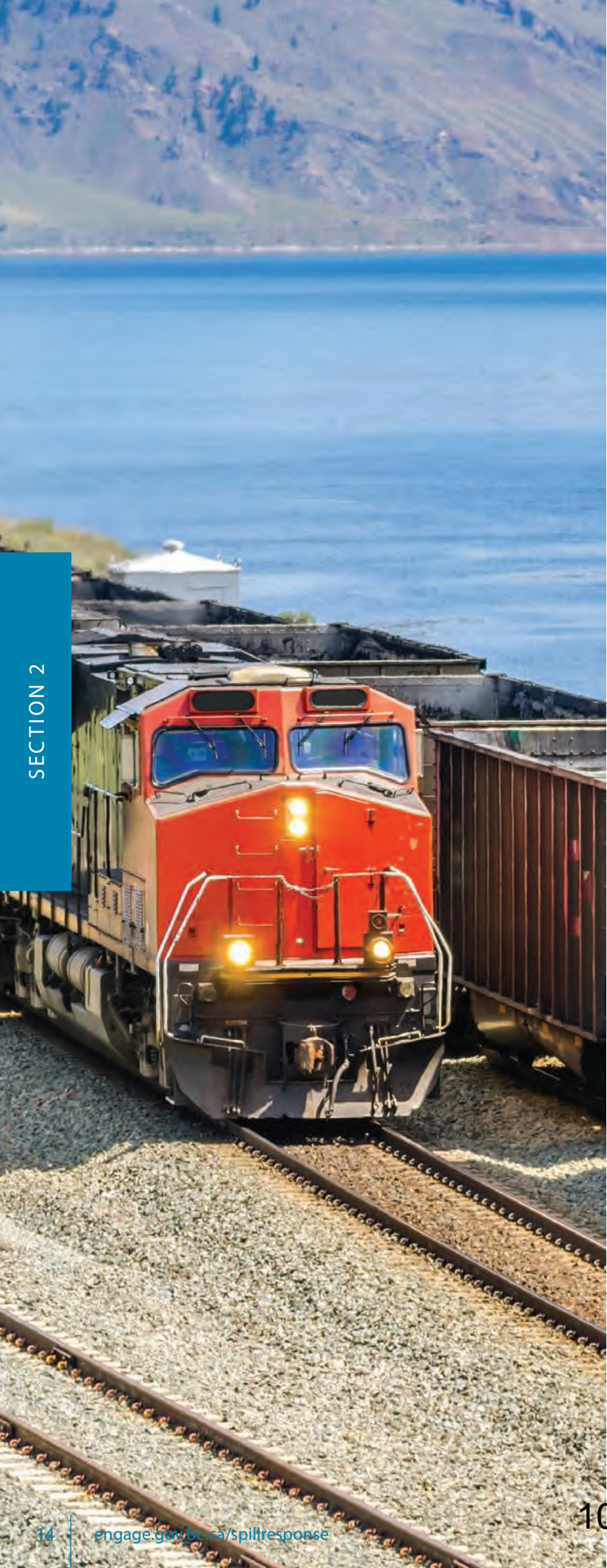
The Commission proactively establishes and enforces emergency preparedness requirements, and works with industry on best management practices, including advances in science and technology. A combination of

reviews, assessments and field inspections are used to ensure permit holders comply with the Emergency Management Regulation and *Oil and Gas Activities Act*. As well, an audit and inspection program ensures permit holders have processes and procedures to react to an emergency in a safe and timely manner.

All permit holders must have site specific Response Contingency Plans as part of their overarching Emergency Management Programs and these must be submitted to the Commission annually for review. The Commission ensures that individual response plans meet the requirements and standards established in legislation, regulation and national standards.

Emergency exercises are audited by the Commission to confirm the adequacy of emergency response systems and processes. Based on these audits, evaluations and reviews, recommendations are made for improvement in terms of response capacity, training and procedures.





## SECTION 2: PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

# Response

Proposed new requirements for spill response would apply to any party who has a spill, regardless of substance, location or source.

## SECTION 2: PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

# Spill reporting

*Currently, the Spill Reporting Regulation under the Environmental Management Act requires a single and immediate report from the responsible person once a substance has spilled at or above a stated quantity. The ministry proposes to amend the regulation to require the responsible person to use standardized forms and timelines to report changes in spill conditions and their progress in responding to the spill.*

## Proposed legislation

Proposed amendments to EMA define a responsible person as a person who has possession charge or control of a substance or thing when a spill of the substance or thing occurs or is at imminent risk of occurring. Proposed amendments to EMA enable regulations respecting a variety of spill response actions including spill reporting.

## Proposed regulations

The ministry intends to set out regulatory requirements that would standardize the type of information required in a spill report and set required timelines for reporting. In addition to the initial report currently required, the ministry proposes requiring the responsible person to provide: additional reports in the first 48 hours to confirm the initial information provided; status reports during an ongoing response; and, an end-of-response report that signifies the transition from the clean-up to recovery phase of the overall response. (Reporting during recovery will differ, but will align with the spill reporting requirements to ensure regulatory efficiency and effectiveness.) The responsible person would be required to make the initial report by telephone. All follow up reports could be submitted using a secure web form.

The ministry intends to propose regulations requiring the responsible person to follow five reporting stages after discovering a reportable spill:

### 1. Initial Spill Report A

*(immediately after spill discovery)*

The responsible person would be required to contact the emergency call centre to provide initial information about the

## Spill reporting *continued...*

incident (See APPENDIX A: Spill Reporting: Comparison of Initial Spill Report A and Report B Requirements for details of content.). The report must be complete to the extent it is practical and safe to obtain the information requested. Any significant new information to complete initial spill report is to be reported as soon as possible.

### 2. Initial Spill Report B

(within 6 hours of spill discovery)

The responsible person would be required to submit the second report which would update and confirm information contained in the first spill report and contain additional details about the incident. (See APPENDIX A: Spill Reporting: Comparison of Initial Spill Report A and Report B Requirements for details of content.)

### 3. Confirmation report

(within 48 hours of spill discovery)

The ministry intends to propose regulations requiring that the report submitted in Initial Spill Report B be updated 48 hours after a spill has been discovered, either with new information or with a confirmation that what was provided earlier remains accurate. This would provide a requirement

for the responsible person to update the spill report with more accurate assessments of quantity, impacts, and other details once the scene is under control.

### 4. Follow-up reports during response

(as requested by the ministry, if conditions change significantly, or every 30-days)

The content for these reports would contain response actions, the quantity of spilled material collected to date, disposal methods, the overall environmental impacts and the success of response efforts. The ministry is exploring whether the format of follow-up reports should mirror the format of the ICS 209 Incident Status Summary form that would be required of a scaled-up incident command structure.

### 5. End of spill report

(within 30 days of completion of the emergency response phase)

The end of spill report would provide a detailed overview of the incident, including details on the quantity spilled, amount recovered and how it was disposed of, as well as a discussion of the techniques used to respond and tentative next steps (e.g., indicate whether a determination was made regarding the need for restoration).

## Discussion

The ministry intends to align its reporting requirements as closely as possible with requirements from other regulators or industry best practices to avoid unnecessary duplication. All written reports would be submitted electronically to a secure ministry web space using a standard template along with photographs. The ministry intends to require that photographs of the spill or incident be submitted as soon as practicable.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

This proposed regulatory requirement would supply information that could be used to determine whether a recovery plan is required for the spill and what recovery actions may be necessary. (See pg. 42 for Recovery.)

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

Most provinces require spills to be reported and many require updates. As an example, the province of Alberta requires any updates to the Initial Spill Report to be submitted in an electronic format within seven days of spill notification.

Some federal regulators also require reporting. For example, Transport Canada's Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations requires immediate spill reporting and a 30-day follow-up report. Transport Canada is considering a new requirement for a final report within one year after the follow-up report. The final report would provide confirmation that the spill has been contained as well as details on the substance recovered from the spill site.

Specific to oil spills, the Pacific States/ British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force (which includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia) collects information via an oil spill database.



# Response times

*Currently, the ministry does not prescribe response times in regulation. Proposed legislative amendments would allow the ministry to develop regulations prescribing response times that a responsible person must meet in the event of a spill. Regulating response times is complex and the ministry must complete additional research before specific response times would be proposed.*

## Proposed legislation

The proposed amendments to EMA enable the ministry to place requirements on the responsible person to have skilled and experienced personnel respond to the spill, deploy the appropriate equipment, implement an incident command system, and arrive at the spill within a prescribed period of time. The prescribed period of time is the response time.

## Proposed regulations

The ministry intends to propose a regulation that would establish the prescribed response times for applicable response milestones.

## Discussion

The ministry intends to establish clear direction on response times, but recognizes regulating in this area is challenging and therefore would seek technical feedback from stakeholders before proceeding.

Responder safety will remain the first response priority. Failure to meet the future prescribed response times would be acceptable in instances where responder safety was at risk or the responsible person experienced factors reasonably beyond their control. In these situations, a responsible person may be asked for information confirming that all reasonable efforts were made.

The ministry is considering numerous response milestones which could have corresponding response times. (See APPENDIX B: Examples of Spill Response Milestones for a list.) The ministry does not intend to prescribe response times for each milestone but rather select key milestones to serve as indicators that the response is occurring appropriately.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

Response time requirements, if set in regulation, would inform three levels of response planning: spill contingency planning (see pg. 26), geographic response planning (see pg. 28), and area response planning (see pg. 30).

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

Guidelines or planning standards for response times are common, however very few regulators have set mandatory response times in regulation.

Transport Canada sets response times for the marine environment that must be met by response organizations following an oil spill.

The State of Washington requires a response time planning standard be used in contingency planning. For example, plans must indicate a strategy for mobilizing dedicated resources to the scene of a spill within 30 minutes and non-dedicated resources within one hour. Potential spillers are required to plan to this standard but are not required to perform to this standard in responding to an actual spill.

Individual companies and industry associations have guidelines for spill response. For example, the Canadian Fuels Association and the Canadian Energy Pipeline Association have response time guidelines for land transportation and pipelines respectively.

## Sampling and monitoring

*Currently, the ministry can order a responsible person to conduct monitoring and sampling as part of the response to a spill however this is not routinely required. The ministry intends to require sampling and monitoring as part of routine spill response actions.*

### Proposed legislation

Proposed amendments to EMA would enable the imposition, by regulation, of sampling requirements to determine the extent of the impacts and threats posed by a spill and to monitor the effectiveness of response and recovery actions.

### Proposed regulations

The ministry is considering proposing requirements for sampling and monitoring as part of routine spill response measures following certain types of incidents. The responsible person may be required to monitor following a spill to assess risk to and impact on the environment, human health, and infrastructure. Monitoring data may be required as part of follow up spill reports.

In developing regulations, the ministry is considering whether the degree of initial sampling would vary according to the type of substance spilled, quantity of substance spilled and/or location of the spill.

Following a large incident, the ministry is considering requiring a responsible person to contract a qualified professional (e.g. registered biologist, hydrologist, or hydrogeologist) to develop a comprehensive monitoring program to inform longer term spill response actions and decisions about potential recovery requirements.

## Discussion

The ministry recognizes that prescribing sampling and monitoring actions is difficult due to the complexity and variety of possible spill scenarios. The ministry is currently evaluating the best mechanism for sampling and monitoring provisions: regulations, guidance documents, or some combination of the two. The responsible person may also be required to make sampling and monitoring data publicly available in a prescribed manner.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

As described above, sampling and monitoring results could inform decisions on recovery plans (see pg. 42).

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

The State of California's Code of Regulations requires sampling for petroleum hydrocarbon spills to confirm the quantity recovered.

Alberta requires air quality monitoring during a release of sour gas or high pressure vapour product to track concentrations of the substance. The State of Alaska has a similar requirement to determine if response actions would pose a greater threat to human health, safety, or the environment than the spill itself. Alaska further requires a qualified person to conduct sampling, and to review and assess monitoring results.



## Preparedness

Proposed amendments to EMA introduce the concept of a regulated person as being those who have possession, charge or control of prescribed quantities of prescribed substances. Generally speaking, this definition will apply to persons that transport, use or store the prescribed substances at the prescribed quantities, but may apply to others. Those who fit the definition of a regulated person would be required to meet new requirements for preparedness. These are: participating in response planning (individual contingency plans, geographic response plans); testing

of plans through drills and exercises; and, regularly recording and reporting types of materials and quantities stored or transported. The proposed EMA amendments set the framework for these requirements with details to be contained in future regulations.

Those who do not meet the threshold would not be obligated to meet these requirements on an ongoing basis. The ministry would encourage those below the threshold to voluntarily meet some or all of these targets as a best practice.

## The regulated person

*BC currently has no standard requirements for spill preparedness uniformly across all types of operations that handle hazardous materials. Proposed legislative amendments to EMA would enable the ministry to propose regulations that will set a threshold for who will be required to meet the new preparedness requirements proposed in the amendments.*

Proposed amendments to EMA would define regulated persons by prescribed quantities of substances identified on a list to be set by the ministry.

### Proposed regulations

The ministry intends to propose a regulation that sets out quantity thresholds of prescribed substances to identify which individuals operating industries, trades or businesses would be designated as regulated persons under EMA. Those individuals would be required to meet proposed new preparedness requirements. The proposed list of prescribed substances are generally materials that are liquid, toxic and persistent.

The ministry is considering proposing the following prescribed quantities:

- 10,000 litres or more of a prescribed substance being transported by rail or truck
- Any quantity of a prescribed substance being transported between two facilities by a pipeline a kilometre or more in length
- 50,000 litres of a prescribed substance being stored at a fixed facility (with a specific exemption for retail gas stations with below ground tank storage)

The ministry is considering establishing an initial list of approximately 140 prescribed substances (See Appendix C for the proposed list).

## The regulated person *continued...*

### Discussion

The ministry is considering three clarifications to the scope of these requirements:

- A person who has control of multiple prescribed substances which are individually contained would only become a regulated person if one of those substances individually exceeded the prescribed quantity.
- A person who has a single prescribed substance in multiple means of containment at one location (e.g.: cars on a train, multiple tanks at a fixed site) would become a regulated person if the total quantity of the single substance meets the quantity threshold.
- For operations handling mixtures of multiple substances, the regulated person threshold would be triggered if a prescribed substance makes up five per cent or more of a mixture, providing the total quantity meets or exceeds the threshold.

The ministry may propose adding substances to the list or adjusting the quantity thresholds in subsequent amendments to the regulation.

Any person who has a spill – whether or not they meet the threshold as a regulated person – is required to respond to the spill. The proposed regulated person regulation would not change that responsibility.

### Links to other aspects of the regime

A future regulated person definition would identify those who are required to:

- Complete spill contingency plans (see pg. 26).
- Test spill contingency plans (see pg. 26).
- Potentially participate in the development of geographic response plans (see pg. 28).
- Report information about quantities and handling of prescribed substances (see pg. 36).
- Have an arrangement with a PRO if one is certified in their area of operations (see pg. 38).

### Other jurisdictions and regulators

Both Environment Canada and Transport Canada have planning requirements that are triggered by a combination of substances and quantities. Several Canadian provinces have spill preparedness requirements – some are based on operational sector while others are based on prescribed substances and quantities. For example, Ontario requires emergency planning by industrial facilities and Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia each require emergency plans where hazardous materials are stored in large quantities.

## Planning overview

The ministry is proposing a requirement for three types of response planning for BC. In addition to the spill contingency plans that would be required of each regulated person, the ministry intends to establish requirements for two types of higher level preparedness plans: geographic response plans (GRPs) and area response plans (ARPs).

Each planning level would have a different purpose, scale and scope. The two higher levels would provide opportunities for engagement with First Nations, local governments and stakeholders.

Spill contingency plans would demonstrate the regulated person's capacity and capability to respond to the locations and spill hazards associated with their operations. It would also include response plans for a variety of possible spill sizes and scenarios.

GRPs, the second level of planning, would be focussed on predetermining response tactics to be used in the first 48 – 72 hours after a spill in the plan area. Plan areas would be determined based on the sensitivity of the area and the number and size of possible spill sources in the area. The ministry intends to propose requiring multiple GRPs be developed around the province. Any regulated persons that operate in an area designated to have a GRP could be required to work collaboratively in its development.

ARPs, the third level of planning, are focussed on large areas of the province. Developing ARPs may rely largely on aggregating existing information such as spill response equipment inventories. ARPs could use a mix of quantitative and qualitative assessments of spill hazards and potential consequences. Development of ARPs is anticipated to be the responsibility of a preparedness and response organization.

# Spill contingency plans

*Currently spill contingency plans are not consistently required for all operations above a certain risk threshold. The ministry intends to propose regulations that would specify format, content, review and publication of these plans.*

## Proposed legislation

The proposed amendments to EMA would require regulated persons to develop plans for a worst case spill scenario, with worst case to be defined in a future regulation.

## Proposed regulation

The ministry intends to propose a regulation that would require regulated persons to determine what types of spill risks they pose. Regulated persons would be required to develop contingency plans that demonstrate their ability to respond to a worst case scenario spill, as defined by the regulation. The proposed regulation would specify plan contents and format as well as the extent of capability and capacity required. The plan would demonstrate that the regulated person has, or has guaranteed access to, trained personnel, equipment and resources to implement the plan in the event of a spill.

See APPENDIX D: Spill Contingency Plan Proposed Content for more details.

The ministry intends to propose a regulation requiring publication of the plans, likely through a website, though provisions would be made for removal of proprietary or personal information before publication.

## Discussion

The regulated person would be expected to plan for reasonably foreseeable complications that may affect their ability to implement the plan, such as winter weather conditions, equipment malfunctions, etc. The ministry recognizes that there are scenarios – such as risks to responder safety – that may cause delays or hinder the implementation of the plan.

The ministry proposes requiring spill contingency plans to be reviewed and updated according to a frequency set in regulation. However, any significant changes to the nature of the regulated person's business operation may necessitate more frequent updates. The ministry is proposing to require updates in the following circumstances:

- Loss of equipment that could affect the regulated person's ability to implement the plan.
- Changes in equipment ownership.

- Transfers of equipment to support a spill response (including distance of equipment from original location and anticipated return date).
- If more than 10 per cent of equipment is moved from its usual location, except for a drill or exercise.
- When site-specific hazards and risks change significantly (e.g., increased transportation, storage or use of prescribed substances).

## Links to other aspects of the regime

The ministry is considering proposing a requirement, in regulation, for regulated persons to have an arrangement with the PRO (See pg. 38) to ensure sufficient equipment to respond to a worst case spill (as defined in regulation) of a prescribed substance.

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

Other government agencies with jurisdiction in BC currently require varying degrees of contingency planning for certain sectors. To avoid duplication, the ministry intends to work closely with other agencies to align planning requirements so that a single plan may be acceptable to multiple agencies.

Examples of planning requirements that currently apply in BC:

- Transport Canada's Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations requires Emergency Response Assistance Plans from people who offer dangerous goods for transport.
- Environment and Climate Change Canada's Environmental Emergency Regulations require Environmental Emergency Plans from prescribed entities.
- The National Energy Board requires an Emergency Management Program under the National Energy Board Onshore Pipeline Regulations and requests an emergency procedures manual be filed with the board.
- The Oil and Gas Commission's Emergency Management Regulation requires response contingency plans from the entities regulated by the commission.
- The Ministry of Environment's Hazardous Waste Regulation requires transporters of hazardous waste as well as facilities to have contingency plans.
- The Ministry of Energy and Mines' Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines requires the creation and evaluation of mine emergency preparedness programs and plans.

# Geographic response plans

*Currently, Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) are not required or regulated in BC. Proposed amendments to EMA would enable the ministry to order the creation of GRPs, which would contain specific tactics to guide response in the first 48 – 72 hours following a spill.*

## Proposed legislation

Proposed amendments to EMA would enable the Minister to order the following:

- A GRP to be prepared for a designated area. Areas would be designated if the Minister considers that a GRP would improve spill response efficiency or decrease spill risk.
- Regulated persons, or a group of regulated persons operating within a plan area, to prepare, review, test and update a GRP for that area.
- Terms of reference for GRPs.
- The establishment of an advisory committee to advise on the development, review, or testing of GRPs and the reimbursement of members of the committee for expenses necessarily incurred in carrying out their duties.

- Specific people or organizations whose input must be considered in developing a GRP.
- Designating who must pay for developing, reviewing and/or testing the plan.

## Proposed regulations

The ministry intends to propose regulations that would set the content, development process, timelines, publication and updating requirements for GRPs. Standardized tactics and terminology used across GRPs will assist responders from any agency or area in understanding how to implement the tactics described in a GRP. The ministry is considering proposing a five-year cycle for updating plans with testing required in between.

The ministry intends to propose regulatory requirements for the publication process, including standardized engagement requirements and a requirement to make the finalized plan available online to the public within a specific timeframe.

## Discussion

Due to the number of GRPs anticipated, the ministry anticipates prioritizing areas for GRP creation based on: spill hazards; environmental sensitivity; cultural importance and critical infrastructure; and, the potential to protect the site using best available spill response tactics. These elements would also form the content of a GRP. See Appendix E for a full description of proposed content.

While the Minister could order a regulated person, or group of regulated persons, to prepare a GRP for a designated area, in practice, the ministry anticipates that regulated persons within an area would pool resources to develop GRPs through a third party such as a PRO (See pg. 38).

## Links to other aspects of the regime

Under the proposed amendments to EMA, the ministry has the ability to require a regulated person to develop a GRP through a PRO (See pg. 38).

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

The states of Alaska and Washington are widely viewed as leading in terms of the detailed information that has been collected to facilitate geographic response planning. Both states use similar terminology, process, content, governance features and a hierarchical approach to GRPs. In addition, industry is familiar with these plans and many large players operate in all three jurisdictions. BC intends to harmonize content with the GRPs required in Washington and Alaska. However, in BC, the development process will differ as regulated persons will be responsible for the GRPs.



## Area response plans

*Area Response Plans (ARPs) are not currently required or regulated in BC. The proposed amendments to EMA require a certified preparedness and response organization (PRO) to complete one or more ARPs as a condition of certification.*

### Proposed legislation

Under the proposed amendments to EMA, a conditional PRO seeking full certification must complete an ARP to achieve full certification. The proposed amendments further require the conditional PRO to establish an advisory committee to incorporate technical, First Nation and community input.

### Proposed regulations

The ministry intends to propose regulations establishing: the content, form and development process for ARPs; notification and publication processes; and, requirements for periodic plan review, testing and updating. For example, future regulations may require that:

- ARPs be reviewed and updated after a defined period (eg., every five years).
- Exercises be used to test aspects of a plan.
- Certain elements of a plan be published for clarity of roles and responsibilities and to reduce duplication of effort.

Similar to GRPs, the ministry further intends to propose regulations requiring payment and reimbursement of the advisory committee members. This is to provide First Nations and other specified participants with reimbursement for travel and other expenses incurred while participating in ARP development.

Also similar to GRPs, the ministry intends to propose regulatory requirements for the publication process, including standardized engagement requirements and a requirement to make the finalized plan available online to the public within a specific timeframe.

The following table summarizes proposed content for ARPs in BC, though not all types of content may be required in all ARPs.

AREA RESPONSE PLAN SECTIONS	TOPICS IN EACH SECTION
<i>Response</i>	Emergency response notification (contact information)   Emergency response incident command system   Response guidelines and procedures
<i>Resources</i>	Community profiles   Available equipment   Trained personnel   Resource information   Logistics
<i>Substance</i>	Hazmat response   Hazmat action   Area hazard assessment   Radiological and biological substance issues
<i>Sensitive Areas</i>	Information source   Areas of environmental concern   Resource sensitivity   Biological and human use resources   Land management
<i>Background</i>	Support information   Response policy and strategies   Area spill history and fate
<i>Scenarios</i>	Worst case and other scenarios
<i>Geographic Response Plans</i>	All that are in the related area

# Area response plans *continued...*

## Discussion

A conditional PRO could create these plans more efficiently by collaborating with other regulated persons. This may also generate efficiencies in the two other levels of planning: contingency plans and GRPs.

The ministry anticipates that the advisory committee in relation to ARPs would be coordinated by the conditional PRO and its membership would include provincial and federal government representatives, First Nations, local governments, and other stakeholders. The advisory committee may provide advice on drafting, reviewing, testing and updating ARPs.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

ARPs are a means by which a conditional PRO demonstrates the capability and capacity to respond to any spill within the plan area. Successful completion of an ARP is required in order for the Minister to fully certify a PRO for the plan area.

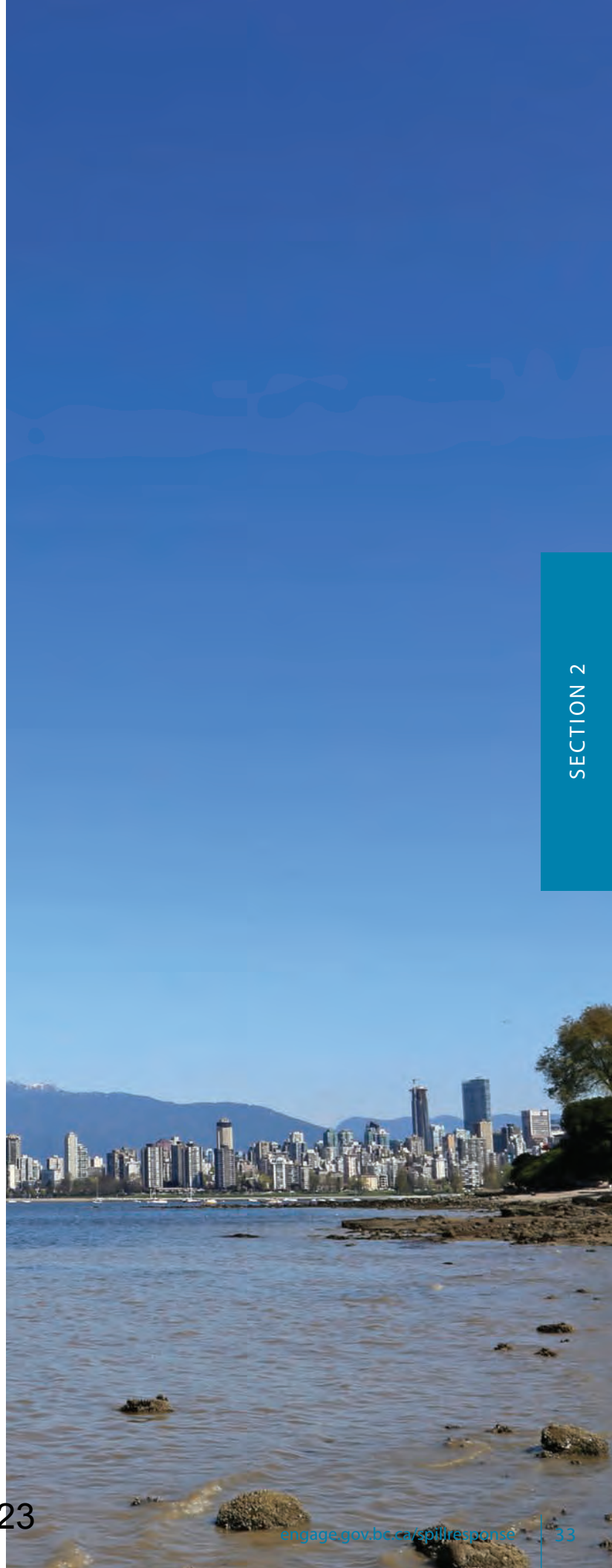
## Other jurisdictions and regulators

The ministry is aware of similar area response planning efforts for marine environments and inter-provincial pipelines and railways. Rather than duplication, the intention is to discuss how to best use information already collected and available. However, while alignment is the goal, in BC's regulatory context ARPs would be designed with the specific purpose of demonstrating the capability and capacity of a PRO.

The State of Alaska is a widely recognized leader in area planning with one Unified Response Plan for oil and hazardous spills as well as 10 supporting sub-area plans. The Unified Response Plan is developed and approved by a regional response team comprised of the US Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, and Alaska's Department of Environmental Conservation.

In Canada, the Canadian Coast Guard, Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada are currently developing coastal ARPs through a pilot project.

Federally, Western Canada Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC) is currently required by Transport Canada to have coastal area plans for BC, which are limited to response to marine oil spills from ships.



# Testing spill contingency plans

*Currently the Environmental Management Act does not require drills and exercises to be used in testing spill contingency plans developed by industry. New regulations would require drills and exercises to evaluate a regulated person's readiness to respond to a spill.*

## Proposed legislation

Proposed amendments to EMA would require regulated persons to test their spill contingency plans in a prescribed manner and frequency. The proposed amendments also provides a director with the ability to order a regulated person to test their plan at any time through an unannounced drill or exercise.

## Proposed regulation

The ministry intends to propose regulations that would set specific requirements for meeting the testing provisions proposed above. The intent is to require a regulated person to demonstrate that they are able to implement their spill contingency plan.

The ministry intends to propose the use of drills and exercises over a three-year testing cycle which would involve:

1. Table top drills which bring key personnel together to test the activation of a particular aspect of a contingency plan in a simulated spill scenario (e.g.; communications, scaling up an incident command post, responder call out)
2. Deployment drills: bring key personnel together to discuss the deployment of a specific aspect of the contingency plan in a simulated spill scenario (e.g.; the deployment of spill response equipment)
3. Deployment exercises: bring key personnel together to test the deployment and/or use of equipment, personnel and procedures in the field as if a real incident were occurring at a given place and time.

The ministry intends to propose a regulation requiring that one tabletop drill be completed annually along with one deployment drill or exercise. Every three years, a deployment exercise would be required to test the response to a worst case spill, with 'worst case' to be defined in the proposed regulation.

The ministry intends to propose requirements for the regulated person to maintain records related to each drill and exercise including

an evaluation of the drill or exercise. A list of topics being considered for mandatory inclusion in those records can be found in Appendix F. Where the ministry orders an unannounced exercise or drill, it may also require a completed report on the regulated person's performance, including recommendations. The ministry is considering making these reports public.

## Discussion

The ministry is considering allowing responsible parties to use their response to a spill event – under certain conditions – to satisfy the testing requirement for that period.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

The ministry is considering how third parties may organize and conduct testing on behalf of multiple regulated persons. Refer to the PRO section (pg. 38) for information.

Additionally, the ministry would consider the use of contractors, third-party qualified professionals, or a PRO to evaluate drills and exercises.

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

Some regulators require the testing of plans but do not specify how or when such testing must occur.

The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (through the Environmental Emergency Regulations) requires environmental emergency plans to be prepared by facilities with prescribed quantities of certain substances. Testing is not prescribed.

Transport Canada requires that Emergency Response Assistance Plans include information about testing, but does not prescribe how tests should be conducted. Transport Canada, through the *Canada Shipping Act*, also requires oil spill exercises for the marine sector.

The BC Oil and Gas Commission, under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act*, requires annual drills and exercises for its emergency management plans.

The Province of Alberta requires operations captured under Directive 71 to conduct a major exercise every three years as well as tabletop exercises in most years.

Many companies and industry associations voluntarily test their plans.

# Preparedness record keeping

*Preparedness record keeping and reporting of substances transported are not currently required for all sectors. The ministry intends to require record keeping related to spill preparedness such as: equipment inventory and maintenance, personnel training, documentation of completion of drills and exercises, updates to and testing of spill contingency plans. It is also the ministry's intention to require regulated persons to report information about the substances, volumes and locations (including transportation routes) where prescribed substances are present.*

## Proposed legislation

Under the proposed amendments to EMA, before a spill contingency plan is prepared, regulated persons would be required to: determine the magnitude of risk from their business or operation by conducting investigations, tests and surveys; keep certain records; and, prepare and submit prescribed reports to a director. A director would have the authority to order a regulated person to provide a copy of its spill contingency plan and information regarding its operations and activities, as well as the substances used, stored, treated, produced or transported by the regulated person.

## Proposed regulations

Amendments also enable requirements for recordkeeping related to training, exercises and drills, equipment and personnel, education and other areas as outlined in proposed regulation. The ministry is considering proposing regulations that would require regulated persons to routinely report information about the materials transported or stored including details such as: the types of substances, volumes, transportation routes, and locations.

## Discussion

Reporting information could be provided at prescribed intervals, or sooner if the volume increases over a specified percentage or if the substance changes. The ministry is aware that some reporting is already required by other regulators and would work towards minimizing the duplication of reporting.

Record keeping for a number of years enables the verification of compliance by confirming that personnel are trained, equipment is available and maintained, drills and exercises were performed and the spill contingency plan is updated and tested as required.



## Other Jurisdictions and Regulators

### Record keeping

- Transport Canada requires holders of Emergency Response Assistance Plans under the Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulations to retain inspection and maintenance records of response equipment. In addition, Transport Canada requires that records be maintained for training and exercises and the activation of the plan and these records be made available upon request.
- Alberta's Directive 071 requires records of plan updates, training, meetings and exercises be retained for a period of three years.
- The State of Washington requires that training records be maintained for five years and be available upon request. It states that records related to equipment maintenance and drills could be inspected.

### Information reporting

- The State of Washington currently requires advanced notice of oil transfer operations be made to the Department of Ecology for specific facilities involved in an oil transfer over a specified amount. The state recently announced its intention to create notification rules regarding the movement of oil by rail and pipeline. Washington is considering requirements for facilities receiving crude oil by rail and pipelines transporting crude oil to notify the State, and is establishing procedures for the Department of Ecology to disclose crude oil movement information to the public.
- The Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response initiative (TRANSCAER®) is led by the Chemistry Industry Association of Canada (CIAC) and the Railway Association of Canada (RAC). TRANSCAER® members work with municipalities, emergency responders, and residents in communities along transportation routes to provide information about the products being moved through their area, and are prepared to respond to potential incidents involving dangerous goods.
- Recently the Railway Association of Canada (RAC) announced the release of a mobile application (AskRail) for first responders to access real-time information about the content of a train.

# Preparedness and response organization

*A provincially regulated, industry funded preparedness and response organization (PRO) would ensure capacity and capability to respond to all spills regardless of substances, source or location. The ministry proposes to require all regulated persons to have an arrangement with a provincially certified PRO.*

## Proposed legislation

Proposed amendments to EMA would require companies that present a defined level of risk – the regulated person – to meet new rules for planning and preparedness. The proposed amendments would also enable a regulation requiring regulated persons to have an arrangement with a PRO for the purposes of meeting those planning and preparedness requirements.

The amendments, if passed, would provide the Minister with the authority to regulate various aspects of the establishment and operation of a PRO including: certification; qualifications and mandated services; planning; a complaint

mechanism for fees; and a regulated person's arrangement with a PRO. The ministry intends to propose regulations addressing these elements.

The proposed amendments to EMA also establish a process for the Minister to receive complaints about a PRO's fee structure. While the ministry does not intend to set requirements for how fee structures are determined, the Minister would address fee disputes that cannot be resolved internally. The proposed amendments would provide the Minister with the authority to:

- Set the cost for filing a fee complaint
- Receive fee complaints
- Dismiss complaints
- Order a PRO to adjust the fee
- Waive the fee
- Order that the fee not apply

The proposed amendments are silent on how a PRO would be structured or operated: a PRO would be responsible for determining this.

## Proposed regulation

The ministry intends to propose regulations setting the following process for certifying a PRO:

- **Stage 1: Conditional certification** – Conditional certification would establish that a potential PRO has met prescribed qualifications and is capable of reaching certification, while giving it time in which to reach the requirements for full certification, such as building response capability and capacity. The ministry intends to propose a regulation requiring applications for conditional PRO certification to contain: a business plan showing how and when the organization intends to meet full certification requirements; qualifications as described in the regulation; and, any other information the Minister considers necessary.
- **Stage 2: Full certification** – The Minister would evaluate a PRO's capabilities against the required standards and a PRO's performance in meeting the terms and conditions of the conditional certification. The ministry intends to propose a regulation requiring applications for full PRO certification to contain: an Area Response Plan (or plans) for the area in which a PRO operates; and, any other information the Minister considers necessary.
- **Recertification** – Once fully certified, a PRO would be reviewed by the ministry at prescribed intervals to ensure continued compliance with performance standards. The Minister would have the ability to amend a certificate as needed.

## Discussion

### A PRO could:

- Provide a centralized inventory of expertise and equipment currently located across various companies, sectors, response contractors and organizations, and industry organizations.
- Meet its preparedness requirements through 1) a mix of arrangements with existing preparedness and response programs (ex: TRANSCAER™), organizations and contractors, and, 2) building internal capacity to address gaps.
- Be available to anyone who has a spill – regardless of whether they have an arrangement with the PRO – on a fee-for-service basis.
- Be directed by government, at a fee, to take over a response where the responsible person is unable, unwilling or unidentified.
- Provide standardized training to assist regulated persons in meeting provincial requirements.

## Preparedness and response organization *continued...*

- Provide just-in-time training and volunteer management services.
- Develop and deliver standardized services such as community notification, wildlife response, monitoring and waste handling.
- Develop and deliver communication resources such as a 1-800 number specific to a large or continuous spill, a database management system, satellite phones and inter-operable radios.
- Develop and deliver outreach and education programs.
- Provide a hub for sharing information learned from exercises, drills, incidents and technical research.

### A PRO could not:

- Replace the ministry's Environmental Emergency Program or other provincial authorities with roles in spill response.
- Displace direction from other regulators such as the BC Oil and Gas Commission or Transport Canada.
- Have regulatory authority.
- Self dispatch to spills without direction from a responsible person or government.
- Discharge the Crown's obligation to consult with First Nations.
- Be expected to take on long-term restoration actions (though it would have the option of offering this service).
- Be run by the Ministry of Environment.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

A PRO could coordinate GRP development (See pg 28) and a contingency plan on behalf of its members (regulated persons).

The ministry is considering proposing a regulation that would allow regulated persons to meet the worst-case scenario required as part of spill contingency planning (See pg 26) by participating in a joint worst-case scenario exercise led by a PRO. The PRO would conduct such an exercise to test its Area Response Plan and if the regulated person operates within the ARP area, and participates in the exercise, their participation could satisfy the three-year testing requirement.

A conditional PRO would be required to complete an ARP (See pg 30) for its operational area as a condition of full certification.

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

The *Canada Shipping Act* requires vessels and oil-handling facilities to have an arrangement with a federally certified response organization, sometimes referred to as ‘mandatory membership’.

## Recovery

*Currently, there is no process for determining how long-term impacts to the environment following a spill would be determined so that recovery work, including compensation where recovery is not possible, can occur. The ministry intends to propose requirements for recovery of the environment following a spill by establishing a process for evaluating damage from spills, undertaking recovery actions, and potentially compensating parties who experience damages as a result of a spill.*

### Proposed legislation

Proposed amendments to EMA would enable the ministry to:

- Require the responsible person to protect and restore the environment following a spill.
- Order a responsible person to prepare a recovery plan to resolve or mitigate the spill impacts.
- Approve a recovery plan or send it back to the responsible person with instructions for amendments.
- Require recovery plans to be carried out by qualified individuals.

- Allow for mitigation measures or payment when the impacts of a spill cannot be restored or completely restored.

Proposed EMA amendments would also allow a director to issue a certificate of recovery if satisfied that an approved recovery plan has been carried out. This certificate would not extinguish liability under Part 7 of the Contaminated Sites Regulation. Additionally, this certificate would be different from a certificate of restoration under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act*, the scope of which is limited to the reclamation of an oil and gas site that is no longer productive.

### Proposed regulation

Future regulations could address the following elements of recovery:

- The evaluation of spill damages; the ministry is currently researching different models that may be used to quantify the impacts of a spill.
- Recovery actions required to address damages including on-site restoration or offsetting and mitigation measures where recovery on-site is not recommended.
- Long-term sampling and monitoring to determine the effectiveness of recovery actions.

- Deadlines for submitting recovery plans for review and timelines for conducting recovery actions and monitoring the outcomes.
- Options for determining the end of recovery activities.
- A mechanism for First Nations, local governments, the public and other stakeholders to be involved in determining recovery actions and reviewing plans.

The ministry is continuing policy research on many of the elements listed above as well as considering compensation requirements for the loss of public use of provincial resources such as beaches, parks or highways.

## Discussion

The ministry intends to require recovery plans depending on the significance of a spill and at the discretion of the director.

Actions contained in recovery plans would be determined for each spill based on best conservation outcome.

Determination of the end of recovery activities would be science based, take into account the specific injured resources in the individual spill, be developed in consultation with stakeholders and leverage existing work in the ministry.

Restoration at the affected site is preferred as per BC's Environmental Mitigation Policy. The ministry proposes to consider offsetting and mitigation in spills where recovery actions are not feasible (e.g: for safety reasons), would cause further damage to the environment and/or may not support the best conservation outcome. In these situations, the amendments would give a director authority to: order mitigation measures that would compensate or partially compensate for the damage; or, allow restoration work to occur at another location.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

Remediation under the Contaminated Sites Regulation may happen at the same time as recovery. The ministry is aware there is a potential for overlap with this regulation and intends to ensure alignment between the two areas.

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

The State of Washington has a Natural Resource Damage Assessment process which may be used to address spills.



## Fines and penalties

*The proposed amendments to EMA include provisions for fines and penalties to encourage compliance.*

Proposed amendments would extend penalty provisions currently in the legislation to cover the proposed new requirements.

The ministry intends to propose the use of administrative penalties for contraventions of future proposed regulations regarding spill preparedness, response and recovery. Regulatory requirements proposed in future will also contain offence provisions.

Administrative penalties are discretionary financial penalties that can be administered with less onerous procedural and legal requirements than a court prosecution. They are used by government agencies within BC, including the Ministry of Environment, and across Canada as a means of encouraging compliance with regulatory requirements.

# Report to the legislative assembly

*The Minister of Environment intends to report regularly to the Legislative Assembly on the effectiveness of the spill program, to support continuous improvement.*

## Proposed legislation

Proposed amendments to EMA include a requirement for the Minister to report to the legislature on the effectiveness of the spill response regime.

## Proposed regulation

The ministry is considering a frequency of between two and four years. The report would focus on the administration and operation of the Environmental Emergency Program and the overall effectiveness of the regulatory framework.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

The ministry anticipates that a PRO (see pg. 38) would submit regular reports to the ministry and these reports would be reflected in the Minister's report.

## Other jurisdictions and regulators

This is modelled on similar requirements in Alaska and Washington State. Alaska's Department of Environmental Conservation is required to submit a biannual report to its legislature on the Oil and Hazardous Substance Prevention and Response Fund. Washington's Department of Ecology is required to submit a biannual report to the Senate and the House of Representatives on its geographic response plans.

## Future elements

In addition to the elements described above, the proposed amendments to EMA would enable the ministry to set requirements for responder training and for several advisory committees referenced in this document.

The ministry does not plan to move forward with these requirements at this time as more technical research and policy design are needed.

These elements are presented here for information purposes. The ministry will seek additional input on these items at a later date.

## SECTION 2: PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

# Responder training

*Currently, the Environmental Management Act does not require spill response personnel in BC to have specialized training to participate in spill response. The ministry intends to require responders to be trained before they are able to respond to spills.*

## Proposed legislation

The proposed amendments to EMA would require that those personnel responding to the spill site or to an area affected by a spill have the skills and expertise prescribed in a regulation, to be developed at a later date. The amended legislation also enables the prescription of training, again through regulation.

## Proposed regulations

The ministry may propose regulations setting requirements for the following types of training:

- Specialized training for Incident Command System positions
- Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT)

- Oiled wildlife response
- Other technical specialties (in situ burning, dispersant use, sampling and monitoring, etc.)
- Specialized oil spill response techniques
- General training for hazardous material response contractors

## Discussion

The ministry recognizes that there are some requirements for spill responder training under certain statutes relevant in BC. The ministry also recognizes that not all responders require all types of training to effectively contribute to spill response. Training could be linked to response function and the ministry may consider provisions for just-in-time training to assist responsible parties in handling large or prolonged responses.

## Links to other aspects of the regime

The ministry intends to propose a regulation requiring operations above the threshold (see Regulated Persons pg. 23) to include training in spill contingency plans, which would be tested through drills and exercises.



## SECTION 3

# Advisory Committees

Proposed amendments to EMA introduce the concept of three distinct advisory committees, including:

- A Minister’s advisory committee on spill preparedness, response and recovery intended to provide strategic advice to the Minister on any aspect of the spill regime;
- A Minister’s advisory committee on geographic response planning; and,
- An advisory committee on area response planning to be established by a PRO.

Opportunities for involvement in the advisory committees should encompass those with governance responsibilities (e.g.: city councils) or local knowledge that could assist in spill planning. While some individuals may overlap among the membership of these committees, the intent is that each committee have unique representation and expertise. The ministry is continuing to explore how each of these committees would function and will be seeking input on their development, procedures and roles.

## Funding

The ministry is considering options for providing the funding necessary to support the legislative and regulatory changes described in this document. Decisions have not been made on funding types or sources and options are not outlined in this paper. These discussions will happen at a later date.

Funding options will be determined based on the principles guiding the design of the new spill response regime, in particular: using a fair and transparent process, polluter pays, and providing opportunities for First Nations and communities to be involved.

One of the key goals of improving the spill response regime is for First Nations and communities to have predictable and significant opportunities for involvement both in planning for spills and in shaping the response once a spill has occurred.

The ministry recognizes that First Nations and local governments are often the first parties on the scene when a spill occurs, yet they lack a sustainable financial mechanism to support this role.

Funding options will be considered in a fair and transparent manner and those affected by funding decisions will be involved in discussions at a later date.



# Discussion and Engagement

The ministry has designed a five-phase engagement process to discuss the proposed legislative and regulatory changes with industry, First Nations, communities, first responders, other regulators, and others:

- Spill response intentions paper (Phase 1)
- Plenary session for industry, local governments, First Nations and other stakeholders (Phase 2)
- Regional meetings with First Nations (Phase 3)
- Technical working groups (Phase 4)
- Final summary paper (Phase 5)

Phase 1 (April – May 2016) is centered on this document. The ministry has set up a webpage at [engage.gov.bc.ca/spillresponse](http://engage.gov.bc.ca/spillresponse) to provide information and receive feedback.

The ministry is holding a series of workshops with First Nations in communities throughout BC (May 2016). Workshops will be held in Fort St John, Kamloops, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Prince George. These workshops will be organized and facilitated by the First Nations Fisheries Council, a non-profit First Nation organization which operates throughout the province. Proceedings of these meetings will also be posted on the webpage.

In April 2016, the ministry will hold a two-day workshop for industry, communities, first responders and other regulators (Phase 2). The ministry's technical staff will explain elements of the proposed spill response regime to those directly involved in spill response in British Columbia. Proceedings of the workshop will be on the ministry's spill response website.

The ministry will establish technical working groups (Phase 4) to focus on aspects of the proposed regulations that are technically complex, may be difficult to implement, or will require significant innovation to develop. Each technical working group will consist of 8-12 people representing a range of sectors and perspectives. The ministry will invite individuals with specific expertise in spill response to participate. Membership of the groups will be listed on the website. Most technical working groups are expected to complete their work by July 2016 while some technical working groups may work into the fall of 2016. Any outcomes or recommendations will also be posted on the webpage.

Working group topics may include:

- The PRO: application process, capability



## SECTION 3

# Conclusion

- requirements, governance
- Response requirements
  - Preparedness requirements
  - Recovery requirements
  - Advisory groups
  - Geographic Response Plans

The ministry will make informed policy decisions on regulatory requirements based on current information about best practices in spill preparedness, response and recovery and with input from technical experts throughout the engagement process.

Once engagement has concluded, the ministry will finalize proposed regulations based on the seven core design principles set by the ministry early in the policy development process:

1. Polluter pays
2. Risk-based requirements
3. Avoids duplication
4. Fair and transparent process
5. Opportunities for First Nations and communities
6. Strong government oversight
7. Continuous improvement

The ministry will continue to engage with technical experts across stakeholder groups on specific regulatory requirements, policies, and practices as regulations are drafted and phased in.



## APPENDICES

# APPENDIX A: Spill Reporting:

## COMPARISON OF REPORT A AND REPORT B REQUIREMENTS

<b>INITIAL REPORT A: TELEPHONE</b>  To be reported as soon as possible	<b>INITIAL REPORT B: WEB-FORM</b>  Initial report B provides an opportunity for the responsible person to update the information provided in Initial report A immediately following the spill with all necessary information.
Name and telephone number of the reporting person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Updates as required</b></li> </ul>
Name and telephone number of the responsible person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Updates as required</b></li> </ul>
Location and time of the spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Date, duration of release and location</b> (latitude and longitude)</li> </ul>
Type and quantity of the substance spilled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incident type</b> (spill/ fire/ explosion),</li> <li>• <b>Source type</b> (vehicle/ facility/ private property/ public lands/ farm or agriculture/ military/ other),</li> <li>• <b>Substance</b> (Material Safety Data Sheet information, United Nations international substance number and shipping name, oil type, physical state contained and released, known or anticipated health effects, quantity spilled to water/to soil/ total, amount recovered/ contained/ disposed)</li> </ul>
Cause and effect of the spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Activity at the time of the incident, cause type</b> (equipment failure/ human error/ external conditions),</li> <li>• <b>Regulated activity</b> (yes/ no),</li> <li>• <b>Affected size of the area,</b></li> <li>• <b>Surface type</b> (gravel/ asphalt/ water),</li> <li>• <b>Affected or threatened resources,</b></li> <li>• <b>People evacuated,</b></li> <li>• <b>Deaths and injuries</b></li> </ul>
Actions taken or proposed to comply with section 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Containment, recovery techniques, clean up actions, disposal methods and locations</b></li> </ul>
Description of spill location and surrounding area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Updates as required</b></li> </ul>
Further required or contemplated actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Updates as required</b></li> </ul>
Name of agencies on-scene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Updates as required</b></li> </ul>
Name of persons/ agencies advised of the spill concerns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Updates as required</b></li> </ul>

Section 3 of the Spill Reporting Regulation states: "Where a spill occurs, the person who immediately before the spill had possession, charge or control of the spilled substance shall take all reasonable and practical action, having due regard for the safety of the public and of himself or herself, to stop, contain and minimize the effects of the spill." [http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/46\\_263\\_90](http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/46_263_90)

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX B: Examples of Spill Response Milestones

Initial notification of the spill to the ministry

Arrival of initial spill response personnel with basic equipment

Arrival of a hazardous materials team on-site

Arrival of subsequent waves of response personnel with additional equipment

Initiation of containment activities

Implementation of control points for any applicable geographic response plan

Commencement of monitoring and sampling activities

Initiation of situational awareness activities for the spill area  
(e.g., photos, videos, and overflights as required)

Activation of wildlife response

Establishment of the Incident Command Post

Incident communication via website and/or phone numbers  
(system for public to obtain information about the spill and file reports  
regarding impacted wildlife and enquire about damage claims)

Assessment of shorelines

Implementation of product recovery / neutralization measures

## APPENDIX C: Regulated Persons Proposed Substance List

The ministry proposes an initial list of approximately 140 substances that, together with volumes, would establish the thresholds for becoming a regulated person. This list is provided for discussion purposes. At this stage, the list focuses on liquid, toxic and persistent substances. Any spilled material can have toxic effects, particularly as quantities increase. However, toxic and persistent substances can be expected to have a greater acute or chronic poisoning effect on organisms that come in contact with it. Liquid substances are generally more difficult to contain once spilled and more likely to migrate following a spill. Additional criteria could be added over time in subsequent amendments to the regulation.

## APPENDIX C: REGULATED PERSONS PROPOSED SUBSTANCE LIST

<p>SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES</p> <p>(Rows with grey background belong together under the substance group heading in first row of the group). Clear background rows stand alone)</p>	<p>ALSO KNOWN AS</p> <p>(Alternate chemical names, trade names, synonyms)</p>
<p>1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform) CCl<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> (<b>CAS no. 71-55-6</b>) (UN2831)</p>	<p>Chemical Names: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; Methylchloroform; Trichloroethane; Methyl chloroform; Chloroethene; Inhibisol</p>
<p>1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorbenzol (<b>CAS no 95-94-3</b>) (UN3077)</p>	<p>Chemical Names: 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene; 95-94-3; S-Tetrachlorobenzene; Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-; Tetrachlorobenzene; Benzene tetrachloride.</p>
<p>1,2-DIMETHOXYETHANE (ethylene glycol dimethyl ether) (<b>CAS no 110-71-4</b>) (UN2252)</p>	<p>Chemical Names: 1,2-Dimethoxyethane; Monoglyme; Glyme; Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether; 110-71-4; Dimethyl Cellosolve</p>
<p>2-benzotriazol-2-yl-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320) (<b>CAS no 3846-71-7</b>) (UN3077)</p>	<p>Synonyms: HDBB; UV-320; Tinuvin 320; uv absorber uv-320; 6-di-tert-butylphenol; 2-Benzotriazole-2-yl-4; benzotriazolelightabsorber; Ultraviolet Absorber UV-320; Ultraviolet absorbent UV-320; Hydroxydibutylphenylbenzotriazole</p>
<p>2-Phenylpropene (<b>CAS no 98-83-9</b>) (UN2303)</p>	<p>Alternate chemical names: alpha-methyl styrene; alpha-methylstyrene; alpha-methylstyrol; as-methylphenylethylene; benzene, (1-methylethenyl)-; benzene, isopropenyl-; beta-phenylpropene; beta-phenylpropylene; isopropenyl benzene; isopropenylbenzene; 1-methyl-1-phenylethene; (1-methylethenyl) benzene; methylstyrene; 1-methylvinyl benzene; 2-phenyl propylene; 1-phenyl-1-methylethylene; 2-phenyl-1-propene; 2-phenyl-2-propene; 2-phenylpropene; phenylpropylene; 2-phenylpropylene; 1-propene, 2-phenyl-; styrene, alpha-methyl-. Synonyms: isopropenyl-benzene; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzene; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzol; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzène</p>
<p>3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (<b>CAS no. 91-94-1</b>) (UN3077)</p>	<p>Chemical Names: 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine; 91-94-1; Dichlorobenzidine base; 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine; O,o'-Dichlorobenzidine; 3,3'-Dichlorobiphenyl-4,4'-diamine</p>
<p>4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline) (<b>CAS no. 101-14-4</b>)</p>	<p>Synonyms and trade names: DACPM; 3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane; MBOCA; 4,4'-Methylenebis(o-chloro aniline); 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chlorobenzenamine); MOCA</p>
<p>5-sec-butyl-2-(2,4-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [1], 5-sec-butyl-2-(4,6-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [2] [covering any of the individual stereoisomers of [1] and [2] or any combination thereof] (<b>CAS no 505-22-6</b>) (UN1165)</p>	<p>Names and identifiers: <b>1,3-Dioxane, 2-(2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-methyl-5-(1-methylpropyl)-</b>; 2-(2,4-Dimethylcyclohex-3-ENE-1-YL)-5-METHYL-5-(1-Methylpropyl)-1,3-Dioxane</p>
<p>5-tert-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene (Musk xylene) (<b>CAS no 81-15-2</b>)</p>	<p>Synonyms: Butyltrinitroxylene,99%; Musk xylol; 1-tert-butyl-3,5-dimethyl-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene</p>

## APPENDIX C: REGULATED PERSONS PROPOSED SUBSTANCE LIST

SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES (Rows with grey background belong together under the substance group heading in first row of the group). Clear background rows stand alone)	ALSO KNOWN AS (Alternate chemical names, trade names, synonyms)
Alkanes	
Alkanes, C10-13, chloro (Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins ) <b>(CAS no 85535-84-8)</b>	Synonyms: HULS60;Cereclor56L; Witacolor171P; Cereclor50lv; Chlorparaffin40G;C10-13Chloroalkanes; Chloroalkanes C10-13;Alkanes,C10-C13,Chloro;Chloroalkanes(C10-C13); Alkanes, C10-13, chloro
Chlorinated alkanes that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xCl_{(2n+2-x)}$ in which $10 \leq n \leq 20$ <b>(CAS no 63449-39-8)</b>	Synonyms: Chlorinated paraffin; chlorinated hydrocarbon waxes; chlorinated paraffin waxes; chlorinated waxes; chloroalkanes; chlorocarbons; chloroparaffin waxes; paraffin, chlorinated; paraffins, chloro; paraffin waxes, chlorinated; paraffins, chlorinated; poly- chlorinated alkanes; polychloro alkanes
alpha-Methylstyrene <b>(CAS no 98-83-9)</b>	Alternate chemical names: alpha-methyl styrene; alpha-methylstyrene; alpha-methylstyrol; as-methylphenylethylene; benzene, (1-methylethenyl)-; benzene, isopropenyl-; beta-phenylpropene; beta-phenylpropylene; isopropenyl benzene; isopropenylbenzene; 1-methyl-1-phenylethene; (1-methylethenyl) benzene; methylstyrene; 1-methylvinyl benzene; 2-phenyl propylene; 1-phenyl-1-methylethylene; 2-phenyl-1-propene; 2-phenyl-2-propene; 2-phenylpropene; phenylpropylene; 2-phenylpropylene; 1-propene, 2-phenyl-; styrene, alpha-methyl-. Synonyms: isopropenyl-benzene; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzene; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzol; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzène.
Benzenamine, 2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)- <b>(CAS no 1592-09-8)</b>	Synonyms: trifluralin, 2,6-Dinitro-N,N-di-n-propyl-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluoro-p-toluidine; 2,6-Dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl) benzenamine; 2,6-Dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-trifluoromethylaniline; 4-(Di-n-propylamino)-3,5-dinitro-1-trifluoromethylbenzene; 4-(Trifluoromethyl)-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropylaniline; Agreflan; Agriflan 24; Benzenamine, 2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)-; Crisalin; Crisalina; Digermin; Elancolan; Ipersan; L-36352; Lilly 36,352; N,N-Di-n-propyl-2,6-dinitro-4-trifluoromethylaniline; N,N-Dipropyl-2,6-dinitro-4-trifluormethylanilin [German]; N,N-Dipropyl-2,6-dinitro-4-trifluoromethylaniline; N,N-Dipropyl-4-trifluoromethyl-2,6-dinitroaniline; Nitran; Nitran K; Olitref; Su seguro carpidor; Super-Treflan; Synfloran; TRI-4; Trefanocide; Treficon; Treflan; Treflan EC; Treflanocide elancolan; Trifluralina 600; Triflurex; Trifurex; Trikepin; Trim; Tristar; alpha,alpha,alpha-Trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine; p-Toluidine, alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-; [ChemIDplus] UN2811



## APPENDIX C: REGULATED PERSONS PROPOSED SUBSTANCE LIST

<p>SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES</p> <p>(Rows with grey background belong together under the substance group heading in first row of the group). Clear background rows stand alone)</p>	<p>ALSO KNOWN AS</p> <p>(Alternate chemical names, trade names, synonyms)</p>
<p>Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene <b>(CAS no 68921-45-9)</b></p>	<p>Synonyms: Agerite Stalite; Alkylated DIPHENYLAMINES; octylated, styrenated diphenylamines; Diphenylamine reaction product with styrene and diisobutylene; N-Phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene; Reaction product of N-phenylbenzenamine, ethenylbenzene, and diisobutylene; benzenamine,n-phenyl-,reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpente; benzenamine, n-phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene; Benzolamin, N-Phenyl-, Reaktions produkte mit Styrol und 2,4,4-Trimethylpenten; N-Phenyl-benzenamine reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene</p>
<p>Benzene, 1-methyl-2-nitro-, which has the molecular formula C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> <b>(CAS no 88-72-2)</b></p>	<p>Also known as 2-Nitrotoluene</p>
<p>Bromotrifluoromethane that has the molecular formula CF<sub>3</sub>Br <b>(CAS no 75-63-8)</b> (UN1009)</p>	<p>Chemical Names: Bromotrifluoromethane; Bromofluoroform; Trifluorobromomethane; Methane, bromotrifluoro-; Trifluoromethyl bromide; Halon 1301</p>
<p><b>Brominated ethers</b> and flame retardants</p>	
<p>Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether) (DecaBDE) <b>(CAS no 1163-19-5)</b></p>	<p>Chemical name: Benzene, 1,1-Oxybis (2,3,4,5,6 Pentabromo Synonyms: Bis(Pentabromophenyl) ether</p>
<p>Brominated diphenyl ether <b>(CAS No. 101-84-8)</b></p>	<p>Other names: Diphenyl oxide; 1,1'-Oxybisbenzene; Phenoxybenzene</p>
<p>Heptabromodiphenyl ether (<b>see brominated diphenyl ether</b>) <b>(CAS No. 189084-67-1)</b></p>	<p>Synonym: Heptabromodiphenyl oxide; Benzene, 1,1'-oxybis-, heptabromo deriv.; Diphenyl ether, heptabromo derivativec</p>
<p>Hexabromocyclo-dodecane (HBCDD) and all major diastereoisomers identified: α-hexabromocyclododecane β-hexabromocyclododecane γ-hexabromocyclododecane and Hexabromocyclododecane, which has the molecular formula C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>Br<sub>6</sub> <b>(CAS no 25637-99-4 and 3194-55-6)</b></p>	<p>Synonyms: HBCD; 1,2,5,6,9,10-Hexabromocyclododecane</p>
<p>Hexabromodiphenyl ether <b>(CAS no 36355-01-8)</b></p>	<p>2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether; BDE-153; PBDE-153</p>
<p>Pentabromodiphenyl ether <b>(CAS no 32534-81-9)</b></p>	<p>Chemical names: PBDE 99; 2,2',4,4',5-Pentabromodiphenyl ether; 60348-60-9; 1,2,4-Tribromo-5-(2,4-dibromophenoxy)benzene; BDE-99; BDE No 99 solution</p>

## APPENDIX C: REGULATED PERSONS PROPOSED SUBSTANCE LIST

SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES (Rows with grey background belong together under the substance group heading in first row of the group). Clear background rows stand alone)	ALSO KNOWN AS (Alternate chemical names, trade names, synonyms)
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Br_nO$ in which $4 \leq n \leq 10$ ( <b>Several CAS nos</b> )	
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether ( <b>CAS no 40088-47-9</b> )	Synonyms: 2,2',4,4'-Tetrabromodiphenyl ether; Benzene, 1,1'-oxybis(2,4-dibromo)-; PBDE 47; BDE-47
<b>Chlorobenzenes</b>	
1,2-dichlorobenzene ( <b>CAS no 95-50-1</b> )	Chemical Names: 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE; O-Dichlorobenzene; 95-50-1; Chloroben; Dilantin DB; O-Dichlorbenzol
1,4-dichlorobenzene ( <b>CAS no 106-46-7</b> )	Chemical Names: 1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE; P-Dichlorobenzene; Paradichlorobenzene; 106-46-7; Para-Dichlorobenzene; Paracide
Hexachlorobenzene ( <b>CAS no 118-74-1</b> )	Chemical Names: Hexachlorobenzene; Perchlorobenzene; Anticarie; Sanocide; 118-74-1; Benzene, hexachloro-. apor-phase hexachlorobenzene
Pentachlorobenzene, which has the molecular formula $C_6HCl_5$ ( <b>CAS NO 608-93-5</b> )	Chemical Names: Pentachlorobenzene; 1,2,3,4,5-Pentachlorobenzene; 608-93-5; Benzene, pentachloro
Tetrachlorobenzenes, which have the molecular formula $C_6H_2Cl_4$ ( <b>CAS NO 95-94-3</b> )	Synonyms: NSC 50729; 1,2,3,4-tcb; 1.2.3.4-Tetrac; Tetrachlorobenzene; 1,2,3,4-tetrachloro-benzen; 1,2,3,4-four chlorobenzene; BENZENE, 1,2,3,4-Tetrachloro-; Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,3,4-; 1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene
Chlordecone (kepone) ( <b>CAS no 143-50-0</b> )	Chemical names: Chlordecone; Kepone; Clordecone; Merex; 143-50-0; Decachloroketone
<b>Chlorophenols:</b>	
2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol ( <b>CAS no 4901-51-3</b> )	Chemical Names: 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol; Tetrachlorophenol; Phenol, 2,3,4,5-tetrachloro-; Phenol, tetrachloro-; 4901-51-3; 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenate
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol ( <b>CAS no 58-90-2</b> )	Chemical Names: 2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL; Dowicide 6; 58-90-2; Chlorophenols; Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-; 2,4,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol
2,4,5-trichlorophenol ( <b>CAS no 95-95-4</b> )	Chemical Names: 2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL; 95-95-4; Dowicide 2; Collunosol; Preventol I; Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-

## APPENDIX C: REGULATED PERSONS PROPOSED SUBSTANCE LIST

<p>SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES</p> <p>(Rows with grey background belong together under the substance group heading in first row of the group). Clear background rows stand alone)</p>	<p>ALSO KNOWN AS</p> <p>(Alternate chemical names, trade names, synonyms)</p>
<p><b>Compounds that consist of a perfluorinated alkyl group that has the molecular formula <math>C_nF_{2n+1}</math> in which <math>n=7</math> or <math>8</math>, or <math>8 \leq n \leq 20</math> and that is directly bonded to any chemical moiety other than a fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom</b></p>	<p>Environment Canada considered some 90 perfluoroalkyl compounds as being long-chain (C9-C20) PFCAs, their salts and their precursors</p>
<p>Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl-, which has the molecular formula <math>C_8H_{20}O_4Si_4</math> <b>(CAS no 556-67-2)</b></p>	<p>Also known as Siloxane D-4</p>
<p>Decahydronaphthalene and Decalin <b>(CAS no 91-17-8)</b></p>	<p>Chemical names: Decalin; Cis-Decahydronaphthalene; Trans-Decahydronaphthalene; CIS-Decalin; 493-01-6</p>
<p>Dibenzo-para-dioxin that has the molecular formula of <math>C_{12}H_8O_2</math> <b>(CAS no 262-12-4)</b></p>	<p>Also known as dibenzodioxin or dibenzo-p-dioxin (dibenzo-para-dioxin)</p>
<p>Dibromotetrafluoroethane that has the molecular formula <math>C_2F_4Br_2</math> <b>(CAS no 124-73-2)</b></p>	<p>Chemical Names: 1,2-Dibromotetrafluoroethane; 124-73-2; 1,2-Dibromo-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane; Dibromotetrafluoroethane; Fluobrene; Khladon 114B2</p>
<p>Dioxane (ether) <b>(CAS no 123-91-1)</b></p>	<p>Chemical Names: 1,4-DIOXANE; P-Dioxane; Dioxane; 123-91-1; Diethylene ether; 1,4-Diethylene dioxide</p>
<p>Henicosafuoroundecanoic acid <b>(CAS no 218-165-4)</b></p>	<p>Synonym: <b>Perfluoroundecanoic acid</b></p>
<p>Heptacosafuorotetradecanoic acid <b>(CAS no 376-06-7)</b></p>	<p>Synonyms: Perfluoromyristic acid; Perfluorotetradecanoic acid; Heptacosafuorotetradecanoic acid; Tetradecanoic acid, heptacosafuoro-</p>
<p>Hexachlorobutadiene, which has the molecular formula <math>C_4Cl_6</math> <b>(CAS no 87-68-3)</b></p>	<p>Chemical Names: Hexachloro-1,3-Butadiene; Hexachlorobutadiene; 87-68-3; Perchlorobutadiene; HCBd; Hexachlorobuta-1,3-diene</p>
<p>Hydrochloric acid solutions <b>(CAS no mixture)</b></p>	
<p>Hydrochlorofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula <math>C_nH_xF_yCl_{(2n+2-x-y)}</math> in which <math>0 &lt; n &lt; 3</math> <b>(CAS no 306-83-2)</b></p>	<p>Synonyms: HCFC, chlorofluorocarbon, CFC</p>
<p>Isooctenes <b>(CAS no 25167-70-8)</b></p>	<p>Chemical name: 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene. Synonyms: NSC-8701; Isooctene; isooctene; nsc-73942; Isooctenes; Isooctylene; Diisobutene; Isocaprylenes; Diisobutylene; 2,4,4-TriMethy</p>

## APPENDIX C: REGULATED PERSONS PROPOSED SUBSTANCE LIST

SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES (Rows with grey background belong together under the substance group heading in first row of the group). Clear background rows stand alone)	ALSO KNOWN AS (Alternate chemical names, trade names, synonyms)
Isopropenylbenzene ( <b>CAS no 98-83-9</b> ) UN2303	Alternate chemical names: alpha-methyl styrene; alpha-methylstyrene; alpha-methylstyrol; as-methylphenylethylene; benzene, (1-methylethenyl)-; benzene, isopropenyl-; beta-phenylpropene; beta-phenylpropylene; isopropenyl benzene; isopropenylbenzene; 1-methyl-1-phenylethene; (1-methylethenyl) benzene; methylstyrene; 1-methylvinyl benzene; 2-phenyl propylene; 1-phenyl-1-methylethylene; 2-phenyl-1-propene; 2-phenyl-2-propene; 2-phenylpropene; phenylpropylene; 2-phenylpropylene; 1-propene, 2-phenyl-; styrene, alpha-methyl-. Synonyms: isopropenyl-benzene; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzene; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzol; prop-1-en-2-ylbenzène
<b>Metallic Compounds</b>	
Bis(tributyltin) oxide (TBTO) ( <b>CAS no 56-35-9</b> )	Chemical names: TBTO; Hexabutyl-distannoxane; Tributyltin oxide; BIS(TRIBUTYLTIN) OXIDE; Distannoxane, hexabutyl-; Lastanox Q
Tetrabutyltins, which have the molecular formula (C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> Sn ( <b>CAS no 1461-25-2</b> )	Synonyms: Tetra-n butyltin; Tetrabutylstannane; Tetrabutyltin; (C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> Sn; Tin, tetrabutyl-
Tetraethyl lead ( <b>CAS no 78-00-2</b> )	Synonyms and trade names: Lead tetraethyl, TEL, Tetraethylplumbane
Tributyltins, which contain the grouping (C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Sn ( <b>CAS no 688-73-3</b> )	
Methanone, bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-, which has the molecular formula C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O ( <b>CAS no 90-94-8</b> )	Synonym: Michlers ketone; bis[(4-Dimethylamino)phenyl] methanone; <b>Bis[p-(N,N-dimethylamino)phenyl] ketone</b> ;
Methyl Bromide ( <b>CAS no 74-83-9</b> )	Synonyms and trade names: Bromomethane, Monobromomethane
METHYL tert-BUTYL ETHER ( <b>CAS no 1634-04-4</b> )	Chemical Names: Tert-Butyl methyl ether; Methyl tert-butyl ether; MTBE; Methyl t-butyl ether; 1634-04-4; 2-Methoxy-2-methylpropane
Methylium, [4-(dimethylamino) phenyl] bis[4-(ethylamino)3-methylphenyl]-, acetate, which has the molecular formula C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ( <b>CAS no 72102-55-7</b> )	Other names: [4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl]bis[4-(ethylamino)-3-methylphenyl]methylium acetate; MAPBAP acetate
Methylstyrenes, stabilized ( <b>CAS no 25013-15-4</b> )	Chemical Names: Alpha-Methylstyrene; 2-Phenyl-1-propene; Isopropenylbenzene; 2-Phenylpropene; 98-83-9; 2-Phenylpropylene
n-AMYLENE ( <b>CAS no 25377-72-4</b> )	Synonyms: Pentenes; alkenes
Octachlorostyrene ( <b>CAS no 29082-74-4</b> )	Synonyms: octachloro-styren; Octachlorostyrene Standard; Octachlorostyrene solution; pentachloro(trichloroethenyl)-benzen

## APPENDIX C: REGULATED PERSONS PROPOSED SUBSTANCE LIST

SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES (Rows with grey background belong together under the substance group heading in first row of the group). Clear background rows stand alone)	ALSO KNOWN AS (Alternate chemical names, trade names, synonyms)
<b>Organochlorine Pesticide</b> , Liquid, Flammable, Toxic, flash point less than 23 °C	
Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1a,2a,3,4a,5a,6b)- (CAS no 319-84-6)	Also known as γ-lindane
<b>Organophosphorus Pesticide</b> , Liquid, Flammable, Toxic, flash point less than 23 °C	(e.g. parathion)
<b>PAHs</b>	
Anthracene (Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction, anthracene-low) (CAS no 120-12-7)	Chemical Names: ANTHRACENE; Paranaphthalene; Anthracin; Green Oil; Tetra Olive N2G Synonyms: Anthracene oil;p-Naphthalene;Anthracen;Coal tar pitch volatiles;anthracene;Sterilite hop defoliant
Benzo(a)pyrene (CAS no 50-32-8)	Chemical Names: Benzo[a]pyrene; 3,4-Benzopyrene; Benzo[pqr] tetraphene; 50-32-8; 3,4-Benzpyrene; BENZO(A)PYRENE
Terpene hydrocarbons, N.O.S. (CAS no 63394-00-3)	Synonym: limonene
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	
Crude oil; naphtha; diesel; gas oil; heavy fuel oil; marine intermediate fuel; bunker; naphtha solvents; jet fuel; turbine fuel; gasoline; asphalt; waste oil; waste lube oil	Synonym: petroleum ether; Hex; Petrol; Benzin; Naphtha; Ligroin; Hexanes; benzine; ligroine; n-hexanes; alkane C6; Petroleum distillates; Aliphatic petroleum naphtha, Petroleum naphtha, Rubber solvent; Ligroin
<b>Phenols</b>	
Phenol, 2,4,6-tris(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, and Phenol, 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl)-, which have the molecular formula C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O (CAS no 732-26-3)	Chemical names: 2,4,6-Tri-tert-butylphenol; Voidox; Alkofen B; 2,4,6-Tris(tert-butyl)phenol; 2,4,6-Tri-t-butylphenol
Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, which has the molecular formula C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (CAS no 80-05-7)	Synonym: Bisphenol A, epichlorohydrin polymer, 2-methylimidazole condensate
<b>Phthalate esters</b>	
Benzyl butyl phthalate (CAS no 85-68-7)	Chemical Names: Benzyl butyl phthalate; BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE; 85-68-7; Sicol; Butylbenzyl phthalate; Palatinol BB
Di-n-butyl phthalate (CAS no 84-74-2)	Chemical Names: Dibutyl phthalate; Di-n-butyl phthalate; N-Butyl phthalate; Butyl phthalate; 84-74-2; Celluflex DPB

## APPENDIX C: REGULATED PERSONS PROPOSED SUBSTANCE LIST

SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES (Rows with grey background belong together under the substance group heading in first row of the group). Clear background rows stand alone)	ALSO KNOWN AS (Alternate chemical names, trade names, synonyms)
<b>POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID</b> , regulated only when the concentration is more than 50 ppm by mass	
Chlorobiphenyls that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Cl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2 <b>(CAS nos – several)</b>	PCBs
Polyhalogenated biphenyls, liquid, and Polyhalogenated terphenyls, liquid regulated only when the concentration is more than 50 ppm by mass <b>(CAS no – none)</b>	Alternate chemical names: Polyhalogenated biphenyl or polyhalogenated terphenyl, [liquid]
Propylene dichloride <b>(CAS no 78-87-5)</b>	Other chemical names: 1,2-dichloropropane; 78-87-5; Propylene chloride; Propane, 1,2-dichloro-; Dwuchloropropan. Other chemical names: 1,2-dichloropropane; 78-87-5; Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
Pulp mill strong black liquor <b>(CAS no 66071-92-9)</b>	
Pulp mill white liquor	
Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Methyl <b>(CAS no 70900-21-9)</b>	Chemical name: Siloxanes and silicones, di Me, 3- [3-[(3-cocoaminopropyl) dimethylammonio] 2-hydroxypropoxy] propyl group terminated, acetates (salts). Other name: Di-quaternised poly dimethylsiloxanespolysiloxanes
Sodium hydroxide solutions <b>(CAS no 1310-73-2)</b>	
Sulphuric acid solutions <b>(CAS no 7664-93-9)</b>	
Tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride) $CCl_4$ <b>(CAS no 56-23-5)</b>	Synonyms and trade names: Carbon chloride, Carbon tet, Freon® 10, Halon® 104, Tetrachloromethane
Tricosafuorododecanoic acid <b>(CAS no 307-55-1)</b>	Synonym: Perfluorododecanoic acid, Perfluorolauric acid
Volatile organic compounds that participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions <b>(CAS no – several)</b>	Synonyms: VOCs

## APPENDIX D: Spill Contingency Plans: Proposed Content

<i>Contact information</i>	The responsible person and their alternates' telephone numbers, email and mailing addresses.
<i>Personnel and Incident Command System details</i>	<p>List the response personnel, their roles and responsibilities, relevant training and their alternates should they be unavailable, as well as an organizational diagram. Information on the transitional process for shift changes.</p> <p>How the prescribed Incident Command System would be implemented.</p>
<i>Equipment and equipment management</i>	<p>Identify and inventory equipment (using unique numbering system), detail maintenance schedules and the frequency of inspections.</p> <p>Equipment includes: communication assets, response technologies, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation resources, aircraft, shoreline clean up etc.</p>
<i>External resources</i>	List any external resources that may be required for response such as contractors, advisors, transporters and any other non-dedicated equipment and personnel resources.
<i>Training</i>	Indicate the type and frequency of training required for each individual or contractor (including training for the Incident Command System, safety and equipment).
<i>Hazard assessment / contingency planning</i>	Describe the operations, locations, inventory and description of prescribed substances, volumes, types and size of storage containers, size and calculation of the worst case spill (which should include multiple potential trajectories of spilled material and an impact assessment that includes consideration for sensitive areas and areas of importance).
<i>Relationship to ARPs and GRPs</i>	Identify any applicable area response plans and geographic response plans, if any.



<i>Initial response procedures / preparation</i>	Describe the steps necessary to activate the plan, including: procedures to notify key response personnel; equipment to use, when to use it and how to mobilize it; procedures to deploy or mobilize personnel; and, forms to record initial actions.
<i>Spill notification and call-out procedures</i>	Describe the notification procedure in order of priority, listing the names and phone numbers of government agencies, response contractors, personnel, and Incident Command Post locations.
<i>Operational response planning and procedures</i>	Describe the procedures to: detect, assess and document the presence and size of a spill; monitor personnel and equipment; track the steps and response activities as they occur; track the volume and extent of the spill as it changes overtime; protect key resources or sensitive areas; identify resources and centres to assist with wildlife assessment, rescue and rehabilitation; conduct shoreline response; safely store and ultimately dispose of recovered wastes; begin implementing damage assessment tools; and, provide spill reports (as prescribed in regulation), and engage with media.
<i>Effective daily recovery capacity</i>	Determine the effective daily recovery capacity of recovery equipment.
<i>Calculating response times</i>	Provide calculations of the time it would take to mobilize a response for various components of the plan (e.g., notifications to occur, initial responders and/or equipment to be on-site and full activation).
<i>Medical, health, safety and firefighting</i>	Describe safety policies and instructions for a spill site – how emergency services would be provided, procedures to control fires and explosions, as well as medical treatment and first aid.
<i>Communications</i>	Identify and describe the communications system, including back-up systems.
<i>Maps</i>	Identify the location of the substances prior to a spill occurring, facilities, storage tanks, wells, storm water and other drainage systems, piping, spill response planning zone and control points, roads, topographical features (mountains, streams, rivers, lakes etc.), public access areas or facilities, schools, dwellings, water supply intakes, and municipal or industrial operations.
<i>Declaration</i>	Signature by a regulated person declaring the plan would be implemented if practicable.

# APPENDIX E: Geographic Response Plans: Proposed Content

PLAN SECTIONS	TOPICS IN EACH SECTION
Introduction	Purpose   Development process   Goals   Record of changes
Site description	Maps   GPS coordinates   Photographs   Physical features Hydrology   Currents and tides   Winds   Climate   Seasonal constraints   Risk assessments
Response strategies and priorities: Equipment and control points	Maps   Booming strategy priority tables   Proposed booming and collection strategies   <b>Onsite considerations:</b> <i>control points access locations   staging sites   waste storage sites decontamination sites   wildlife management plan   safety plan sampling and monitoring plan   communications plan evacuation plan   hazmat response plan   oil spill response plan</i>
Shoreline information and countermeasures	Shoreline types and sensitivities   Shoreline workforce   Maps   Appropriate countermeasures
Resources at risk	Natural, cultural, economic, social, historical resources at risk   General resource concerns
Sensitive resources	Fish and wildlife   Hazing   Flight restriction zones   Agricultural, recreational and economic points   Key infrastructure   Any other points of local importance
Logistical support	Spill response contact sheet   Location of operations center for the central response organization   Local equipment and trained personnel   Local facilities and services and appropriate contacts for each (housing, medical, food)   Site access and contacts   Staging areas   Helicopter and air support   Local experts   Volunteer organizations   Potential wildlife rehabilitation centers or infrastructure to support facilities   Marinas, docks, piers, and boat ramps   Potential interim storage locations, permitting process   Damaged vessel safe havens   Vessel repairs and cleaning   Response times for bringing equipment in from other areas
Appendices	Summary of protection techniques   Original GRP contributors comments, corrections and suggestions received via engagement.

## APPENDIX F: Proposed Testing Recordkeeping Topics

<b>Notifications</b>	Implement the procedure to inform the appropriate entities about the incident
<b>Responder mobilization</b>	Ability to assemble within the spill response time identified
<b>Incident Command System and Post</b>	Ability to operate within the response management system described in the plan, including: identification of individuals for ICS positions; use of ICS procedures; and establishment of an incident command post (as required)
<b>Source control</b>	Ability to control and stop the spill at the source
<b>Assessment</b>	Ability to provide an initial assessment of the spill and provide continuing assessments of the effectiveness of the tactical operations
<b>Containment</b>	Ability to contain the spill at the source or in various locations for recovery operations
<b>Recovery</b>	Ability to recover, mitigate and remove the spilled product
<b>Protection</b>	Ability to protect the sensitive areas identified in the plan
<b>Disposal</b>	Ability to dispose of the recovered material and contaminated debris
<b>Communications</b>	Ability to establish an effective communications system throughout the scope of the plan
<b>Transportation</b>	Ability to provide effective multimode (air, land or water) transportation
<b>Personnel support</b>	Ability to provide the necessary logistical support of all personnel associated with the response
<b>Equipment maintenance and support</b>	Ability to maintain and support all equipment associated with the response
<b>Procurement</b>	Ability to establish an effective procurement system to manage any necessary purchasing, contracting etc.
<b>Documentation</b>	Ability to document all operational and support aspects of the response and provide detailed records of decisions and actions taken

## APPENDIX G: Glossary

**Area response plan (ARP)** is a plan for an area of the Province designated by the Minister. The plan must demonstrate the capacity and capability to effectively and efficiently respond to any spill in the plan area. Area Response Planning is the way a Conditional PRO demonstrates preparedness to respond to any spill anywhere in the Province.

**Arrangement** means the nature of the relationship between a certified Preparedness Response Organisation and regulated persons. An arrangement could be contractual in nature, for example, a contract for services, or membership in a body.

**Capacity** is about what is needed to meet an objective, and in what amount.

**Capability** is about how to meet an objective, knowing the various capacities. The relevant questions are “How can we get done what we need to get done?” and “How easy is it to access, deploy or apply the systems, resources and personnel we need?”

**Consequence** is an impact or effect on the environment resulting from a spill.

**Director** is defined in the *Environmental Management Act* and means a person employed by the government and designated in writing by the Minister as a director of waste management or as an acting, deputy or assistant director of waste management.

**Emergency Management BC (EMBC)** is the Province’s lead coordinating agency for all emergency management activities, including planning, training, testing and exercising, to help strengthen provincial preparedness.

**Environment** is defined in the *Environmental Management Act* and means air, land, water and all other external conditions or influences under which humans, animals and plants live or are developed. Pursuant to the legislative amendments, it would be further defined under the spill preparedness, response and recovery division of the Act as including flora, fauna, and animal, fish and plant habitat.

**Fixed Facilities** for the purpose of defining a regulated person includes, but is not limited to, oil and gas processing plants, mines, pulp and paper mills, chemical plants, temporary industrial sites and storage and distribution operations. Typically, a fixed facility in this context has a defined footprint that within which there are prescribed substances in

prescribed quantities present and being contained in above and below-ground storage tanks, tailings and other open containers, as well as stored in tanker trailers on-site.

**Geographic Response Plans (GRPs)** are for specific small geographic response areas that may have a range of spill hazards and sensitive environments. They describe tactics or strategies to guide response in the first 48 – 72 hours of a spill. They are also developed collaboratively by, and made available to, a variety of risk bringers, spill responders, regulators, First Nations and other stakeholders.

**Hazard** is a potential source of damage to the environment or society.

**Incident Command System (ICS)** is a North America-wide standard approach to commanding, controlling and coordinating the response to an emergency. It provides a common approach and hierarchy that all trained responders know and understand so when multiple organizations and agencies work together to address an incident, everyone understands their roles and responsibilities and how decisions are made.

- **Unified Command (UC)** is used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the Unified Command to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.
- **Incident Command Post (ICP)** is a field location at which the primary tactical-level, incident command and operations functions are performed.
- **Incident Action Plan (IAP)** is an oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include direction and information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.
- **Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** is a designated place where a local authority (local government or First Nation government) coordinates information and resources to support incident management activities

**Infrastructure** includes buildings, bridges, drinking water intakes, utility conduits and wastewater treatment plants.

## APPENDIX G: Glossary *Continued...*

**Monitoring** is the act of collecting, and analysing information to identify changing conditions and determine if there are trends. Ongoing air, water, biological, sediment, and soil sampling is proposed to be a routine part of spill management to determine if and how a spilled substance affects a given area's resources over a period of time. This type of analysis is used to inform next steps in response and recovery efforts.

**Net Environmental Benefit** is a concept of weighing the benefits and harms of various spill response tactics to ensure spill response actions are not more harmful than the spill itself. Experience has shown that some treatments can have negative effects on fragile ecosystems.

**Officer** is defined in the *Environmental Management Act* and means a person or class of persons employed by the government, a government corporation or a municipality and designated in writing by a director as an officer, or a conservation officer.

**Probability** is the chance that something will happen. It can be estimated in percentage terms, or described using words like "unlikely", "likely" and "certain".

**Preparedness** is getting ready to cope with spills, and includes planning and organizing, training and practicing, having spill management resources and developing spill management systems.

**Preparedness and Response Organization (PRO)** is an organization that holds a PRO Certificate issued by the Minister: a fully certified PRO. It is recognised that gaining full certification could take a period of years during which an organisation would build clients or members and resources to meet its mandate. In the interim, the organization will be known as a conditional PRO.

**Pollution** is defined in the *Environmental Management Act*, and means the presence in the environment of substances or contaminants that substantially alter or impair the usefulness of the environment;

**Recovery** is the process of returning an affected area, including any damaged resources, to its pre-spill state. It can also include compensation for damages.

**Recovery Plans** are prepared by responsible persons at the discretion of the director, depending on the severity of the consequences of a spill. They assist in the

recovery of an environment that has been degraded by a spill and include engagement with relevant stakeholders. Contents may include damage assessment, restoration actions, offsetting or mitigation measures, and long term impact monitoring.

**Regulated person** is a person who, in the course of operating an industry, trade or business, has possession, charge or control of a prescribed substance in prescribed quantities, or a person whose employee, under the person's direction, has possession, charge or control of a prescribed substance in prescribed quantities.

**Responder** is a person who has the skills and qualifications needed to manage a hazardous material spill and its consequences. Responders may need to have specific training and credentials, and typically, are pre-identified by a responsible person in a contingency plan. First responders, including police, firefighting and ambulance services, are managed by local authorities, and in some cases are trained to assist in addressing immediate spill response needs.

**Response** is a collection of activities aimed at controlling the source, removing the spilled substance, and limiting damage.

**Response Organization (RO)** is an entity that provides or intends to provide spill preparedness and response services. Such organizations are usually contractors in the service of regulated persons.

**Response times** are set as either rules or guidelines that specify maximum time intervals between the occurrence of a spill and certain response actions. They typically relate to the mobilization and delivery of response resources to the spill site, or Incident Command Post.

**Responsible person** is a person who has possession, charge or control of a substance or thing when a spill of the substance or thing occurs or is at imminent risk of occurring.

**Risk** is the possibility of something bad happening. In scientific terms, risk is defined as *probability x consequence*, and can be qualitatively or quantitatively estimated.

**Sampling** is the act of collecting a portion of a material from a larger whole. Air, water and soil samples could be collected in a spill area to determine whether the spilled substance is present. In the context of spill response, sampling is closely related to monitoring, and is often referred to in relation to monitoring (e.g., sampling and monitoring).



## APPENDIX G: Glossary *Continued...*

**Sensitive environment** is an area deemed to be in need of special protection due to its environmental values.

**Spill** means the introduction into the environment, other than as authorized under Provincial legislation, and whether intentional or unintentional, of a substance or thing that has the potential to cause adverse effects to the environment, human health or infrastructure;

**Spill Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery** are four pillars of emergency management. The new spill management system under the *Environmental Management Act* focusses on preparedness, response and recovery.

**Spill Contingency Plans** are prepared by regulated persons for areas where their operations may pose spill hazards. Spill Contingency Plans establish and demonstrate a state of readiness to promptly and effectively respond to spills, serve as a guide during a response, and describe how equipment and personnel will be deployed and function to minimize the effects of a spill.

**Western Canada Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC)** is a Transport Canada-certified response organization, whose mandate is to ensure there is a state of spill preparedness in place for marine spills and to mitigate the impact when a spill occurs. This includes the protection of wildlife, economic and environmental sensitivities, and the safety of responders and the public.

**Western Canada Spill Services (WCSS)** is a cooperative comprised of petroleum companies that work together to achieve a state of spill response readiness, by creating and maintaining spill contingency plans and providing spill containment and recovery equipment in strategic locations. WCSS also holds exercises and provides educational funding for their membership.

**World leading spill response regime** is a descriptive phrase used by the Province to provide a conceptual understanding of the desired attributes of the regime. These attributes have been derived from research into how other leading jurisdictions have evolved their spill management regimes.

## APPENDICES

# Appendix H: Engagement Questions

This document and a response form for providing comments to the ministry are posted on the Province's website at [engage.bc.ca/spillresponse](https://engage.bc.ca/spillresponse).

All submissions will be reviewed for inclusion, without attribution, in a summary report to be made public following the engagement period.

## Response

### Spill Reporting

- *The appropriateness of the proposed reporting timelines*
- *Timing of the end-of-spill report*

### Response Times

- *Which response actions should not have a prescribed response time*
- *What would constitute a reasonable response time for various milestones in Appendix B*
- *Additional milestones for which the ministry should consider establishing response times*
- *Whether response times should be differentiated based on: transportation vs storage, the type of substance, or other factors.*

### Sampling and Monitoring

- *Potentially requiring the use of qualified professionals in sampling and monitoring*
- *The appropriate mechanism for sampling and monitoring: regulation, guidelines or a combination*

## Preparedness

### The regulated person

- *Whether the focus on liquid, toxic and persistent substances is appropriate*
- *The appropriateness of the quantity thresholds for each category*
- *Any additional categories or thresholds that should be considered*

### Spill contingency planning

- *How often the spill contingency plan should be reviewed for non-significant changes - annually or every five years*

### Geographic Response Plans

- *The process for selecting the advisory committee size and membership*
- *Duties and responsibilities of the advisory committee*
- *The proposed content for GRPs*
- *How best to align with existing GRP-like plans under development in areas of BC*

## APPENDICES

## Appendix H: Engagement Questions *Continued...*

- *The process, timelines and frequency of updating and testing GRPs*
- *The process for publication during GRP development*
- *The notification and publication process and requirements*

### Area Response Plans

- *The proposed content for ARPs*
- *The criteria for determining ARP boundaries*
- *Number of ARPs required across BC*
- *The process for determining advisory committee size, membership, duties and roles*
- *The requirements for testing, reviewing and updating ARPs*
- *The publication process for ARP development*
- *Notification and publication requirements for completed ARPs*

### Testing spill contingency plans

- *The proposed types and frequencies of drills and exercises*
- *The use of contractors, qualified professionals or the PRO to evaluate tests.*

### Preparedness Record Keeping

- *Frequency of substance reporting: monthly, quarterly, or annually*
- *Length of time regulated persons should keep records*
- *Whether and how this information should be made public*

### Preparedness and Response Organizations:

- *Sequencing or prioritization of roles and functions of a PRO*
- *Services a PRO provides to regulated persons*
- *First Nation and local government relationship to a PRO*
- *Information, qualifications, capabilities or other requirements to be either a conditional PRO or a fully certified PRO*
- *Opportunities for a PRO to improve spill planning, preparedness and response in British Columbia*

## Recovery

- *The elements of a recovery plan*
- *The extent and type of stakeholder involvement in recovery planning*





Ministry of Environment | Province of B.C.  
Version 1.0 – March 29, 2016