



# NOTHING LEFT

THE FICTIONAL TENURE  
AND INFLATED LOGGING PLANS OF  
THE SUNSHINE COAST COMMUNITY FOREST

An Updated Review and Findings

By Will Koop  
April 1, 2025



# BASED ON A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE 2008 REPORT

## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

THE SUNSHINE COAST COMMUNITY FOREST PROPOSAL  
AND PROBATIONARY LICENSE IN TWO WATERSHED RESERVES

A CASE HISTORY (2003 – 2008)

By Will Koop  
May 20, 2008

(Based on a March 27, 2025, public presentation  
- Seaside Centre, Sechelt, British Columbia (B.C.)



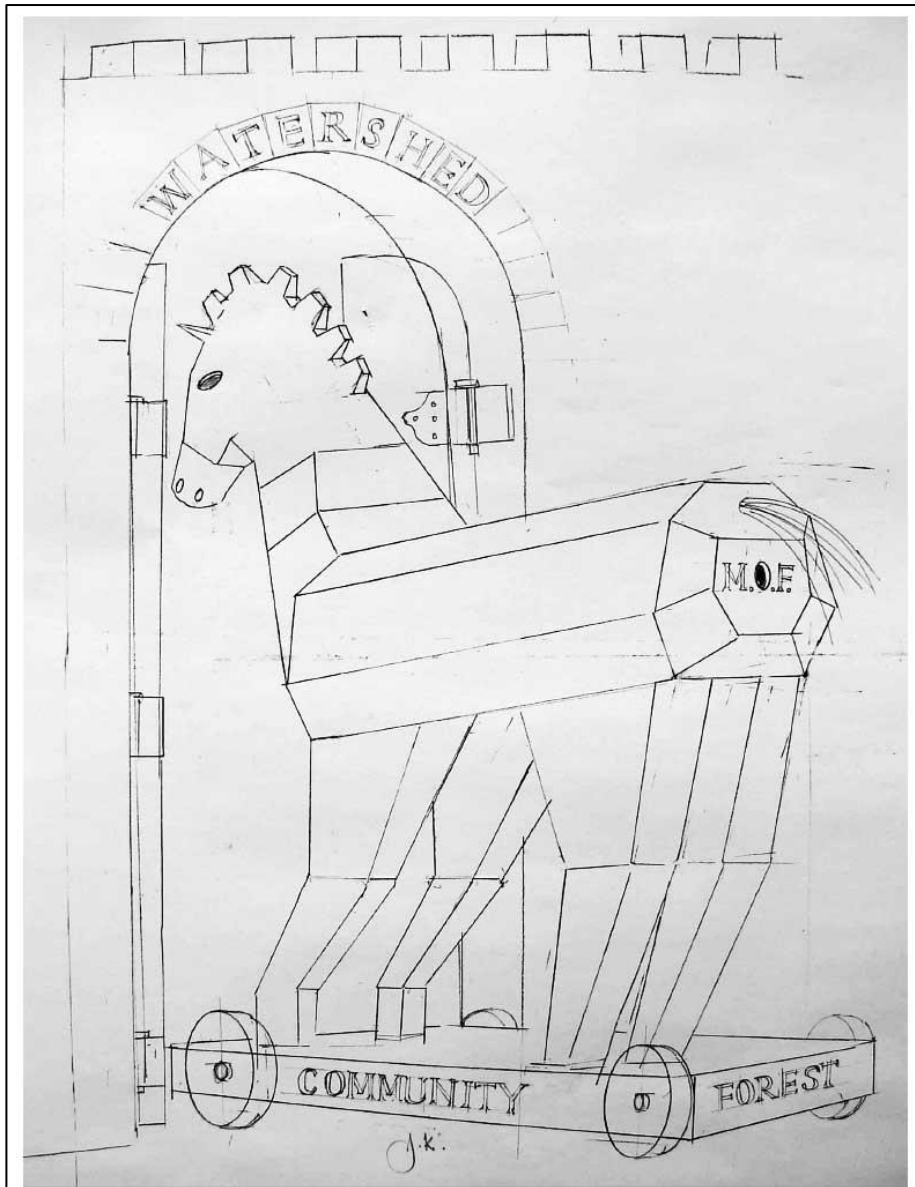
## TOWN HALL MEETING

A Look Under the Hood of the Sunshine Coast  
Community Forest (SCCF)

Date & Time: Thursday, March 27th  
7:00 PM - 9:00 PM (Doors open at 6:30 PM)

Location: Seaside Centre, 5760 Teredo St, Sechelt

Presented by: Elphinstone Logging Focus (ELF)  
Visit our SCCF Operations campaign page:  
<https://loggingfocus.org/sunshine-coast-community-forest-block-watch/>



Drawing by John Keates, December 2007: inspired from a 'meeting of minds'.



I want to acknowledge that we are gathered here on the ancient lands of the Shishalh Nation



**DELEGATION OF Sechelt Indians** presented brief on land taxation to provincial cabinet recently. Standing on legislature steps with Frank Calder, native minister without portfolio, are from left front: Chief Henry Pauli, Teddy Joe, Mrs. Terry Miller, Calder, Clarence Joe, Sr., band manager. Second row from left: Derwyn Owen, economic development adviser; Audrey Joe, Gilbert Joe, Lenore Paul and Chief Delbert Guerin, Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs.

Shishalh Nation Lands (right)

Photo from Peninsula Times May 2, 1973





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Owen, economic development adviser; Audrey Joe, Gilbert Joe, Lenore Paul and Chief Delbert Guerin, Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs.



# The Sunshine COAST NEWS

Published on the Sunshine Coast 25¢ per copy on news stands June 27, 1988

Chief Tom Paul signs the historic document which gives independence to the Sechelt Indian Band at the ceremony in Sechelt last Friday. Flanking the Chief are Premier Vander Zalm and Municipal Affairs Minister Johnston. Behind are (left to right): MLA Harold Long, Minister Steve Rogers, Band Councillor Warren Paull, and Minister Elwood Veitch. —Penny Fuller photo

**Free at last**  
**Sechelts independent!**



Photo from the  
November 17, 1971  
Peninsula Times:  
just over eleven  
years after First  
Nations were  
permitted to vote in  
Canadian elections.



**Presentation**

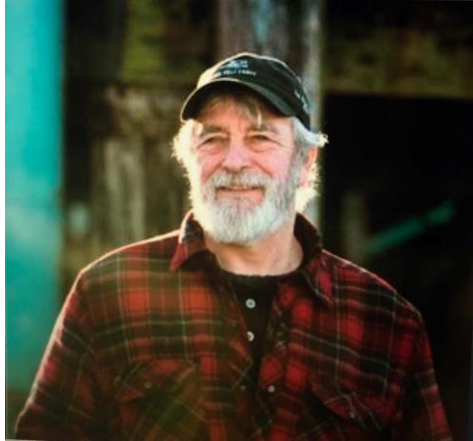
Visiting Chiefs and members of the Sechelt Indian Council sit in council with Hon. Jean Chretien and Hon.

Paul St. Pierre, watched by guests and filmed by CBC TV during the ceremonial opening of the office

building last week. Sunshine Coast Tribal Council administrator is presenting a brief to the Minister.

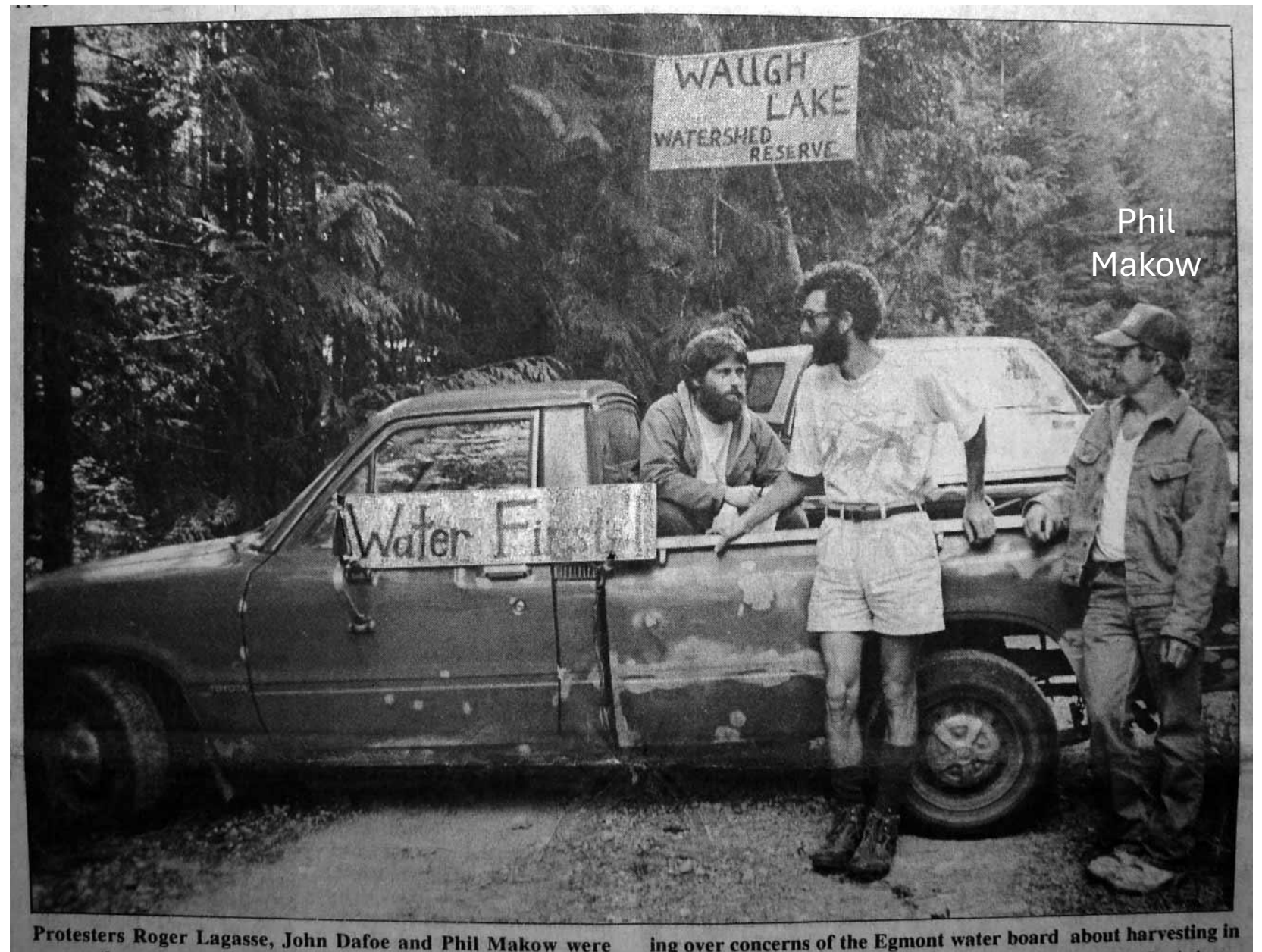
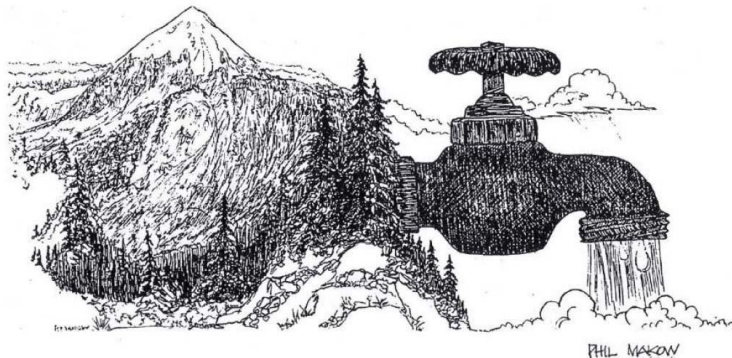


# Special Tribute to: **Phil Makow**



(d. November 10, 2022)

Former Sechelt community resident  
Creator and Permitter of the  
B.C. Tap Water Alliance Mountain  
Water Tap Logo



Phil  
Makow

Protesters Roger Lagasse, John Dafeo and Phil Makow were \_\_\_\_\_ ing over concerns of the Egmont water board about harvesting in

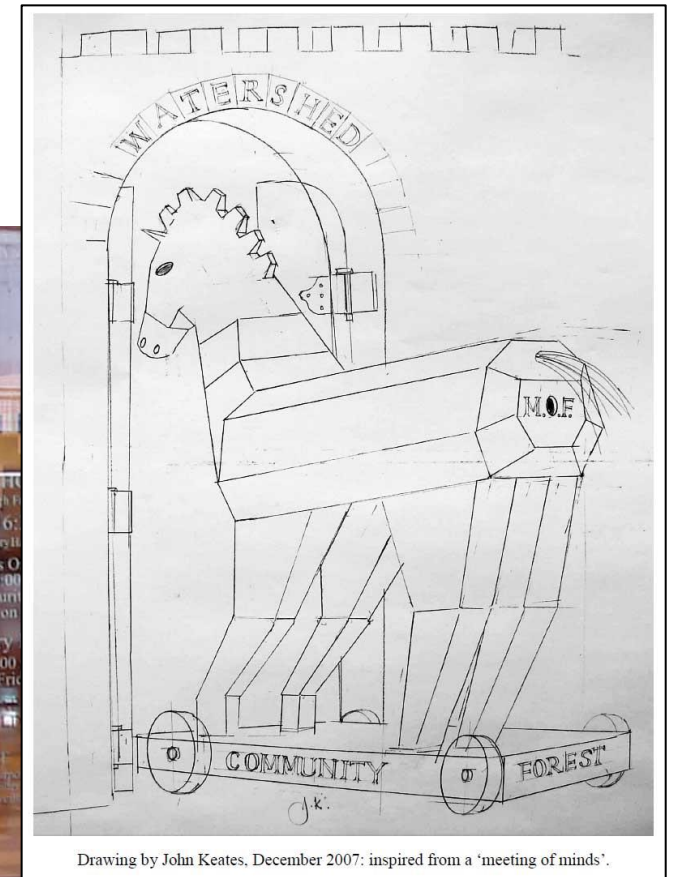
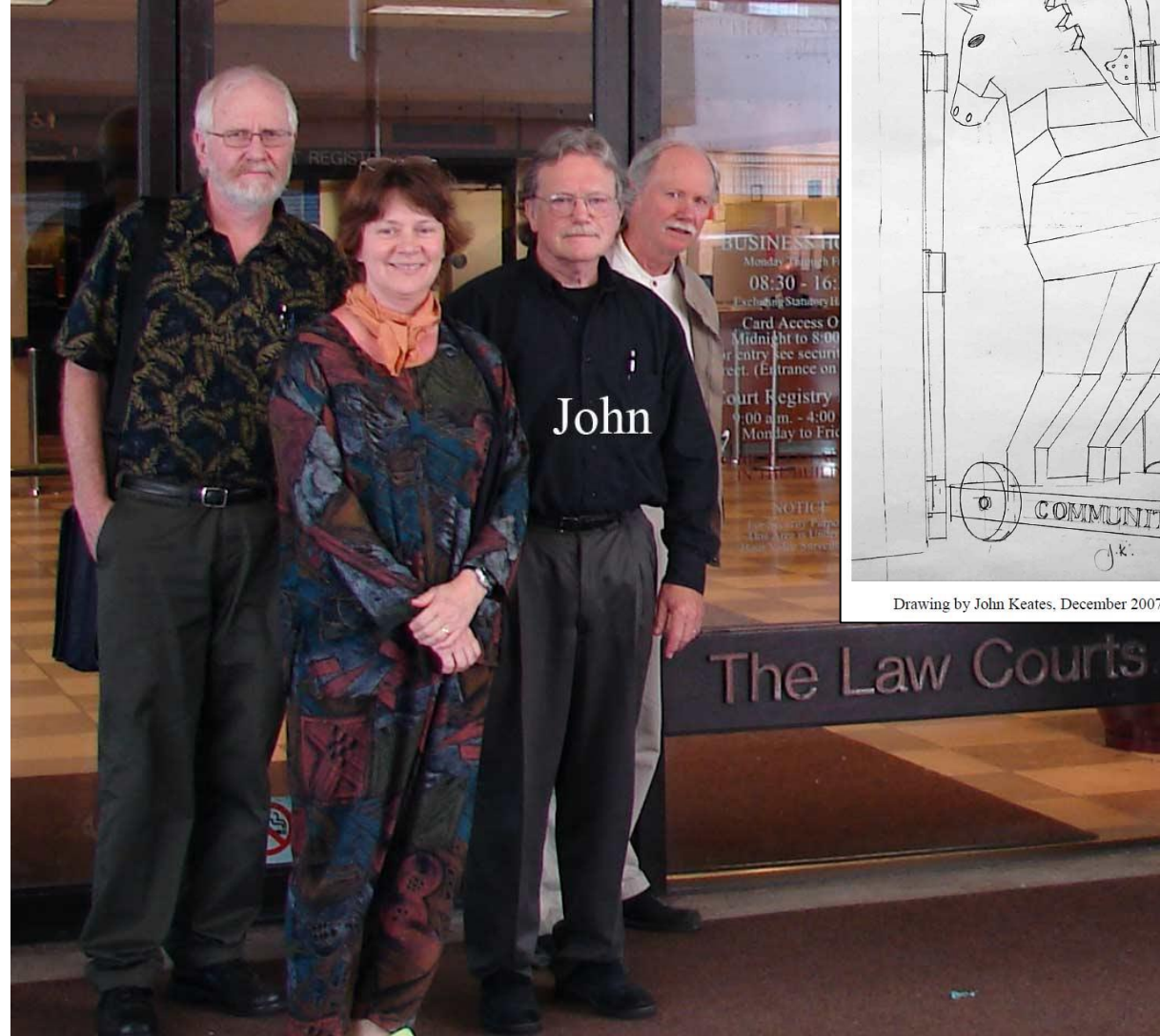


# Special Tribute to: John Keates

(d. January 7, 2012)



John Keates authored the drawing of  
the Trojan Horse (December 2007)



Drawing by John Keates, December 2007: inspired from a 'meeting of minds'.



**B.C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE**  
 Caring For, Monitoring, and Protecting  
 British Columbia's Community Water Supply Sources

*website*  
[www.bctwa.org](http://www.bctwa.org)  
*email*  
[info@bctwa.org](mailto:info@bctwa.org)



Est. February 1997

The Unofficial, Interim Custodian, Advocate and Defender  
 of British Columbia's Drinking Watershed Reserves and those  
 Community Watersheds not, or not yet so, Reserved

Portal / Link to  
Main Website Page on  
 Community Watersheds



Portal / Link to  
 Fracking British Columbia

1. →

**About** For summary information about the B.C. Tap Water Alliance, and its formation.

**Stop Fracking British Columbia** Hydraulic Fracturing of the earth "gold rush" by the Natural Gas industry, including its impact on fresh water sources (surface, sub-surface)

**Reports and Presentations** Browse through a chronological list and download presentations and reports (since 1997)

**Press Releases/ Correspondence** Browse through a chronological list and download press and news releases and correspondence (since 1997)

2. →

**Community Watershed Issues** For reports, files, history and features on individual community watershed issues:  
 \* Rossland City;  
 \* Greater Vancouver;  
 \* the Sunshine Coast;  
 \* Vancouver Island  
 \* Greater Victoria;  
 \* Elk Creek (Chilliwack);  
 \* Arrow Creek (Creston & Erickson);  
 \* Portland City (Bull Run).

**Newsletters** Two Newsletters: No.1, *Natural Source Protection: High Time for a Change* (April 2004); and No.2, *"Community" Forestry in Your Drinking Water* (September 2005)

# How to Navigate On-Line to Sunshine Coast documents published by the B.C. Tap Water Alliance

[www.bctwa.org](http://www.bctwa.org)

3. →

**The Greater Vancouver Watersheds: Capilano, Seymour and Coquitlam Creeks**

upper areas of Topping Creek. By February 2008, almost 1,000 residents (in a community of just over 3,000) signed a petition against the proposals.

The file includes numerous reports written over a seven year period on the fascinating administrative and controversial history of the Greater Vancouver watersheds that span a century. On November 10, 1999, the Greater Vancouver Water District Administration Board passed a five-point resolution on the re-protection of these three sources that provide one-half of BC's population with a domestic water supply.

**The Sunshine Coast Regional District's Watersheds, Chapman and Grey Creeks**

Near to Vancouver, the controversy of logging, primarily in Chapman Creek, began in the late 1960s and erupted in 1990, after years of broken promises and severe degradation of the watersheds.

**Vancouver Island - Private Timber Lands Port Alberni Valley, Comox Lake**

Following the tampering with and removal of the 1994 Private Forest Land legislation in 2004 by the BC Liberal government, the largest private timber land owners on Vancouver Island - TimberWest and Island Timberlands - have begun to accelerate logging of primarily second growth timber. Over the last three years (post 2004), TimberWest has deliberately taken advantage of this deregulation by logging drinking watersheds and ruining



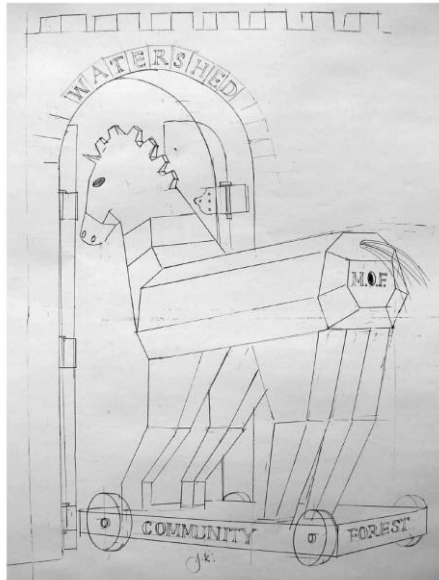
# 4.

## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

THE SUNSHINE COAST COMMUNITY FOREST PROPOSAL  
AND PROBATIONARY LICENSE IN TWO WATERSHED RESERVES

A CASE HISTORY (2003 – 2008)

By Will Koop  
May 20, 2008



Drawing by John Keates, December 2007; inspired from a "meeting of minds".

## CHAPMAN AND GRAY CREEKS WATERSHED RESERVES:

[May 20, 2008](#)  
(pdf - 19,904 kb)

[\(text only - pdf - 1,038 kb\)](#)

[\(Intro & Conclusion - pdf - 357 kb\)](#)

[August 19, 2007](#)  
(Pdf - 1,618 kb)

[July 23, 2007](#)  
(Pdf - 178 kb)

[April 19, 2005](#)  
(Pdf - 1,160 kb)

[May 27, 2003](#)  
(Pdf - 97kb)

[1990-1998](#)  
(Pdf - 94 kb)

[April 23, 1998](#)  
(Pdf - 616 kb)

Report: *The Community Forest Trojan Horse - The Sunshine Coast Community Forest Proposal and Probationary License in Two Watershed Reserves - A Case History (2003-2008).*

Transcript of Ministry of Forests Sunshine Coast District Manager's witness testimony before the Sunshine Coast Regional District's Board of Health Hearing, August 8, 2007.

Presentation by Will Koop to the Sunshine Coast Regional District's Board of Health Hearings.

Photo compilation and selected transcripts at a public meeting in Sechelt regarding public opposition to Chapman and Gray Creek community watershed reserves in Sunshine Coast Community Forest application.

Joint Media Release - Interfor Withdraws from the Community Watersheds. Thankyou - from the Sunshine Coast Water First Society

Chapman and Gray Creeks Dateline

Report. *The Watershed Reserves of Chapman and Gray Creeks: An evaluation of a meeting with the Sunshine Coast Regional District and Regional representatives of the Ministries of Environment and Forests regarding the government's Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP).*

## INFORMATION ON THE SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT'S COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS

[1990-1998](#)  
(Pdf - 330 kb)

[March 21, 1998](#)  
(Pdf - 265 kb)

[May 2, 1998](#)  
(Pdf - 61 kb)

[May 5, 1998](#)  
(Pdf - 63 kb)

[June 25, 1998](#)  
(Pdf - 62 kb)

[Tetrahedron](#)  
(Pdf - 85 kb)

[November 26, 1992](#)  
(Pdf - 121 kb)

[References](#)  
(Pdf - 63 kb)

Selected Newspaper Articles

Watershed Referendum for Chapman and Gray Creeks - Briefing Documents

Sunshine Coast Regional District Referendum Bylaw No. 454 - Official Results

Referendum Results Press Release

Sunshine Coast Regional District Resolution for the Upcoming Union of B.C. Municipalities' Annual Convention

Chronological History of the Tetrahedron Debate

Selected Texts - Affidavit by SCRD Planner Sheane Reid, for the Supreme Court.

**April 15, 1993** - Letter from SCRD Chair Peggy Connor to Lands Minister John Cashore.

**1993** - Letter to SCRD Planner Sheane Reid from Lands Manager Margo Elewonibi, rejecting the SCRD's application for a *Land Act* lease of Crown lands for the SCRD's community watersheds.

**December 31, 1993** - Final Report of the Tetrahedron LRUP Water Sub-Committee.

**1967** - Terms of the timber harvesting licence agreement for Chapman Creek, and other interesting quotes from correspondence files.

Selected Bibliography



# Some of the Numerous Other Documents and Documentaries on the BCTWA Website

**YouTube**  
[B.C. Timber Sales Invasion of the Roddy Creek Domestic Watershed](#)  
Released: November 12, 2023

## Dangers to Property and Domestic Water Supply Pollution, near Town of Avola, B.C.

**December 1, 2022** - [Letter to Minister of Forests](#) (Pdf)

**November 30, 2022** - [Letter to Minister of Forests](#) (Pdf)

**October 28, 2022** - [Letter to Government](#)

[Immediate Cancellation of B.C. Timber Sales'](#)

[Logging Block and Road Access](#) (Pdf, 4 mb)

**Report Attachment:** Roddy Creek and Avola Creek Source Protection: Direct Impacts from Forestry Practices on Licensed Water Sources (Pdf, 18 mb)

**YouTube, July 13, 2019**

[Trashing a British Columbia Drinking Watershed Reserve: High Elevation Logging in Peachland Creek](#)

**YouTube, April 1, 2019**

[Legal Logging Moratorium History and Government Secrets in the Peachland Community Watershed](#)

**YouTube, March 17, 2019**

[Logging in the Peachland Creek Community Watershed Reserve, Timelapse 1984 - 2018](#)

**March 13, 2019**

[Letter to Vernon Forest District Manager Regard the Peachland Community Watershed](#) (Pdf)

**Letter to BC Premier John Horgan**, March 6, 2019:

[Legal Mandate and Fiduciary Obligation of the BC Government Regarding the Glade Creek Community Watershed Map Reserve, and Community Watershed Map and Order-In-Council Reserves](#) (pdf)

[Peachland Creek Watershed Assessment](#) (November 2018)  
(from BC Freedom of Information, pdf, 23 megabytes)

2 Assessment Maps: [Map 1](#) (26 mbytes); [Map 2](#) (26 mbytes).

**YouTube** (by Will Koop)

**January 31, 2019**

[Orcs in the Watershed: Private Land Logging in Jump Creek, Nanaimo's Drinking Water Supply and the British Columbia Government's 2001 Drinking Water Protection Act Public Meetings](#)

**May 14, 2018 - Media Release**

[Alliance Calls on Government to End Logging, Road Building, and Mining Speculation in Peachland Community Watershed](#)  
(pdf)

- [Letter to BC Ministers of Forests and Environment](#)  
- [Peachland Watershed Photo Backgrounder Document](#)  
(57 pages, pdf, 25 megabytes)

**January 19, 2018 - Report Submission**

[Professional Reliance: The Side-Kick of](#)

[British Columbia's Recent \(2001-2018?\) Deregulatory Regime](#)

Submission to the BC Government's Review of "Professional Reliance in Natural Resources"  
(Pdf, 1.3 Megabytes)

**March 15, 2015 - New Report** (pdf - 28.5 megabytes)

[Withholding Water Flow Science in the Wilson Watershed: An Examination of the Sunshine Coast Community Forest's Wilson Creek Watershed Assessments \(2010-2012\)](#)  
- [Summary Report only](#) (pdf - 2.2 megabytes)

**June 4, 2013 - Letter to Revelstoke City Mayor & Council**  
(Re: Greeley Creek Watershed Reserve)

**May 23, 2013 - THE BIG EDDY - New Report Preview**

The Summer 2013 edition of the Watershed Sentinel (<http://watershedsentinel.ca>) features a summary article on the upcoming report by the B.C. Tap Water Alliance.

[A pdf copy \(1 M-byte\) of the article is available on this link](#)

**March 21, 2013 - News Release**

[BC Liberals Caught Demoting Protected Status of Community Drinking Water Sources](#)

[Click here for Backgrounders](#)

**February 27, 2013 - News Release -**

[Land Grab Rejected 24 Years Ago - Resurrected in BC Liberals' Bill 8](#)

**January 28, 2013 - Letter to Sunshine Coast Regional District**  
**No Timber Sales in the McNeill Lake Watershed Reserve**

[Click here for pdf and backgrounder](#)



## WAKE UP VANCOUVER!

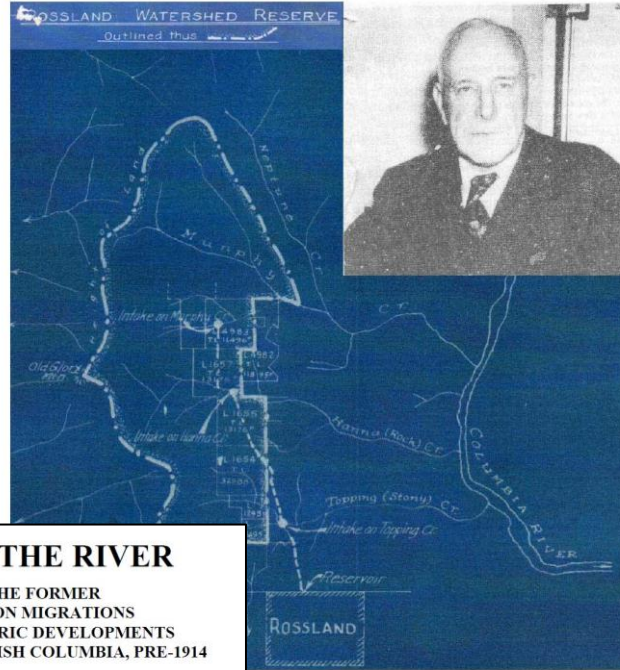


AN HISTORICAL OUTLINE  
OF THE POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATION,  
INCLUDING SOME OF THE DEBATES,  
CIRCUMSTANCES, AND CONTROVERSIES,  
OF THE GREATER VANCOUVER WATERSHEDS

BY: WILL KOOP  
April 23, 1993

## GOOD SERVANTS/ BAD SERVICE:

AN EXAMINATION OF RECORDS AND REPORTS  
RELATING TO ROSSLAND CITY'S  
DRINKING WATERSHED RESERVES  
(1923 – 2002)



## RED FISH UP THE RIVER

A REPORT ON THE FORMER  
COQUITLAM SALMON MIGRATIONS  
AND THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS  
AT COQUITLAM LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, PRE-1914

By Will Koop, October 1, 2001.  
Presented to the Kwikwetlem Nation  
through B.C. Hydro's Bridge Coastal Fish and Wildlife Rehabilitation Project Fund,  
Coquitlam/Buntzen Water Use Plan

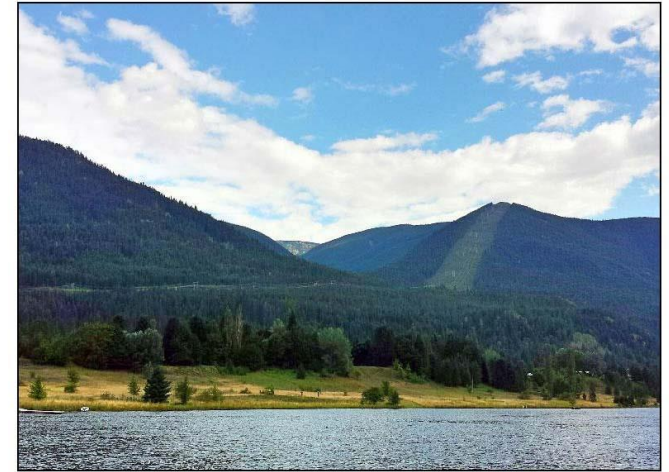
By Will Koop,  
December 8, 2008



Earliest known photo of salmon jumping in Coquitlam River,  
undated, early 1900's. Source: B.C. Hydro photographic archives.

## B. C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE

THE GLADE CREEK WATERSHED RESERVE:  
NO "MISNOMER" / NOT "JUST A NAME"



The Second Preliminary Report

By Will Koop, Coordinator  
May 1, 2017

## THE WORKING FOREST: "END OF THE COMMONS"

THE NEW CORPORATE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

A RESPONSE TO  
THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S RE-PROPOSAL,  
THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF  
SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT,  
FOR THE CREATION OF A "WORKING FOREST" RESERVE  
ON PUBLIC LANDS

Will Koop,  
Coordinator,  
B.C. Tap Water Alliance,  
April 30, 2003

## SEYMOURGATE

THE OFF-CATCHMENT LANDS  
OF THE LOWER SEYMOUR VALLEY

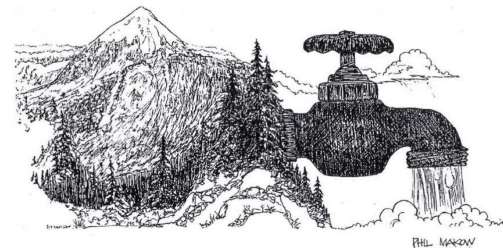
AN INVESTIGATION INTO:

THE HISTORY OF THE LOWER SEYMOUR;

THE FIRST REGIONAL PARK PROPOSAL;

THE SEYMOUR ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
AND THE RELATED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF  
THE SEYMOUR DEMONSTRATION FOREST

Research, text, layout  
by Will Koop  
December 10, 1997















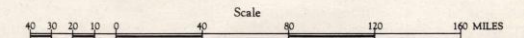


British Columbia Atlas  
of Resources: Natural  
Resources Conference  
1956



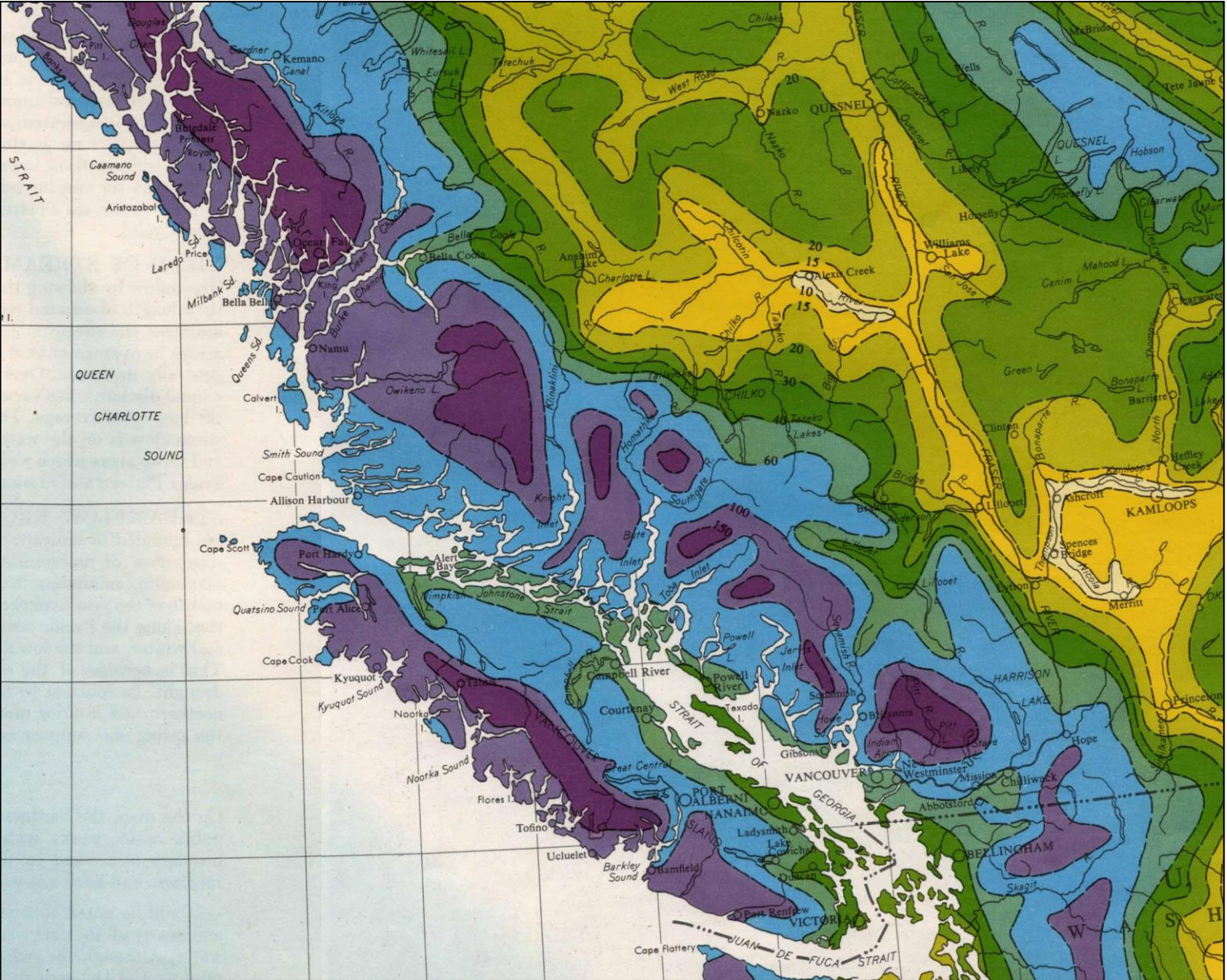
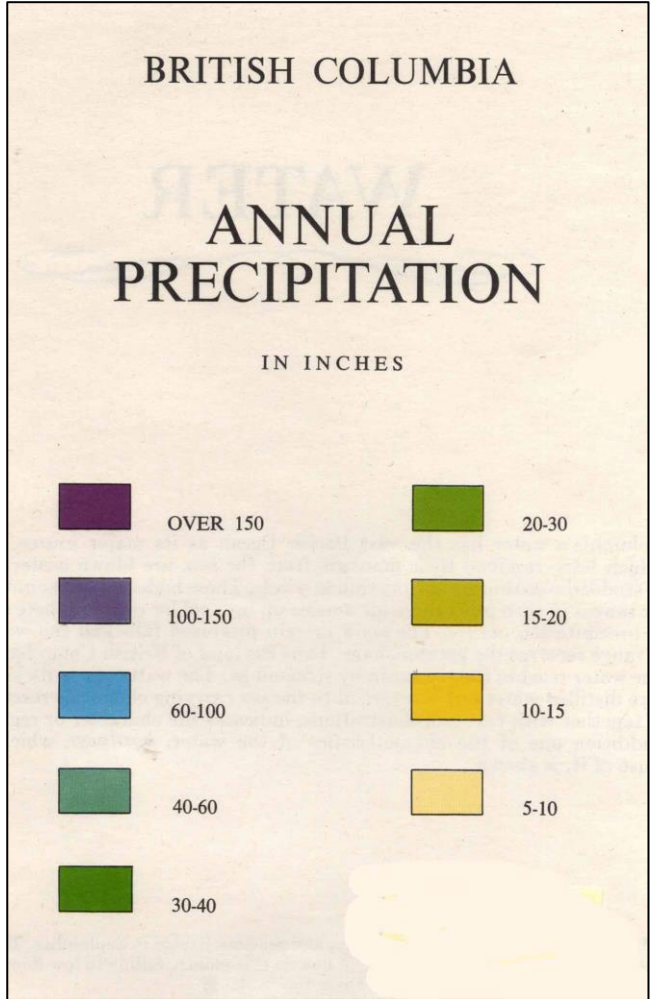
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
BIOTIC REGIONS

-  ALPINE-ARCTIC
-  BOREAL FOREST
-  SUBALPINE FOREST
-  COAST FOREST
-  COLUMBIA FOREST
-  DRY FOREST
-  PUGET SOUND LOWLAND
-  GULF ISLANDS
-  PEACE RIVER PARKLANDS
-  CARIBOO PARKLANDS
-  OSOYOOS ARID
-  PRAIRIE GRASSLANDS

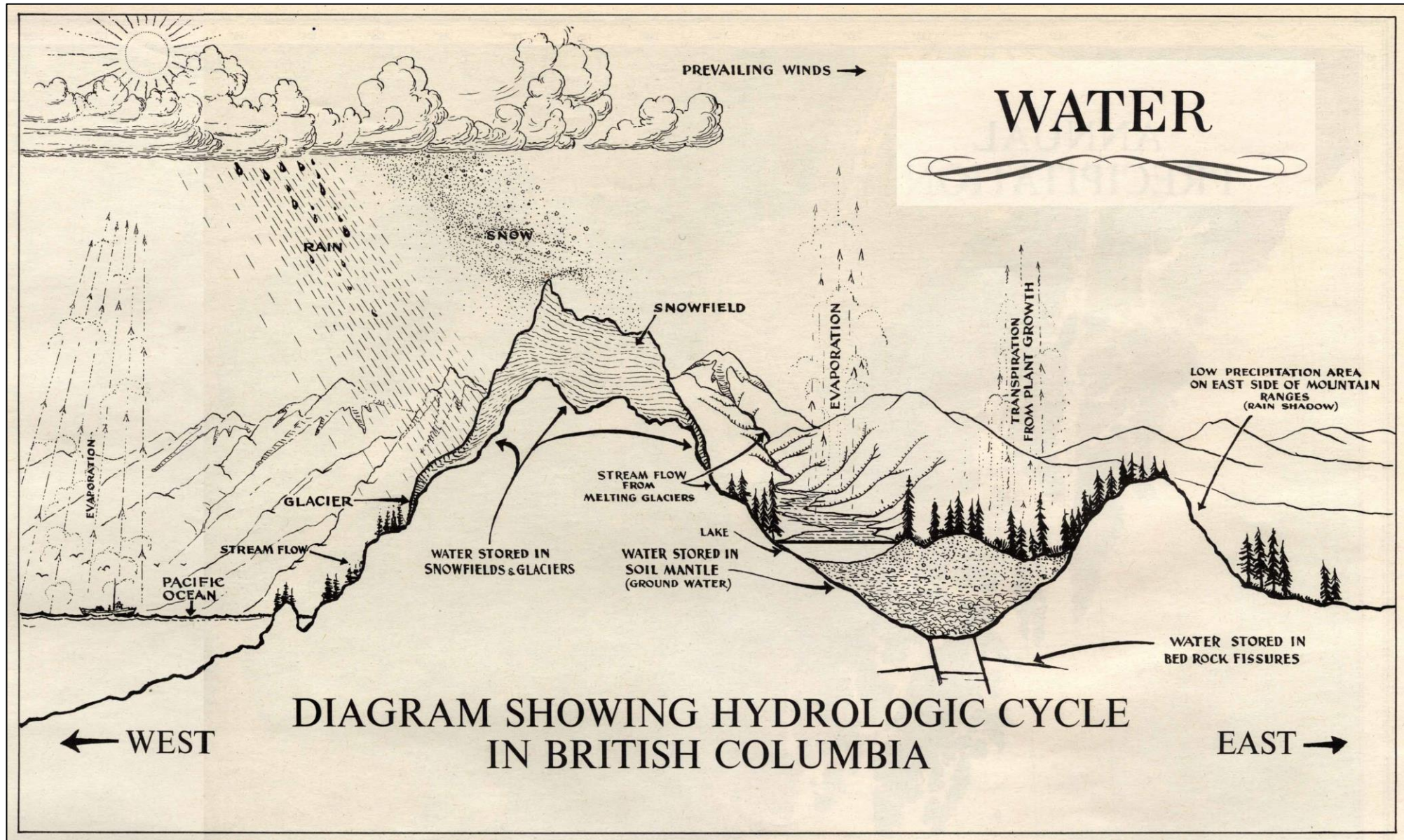




British Columbia Atlas of  
Resources: Natural Resources  
Conference  
1956

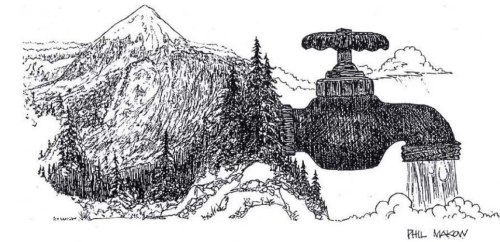
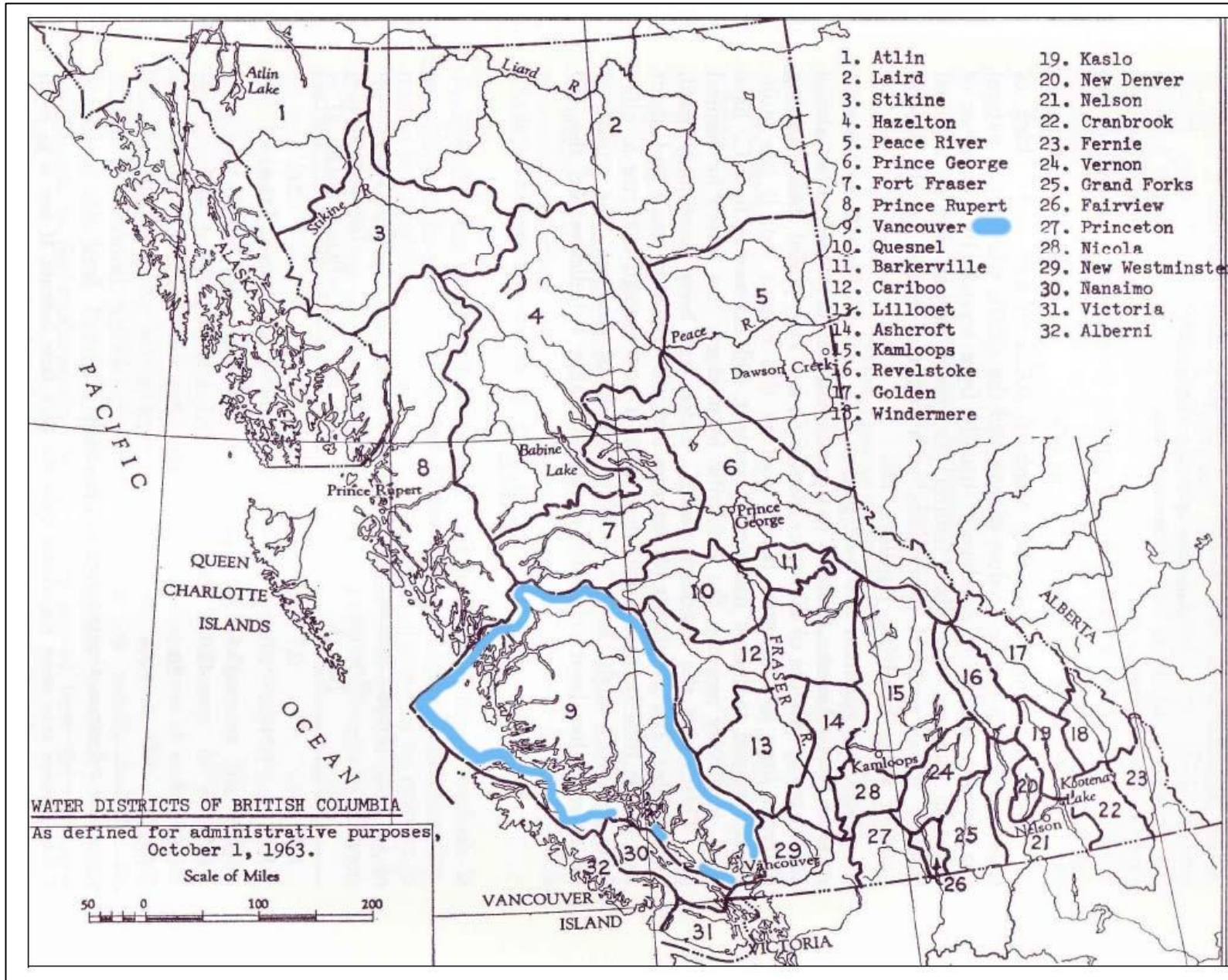






British Columbia Atlas of Resources: Natural Resources Conference, 1956





*“If any one is asked to enumerate our natural resources, he will mention our forests, minerals, fish, fur-bearing animals, etc., but few will think of or mention probably the most important of all – water – without which the others would either be non-existent or incapable of use and development... For administrative purposes, the Province is divided into thirty-two water districts, whose boundaries so far as possible follow watershed boundaries.”* (Report of the Lands, Surveys, and Water Rights Branches, 1946.)



# “The well-informed doctrine relating to the protection of municipal water supply.”

## METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL MEASUREMENT

Before any quantitative expression can be given to the character and behavior of the water resources or of the atmospheric conditions which so closely influence it there must exist a network of recording stations of various types. The measurement of meteorological and hydrologic phenomena is fundamental to almost all phases of resource development and provides data from which the basic maps 7-8-9-10, 33 and parts of 30 and 30 were compiled. The accompanying maps show within the limitations of the scale, the nature and distribution of the various measuring stations. In all maps *active* refers to stations in operation in August 1953 regardless of length of record and *inactive* to stations not operating at that time but for which there are five or more years of record.

Map A depicts the location of the various classes of meteorological stations which, according to the class, measure various atmospheric phenomena. While all stations measure the fundamental element precipitation and the majority include air temperature while Class I stations measure a wider range. Weather observers have to be on duty at least twice a day every day of the year and although at Class I stations and a few others the Meteorological Division of the Department of Transport maintains salaried, professional observers, the majority of the stations are staffed by volunteers. The data they gather are used for a variety of purposes including the plotting of synoptic charts to serve as a basis for weather forecasting and the compilation of climatic tables which have innumerable applications.

Many of the atmospheric elements measured have a bearing directly in the case of precipitation, indirectly in the case of those elements influencing evaporation upon the hydrologic cycle diagrammatically illustrated on page 17. Maps B, C and D show the stations at which most of the remaining aspects of this cycle are measured—stream flow and height, depth and water content of snow, amount of sediment carried by streams and tidal height of the ocean. Together these four maps indicate the network of measuring stations required to provide even the minimum amount of basic data concerning the atmospheric conditions and water resource of British Columbia.

### METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

Atmospheric conditions change rapidly from place to place in an area as large and topographically complex as British Columbia. Consequently the number of meteorological stations required to sample each of the types of conditions is large. At present there are over 300 stations with climatic records of five or more years, over 300 of which were active in August, 1953. Map A shows the location of the majority of the meteorological stations in the province although the small scale necessitates some generalization in the southern valleys. Despite the large number of stations there are several inadequacies in the coverage provided by the network. The map clearly indicates the few stations north of latitude 55°N and the concentration in the southern valleys. Not evident from the map is the concentration at low altitudes. Approximately 90% of the stations are below 5,000' and only three are above 5,000', one of which is the Old Glory station at an altitude of 7,700 feet. The lack of coverage in the north and at high altitudes leaves a significant part of the province without measurement.

Class I stations have complete instrumentation and observations are taken four times daily. The reports are immediately communicated to the teletype network linking all forecast offices in Canada. Class II and III stations have only restricted instrumentation and readings are reported monthly by mail.

### HYDROMETRIC STATIONS

The responsibility of measuring the discharge of rivers and streams and of measuring the elevation of the water surface of lakes lies with the Water Division, Federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Discharge stations record the flow of the rivers at specific locations. Because of icing conditions and a seasonal need for information some stations record for only a portion of each year and are known as non-continuous. Most stations read all year, however, thus building up a record indispensable to water resource planners. At present there are 325 active hydrometric stations (160 of which are continuous) and 154 inactive stations (of which 65 were continuous).

The scale of the map is too small to indicate many smaller rivers, creeks and lakes and in some instances the map depicts stations although the measured stream or lake is not shown. The map is intended to show the general extent of instrumentation rather than to identify any particular measuring station. The relatively low density of stations on the northern rivers and the concentration in the Fraser and

Columbia basins is clearly indicated (see map D for the extent of the major drainage basins).

### SNOW COURSES AND FLOOD-WARNING STATIONS

The Water Rights Branch of the British Columbia Department of Lands and Forests provides information concerning the depth of snow and its water content at selected sites in the province. Forecasts of the amount of water which will be discharged down selected key rivers over a given period and reports of the water level of numerous rivers during the spring freshet. The quantitative estimates of the expected river flow are of great value to water users as hydro-electric producers, irrigators and flood fighters.

Areas within which snow depth and water content are measured are known as snow courses. At each site within a snow course a hollow aluminum tube is pushed vertically through the snow to the ground beneath, which, when withdrawn, brings with it a core of snow. The weight of the snow is then measured by using an accurate scale balance and, knowing the cross-section of the snow core, the water content in inches of water equivalent is determined. At present, there are 78 active snow courses each of which has been selected to represent conditions over a specific area. The courses lie at high elevations, usually at timberline, high enough to be representative of the deep snow areas, but protected by trees from drifting snow.

### SEDIMENTATION AND TIDAL GAUGES

Measurement of the sediment which the Fraser River carries was a basic part of a sedimentation study carried out by the provincial Water Rights Branch. Knowledge of the amount of suspended material is necessary in the design of dams and waterways as well as providing a clear indication of the quantity of material being removed from the surface of the Fraser River basin.

Measurement of the elevation of the tidal water surface is carried out at tidal gauge stations along the coast by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Map D shows the location of these gauges but does not show temporary installations set up for a specific purpose and operated for, perhaps, only a few months. The data provided from these stations are used to compute tidal tables used by all who sail the shores of British Columbia.

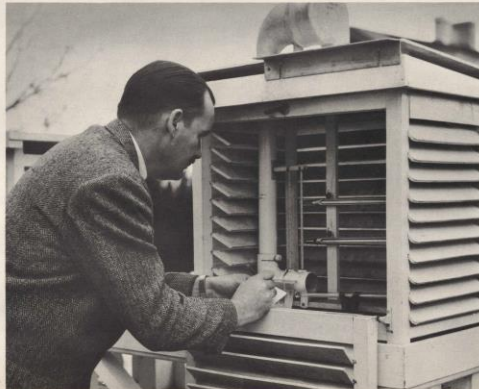


SNOW SURVEYOR AND HIS ASSISTANT MEASURING THE WATER CONTENT OF SNOW AT ANGLEMONT SNOW COURSE NEAR SHUSWAP LAKE.



OBSERVER READING THE METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS HOUSED IN A STANDARD SHELTER. THE STEVENSON SCREEN, THE TWO INSTRUMENTS MOUNTED HORIZONTALLY IN THE SCREEN, ARE THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM THERMOMETERS, THOSE MOUNTED VERTICALLY THE WET AND DRY BULB THERMOMETERS OF THE ASPIRATED PSYCHROMETER AND THAT IN THE BOTTOM OF THE SCREEN IS THE GRASS MINIMUM THERMOMETER WHICH IS SET OUT ON THE GRASS AT NIGHT.

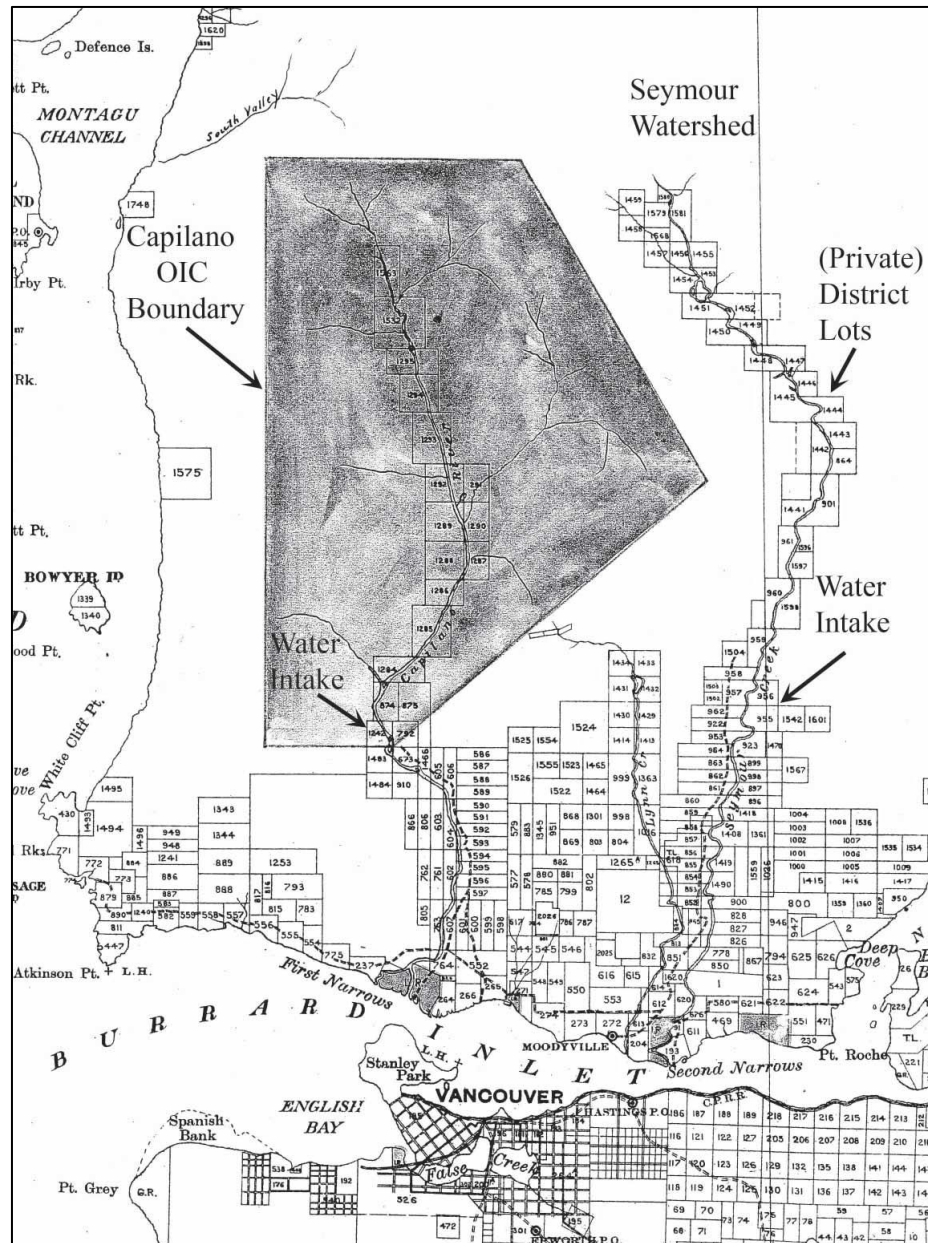
OLD GLORY METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, OLD GLORY MOUNTAIN NEAR TRAIL B.C. THIS IS THE HIGHEST METEOROLOGICAL STATION IN CANADA (7,700 FEET) AND, IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL MEASUREMENTS OF A CLASS I STATION, GATHERS DATA ON ICE ACCUMULATION, SNOW AND ICE PHYSICS AND SOLAR RADIATION.



The well-established tradition of “single-use” protection of drinking and irrigation water sources is also reflected in the following statement by federal Hydrographic Survey engineer E.M. Dann: **“It is needless for me to expatiate here upon the now well informed doctrine relating to the protection of municipal water supply.”**

Dann wrote this to his superiors in a 1915 report about East Canoe Creek, Salmon Arm’s water supply, which was located in the Railway Belt and was under the jurisdiction of the federal government at that time (Report No. 230, *Survey of Watershed of East Canoe Creek, in connection with Salmon Arm Water Supply*, July 17, 1915).





7 years before British Columbia's first park was created by way of legislative protection in 1912 (Strathcona), drinking watersheds began to be protected in 1905 for Metro Vancouver by way of a Land Act reserve. A second Land Act reserve for the Seymour watershed was established in 1906.

The 1905 Watershed Reserve map for provincial Order-in-Council #184, showing the boundaries of the remaining Crown lands in the Capilano watershed above the water intake. The Reserve protected the watershed from future timber speculation and private ownership.

The private lands shown as rectangular parcels in the Capilano watershed were previously owned by the Capilano Timber Company. These and other lands (i.e., in the Seymour watershed) were obtained by the Greater Vancouver Water District, which had a mandate to own and control land in its watersheds, through negotiation, after 1926.



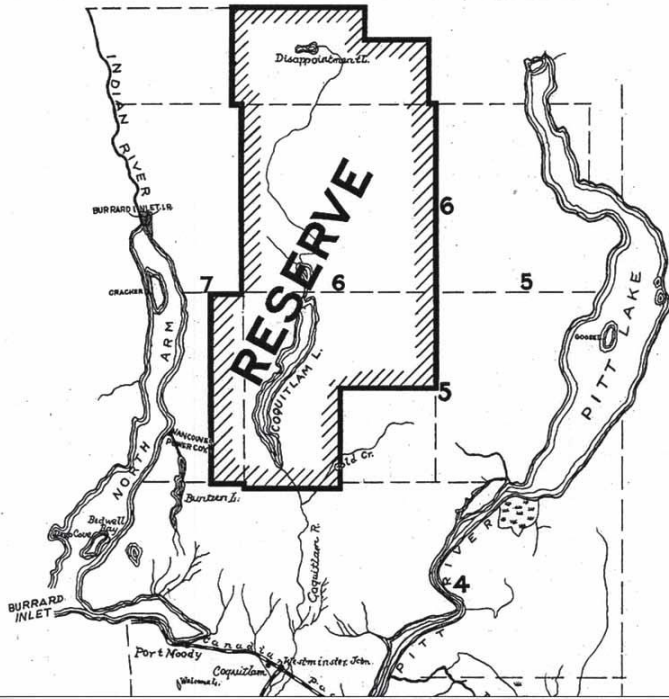
Coquitlam



1910

# PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Government of Canada has reserved, for special purposes, the lands surrounding and in the neighborhood of Coquitlam Lake as shown within the heavy lines on map below.

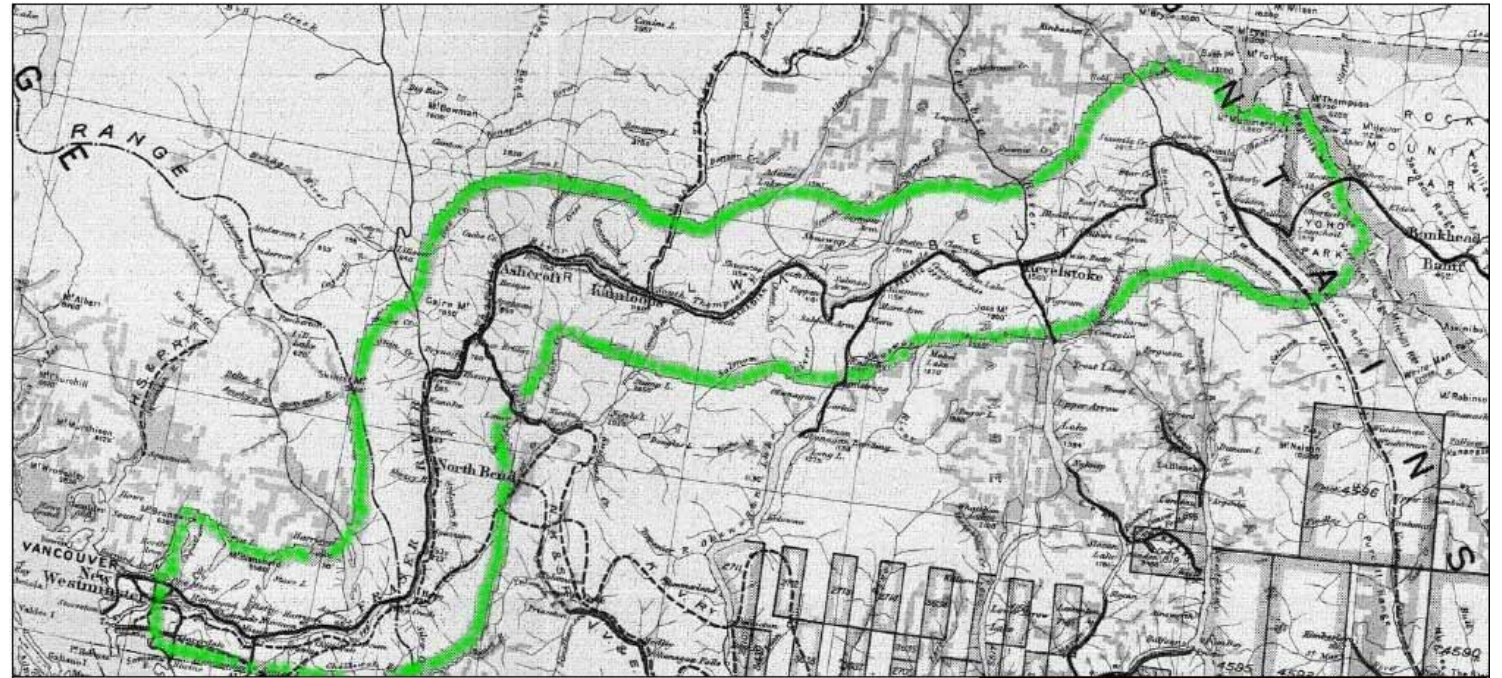


Any UNAUTHORIZED person in any manner occupying or taking possession of any portion of these lands, or cutting down or injuring any trees, saplings, shrubs, or any underwood, or otherwise trespassing thereon, will be prosecuted with the utmost vigour of the law.

By Order,

**ROBERT ROGERS**

Minister of the Interior of Canada.



**Both federal and provincial governments legislated protection for drinking watersheds in B.C. at the start of the 1900s.**

(8.) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant to any incorporated city, owning and operating its own system of water-works, a lease of the vacant Crown lands which form the whole or any portion of the natural watershed from which such city derives its water supply, for such term, not exceeding nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and upon such conditions as may be deemed advisable, and may in such lease define the limits of such natural watershed.

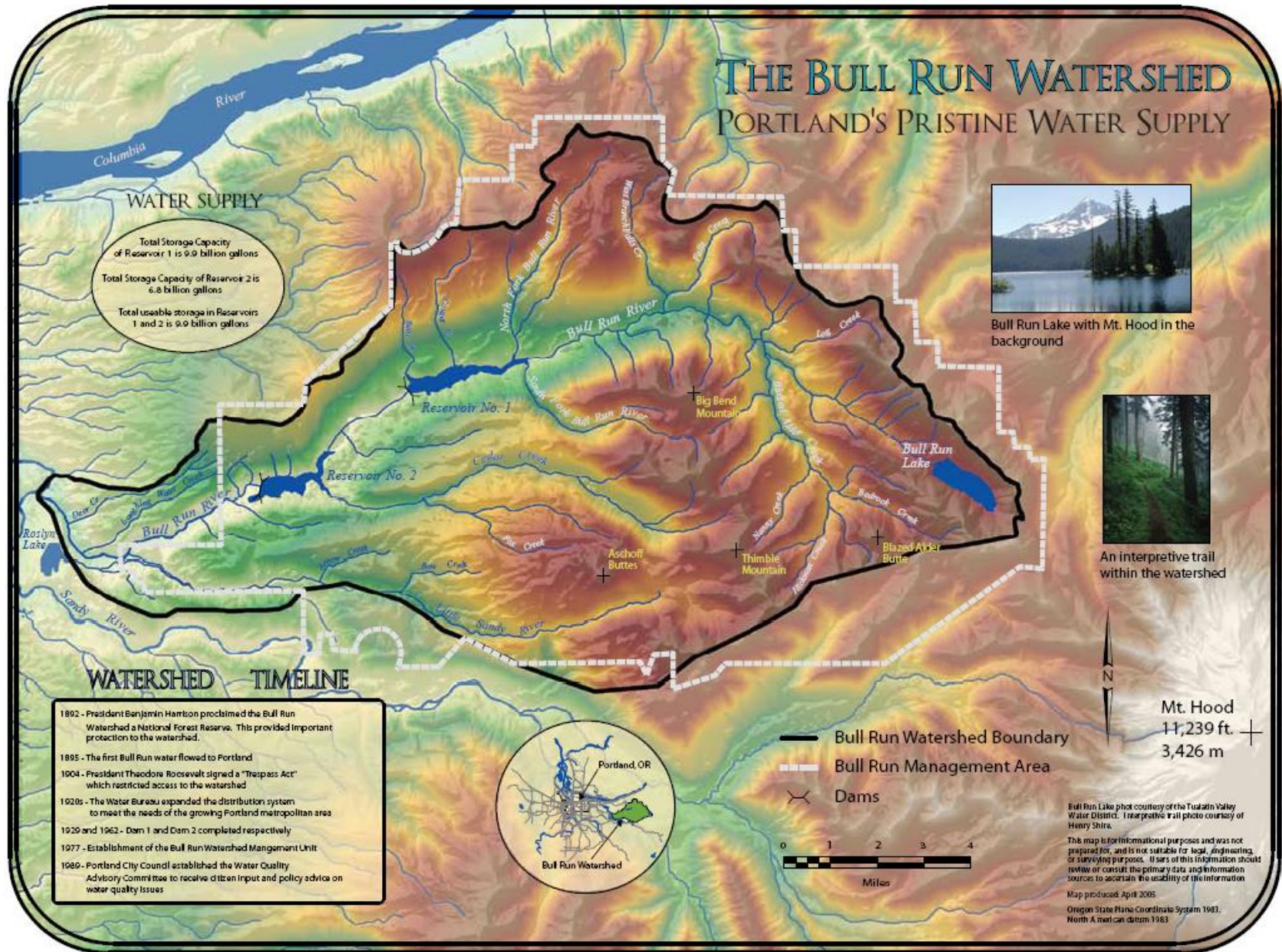
Power to Lieut.-Governor in Council to lease watershed.

1908.



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA





United States federal government protected Portland City's water supply, the Bull Run watershed, in 1892.

THIS MARKS THE BOUNDARY

# THE BULL RUN DIVISION

OF THE

## Oregon National Forest

Created for the purpose of Protecting the Watershed from which the City of Portland derives its Water Supply

# CLOSED to the PUBLIC BY ACT OF CONGRESS

§ The Act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 526) prohibits grazing and trespass on the Bull Run National Forest, and Excludes All Persons therefrom, except Forest officers and Federal and State officials and employees of the Portland Water Board in the discharge of their duties.

§ This Act provides that any persons who permit stock to graze within the Bull Run National Forest, or who knowingly trespass thereon shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a maximum fine of \$500.

§ Officers of the Forest Service are instructed to enforce the provisions of this Act. They are empowered to arrest without warrant any person who either sets fire to the woods, or leaves a fire unextinguished.

**D. F. HOUSTON**  
Secretary of Agriculture

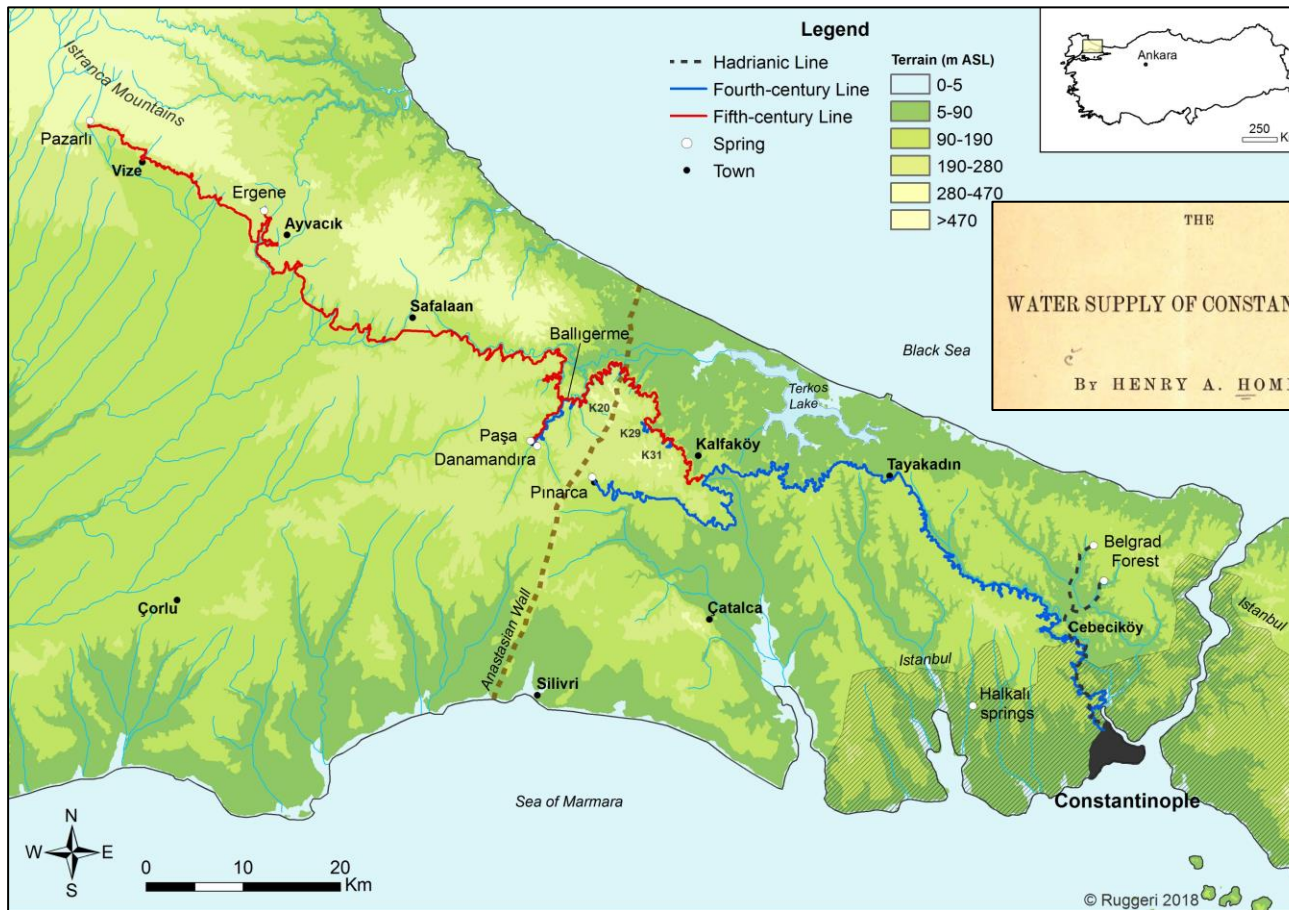


# WORLD'S OLDEST AND LONGEST PROTECTED DRINKING WATERSHED

REPORT UPON FORESTRY,  
by FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, 1878  
(pages 308-309)

(Hough quotes from an address by senior librarian Henry Homes, June 4, 1872, *The Water Supply of Constantinople*, presented to a meeting of the Albany Institute.)

**CONSTANTINOPLE'S FORMERLY PROTECTED FORESTED WATERSHED SOURCE ON THE BALKAN RIDGE**



THE  
WATER SUPPLY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.  
BY HENRY A. HOMES.

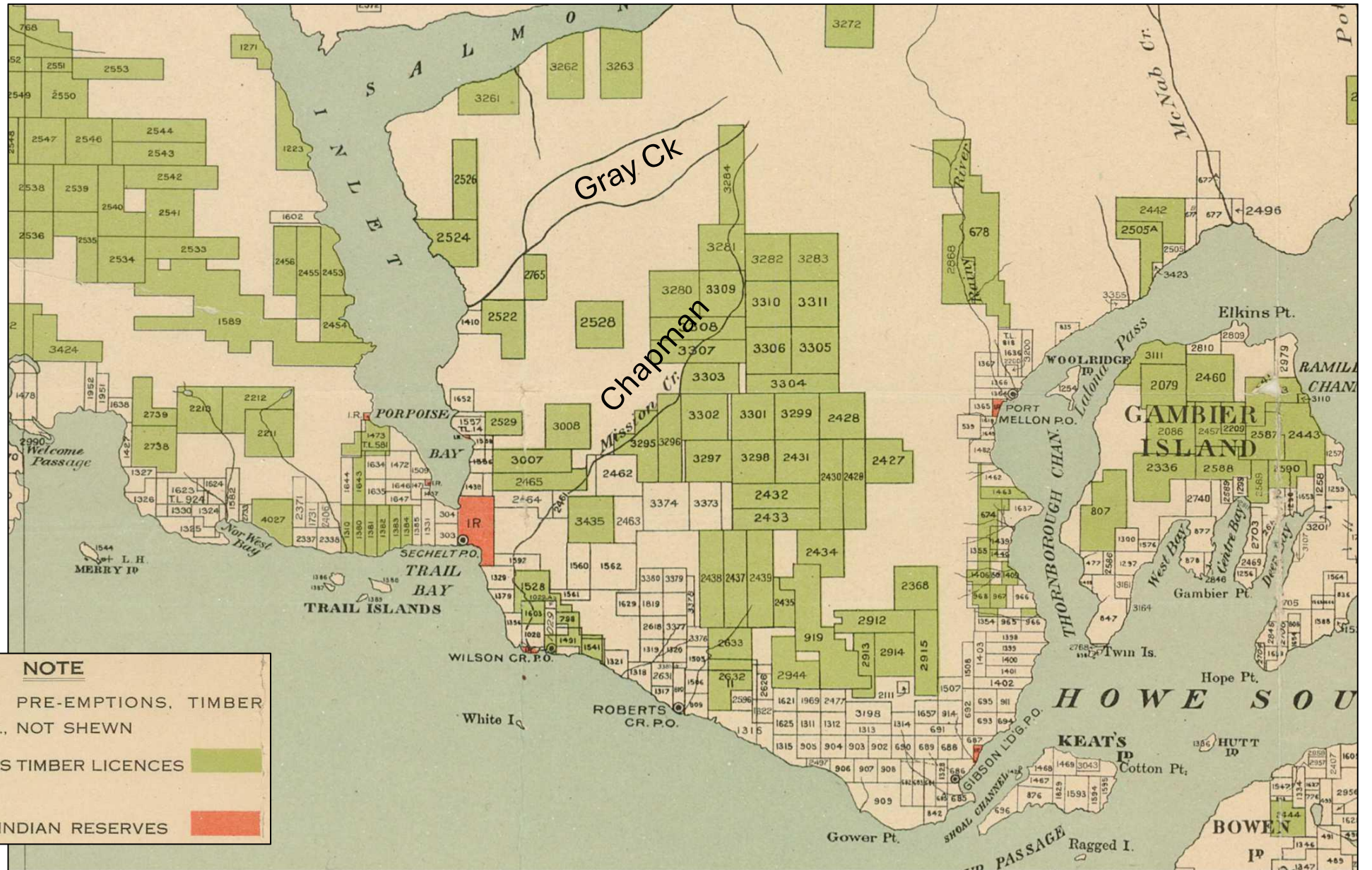
“The sides of the hills are all covered with forests of oak and chestnut, and also far beyond the spots whence any water could flow to the reservoirs. This devoting so large a space to forest wilderness within ten miles of a million of inhabitants is not a mystery to the people. It is the result of a custom, and a stringent law enforced for **1,500 years**, and not a new discovery. **The edicts of the Greek Emperors were very early issued requiring the planting of trees and forbidding any person other than the authorities to cut down a tree, and the Turks enforce the same law.** There may be differences of opinion as to the physical laws by which the perpetuation of forests secures rain and preserves moisture, but there is no difference as to the fact that in the devastation of the forest on the hill-side the usual regular flow of water is greatly diminished.”



Lower Sunshine Coast

Department of Lands Map

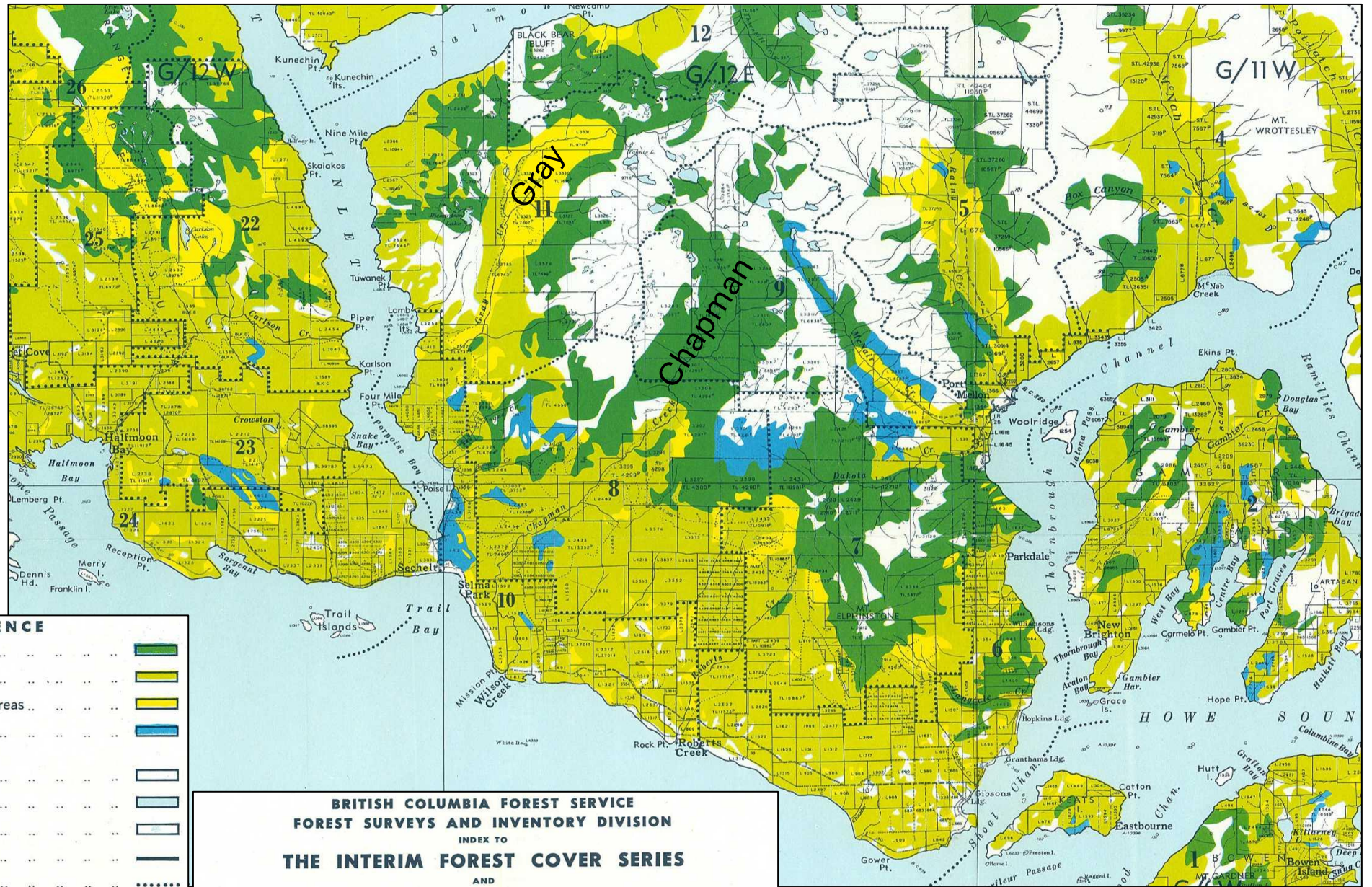
1912



**NOTE**  
UNSURVEYED PRE-EMPTIONS, TIMBER LICENCES, ETC., NOT SHEWN  
GREEN DENOTES TIMBER LICENCES AND LEASES  
RED DENOTES INDIAN RESERVES



Provincial  
Forest Cover  
Map, 1954.  
It shows old  
growth forest in dark green.  
The Map  
may not be  
accurate.

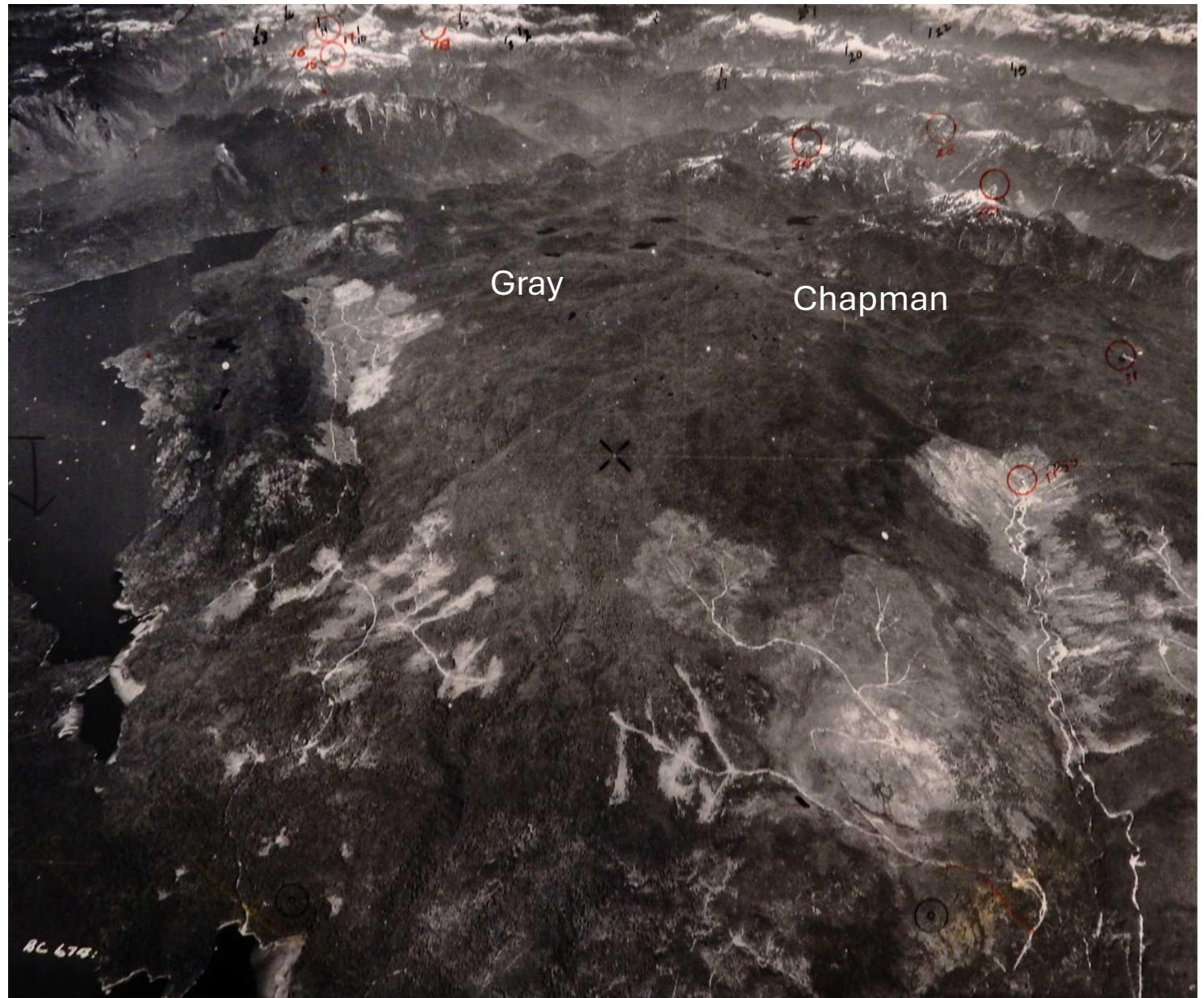


REFERENCE	
Mature timber .. .. .	
Immature timber .. .. .	
Not satisfactorily restocked areas .. .. .	
Non-commercial stands .. .. .	
Non-productive forests and non-forested lands .. .. .	
Water .. .. .	
Swamp .. .. .	
Region boundary .. .. .	
Compartment boundary .. .. .	

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE  
FOREST SURVEYS AND INVENTORY DIVISION  
INDEX TO  
THE INTERIM FOREST COVER SERIES  
AND  
THE FOREST INVENTORY AREA REFERENCE SYSTEM**

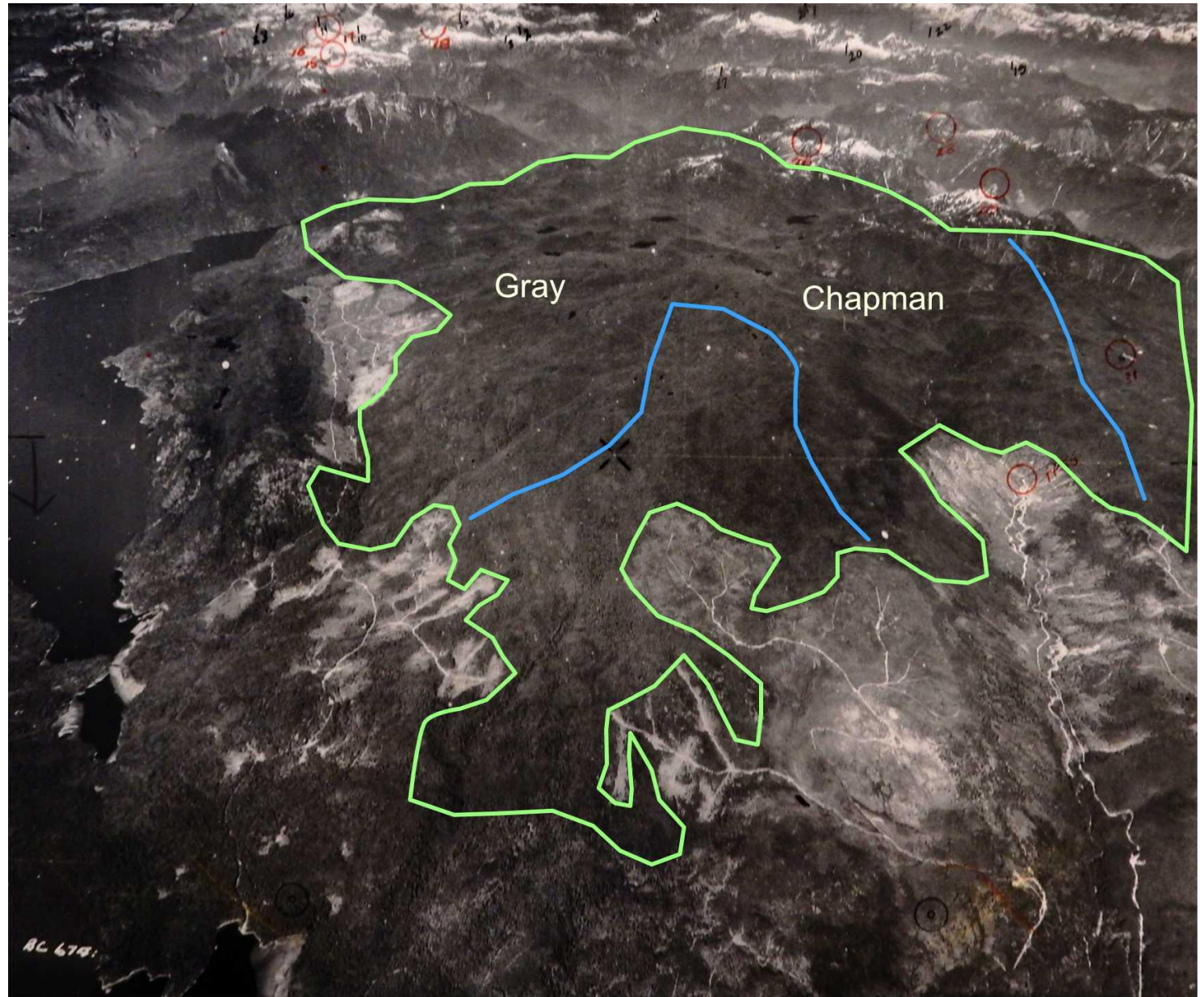


1948 Oblique  
Aerial Photo  
showing the  
headwaters of  
Gray, Chapman  
and Angus  
Watershed  
Creek forest  
valleys.





Note that the headwater forests are still intact. The protection of the “headwaters” to protect water flows originates from the B.C. Forest Commission of 1910, a legislated policy that foresters would later ignore.





# The 1990s: A Time of Discoveries

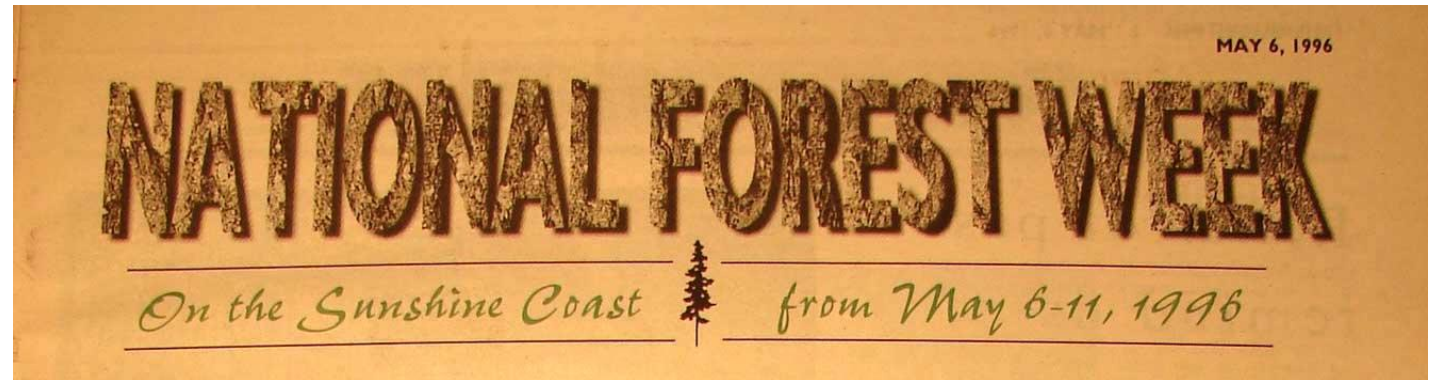
## WAKE UP VANCOUVER!



AN HISTORICAL OUTLINE  
OF THE POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATION,  
INCLUDING SOME OF THE DEBATES,  
CIRCUMSTANCES, AND CONTROVERSIES,  
OF THE GREATER VANCOUVER WATERSHEDS

BY: WILL KOOP  
April 23, 1993

While researching the history of the Greater Vancouver Watersheds I began following threads. This led me to discover logging controversies in Oregon (October 1994), Washington State (June 1994), the Victoria City watersheds (June 1992), and other community watersheds in British Columbia.



It was in April 1996 that I signed up for an advertised “forestry tour” of the Chapman Creek community watershed. This is when I first met and was introduced to the concerned citizens of Sechelt / Gibsons.





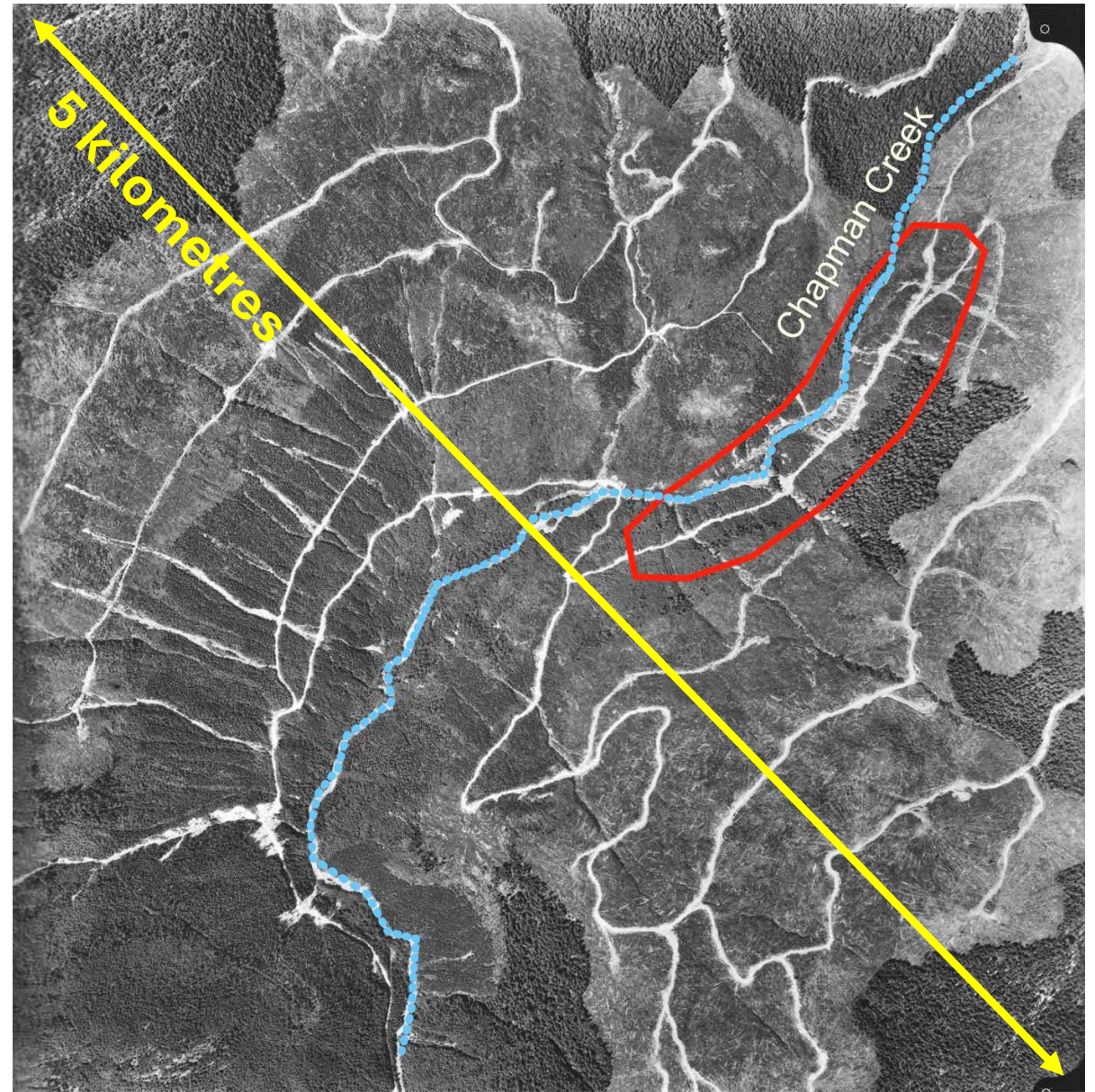
**I was shocked, horrified,  
repulsed by what I  
witnessed on the National  
Forest Week tour event of  
the Chapman Creek  
community watershed.**

**The Ministry of Forests  
approved its ruination!**





Location of where we walked on the “forestry” tour (in red highlight) on the east side of the Chapman Creek, a recent, vast clearcut. An area logged earlier and below, which angered the community, was featured in the newspaper on January 23, 1979.







Old photographs  
of the logging in  
Chapman Creek  
I copied from  
concerned  
citizens

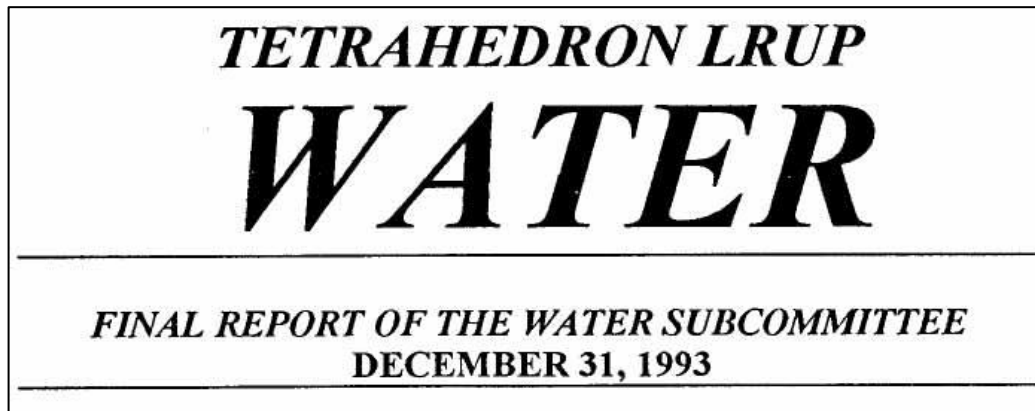




Forestry tour leader and community watershed logging advocate **Brian Carson** (far right) attempts to answer residents' serious questions and concerns about the clearcut logging and excessive road building impacts on water supply and water quality by Jackson Brothers, Bobby Braish, and International Forest Products. The group is standing on a pile of debris from an above-triggered landslide event. Mr. Carson would later become a director of the Sunshine Coast Community Forest. (My photo of the event, and an accompanying video)



On August 1, 1996, some 3 months later, I again travelled to the Sunshine Coast. I came to interview Linda Williams, the president of the Tuwanek Ratepayers Association, who had been on the forestry tour. I recorded her intriguing accounts of what she and her colleagues (appointed as public committee members who sat on the Tetrahedron Land and Resource Use Plan) discovered about the Chapman and Gray Creek community watersheds.



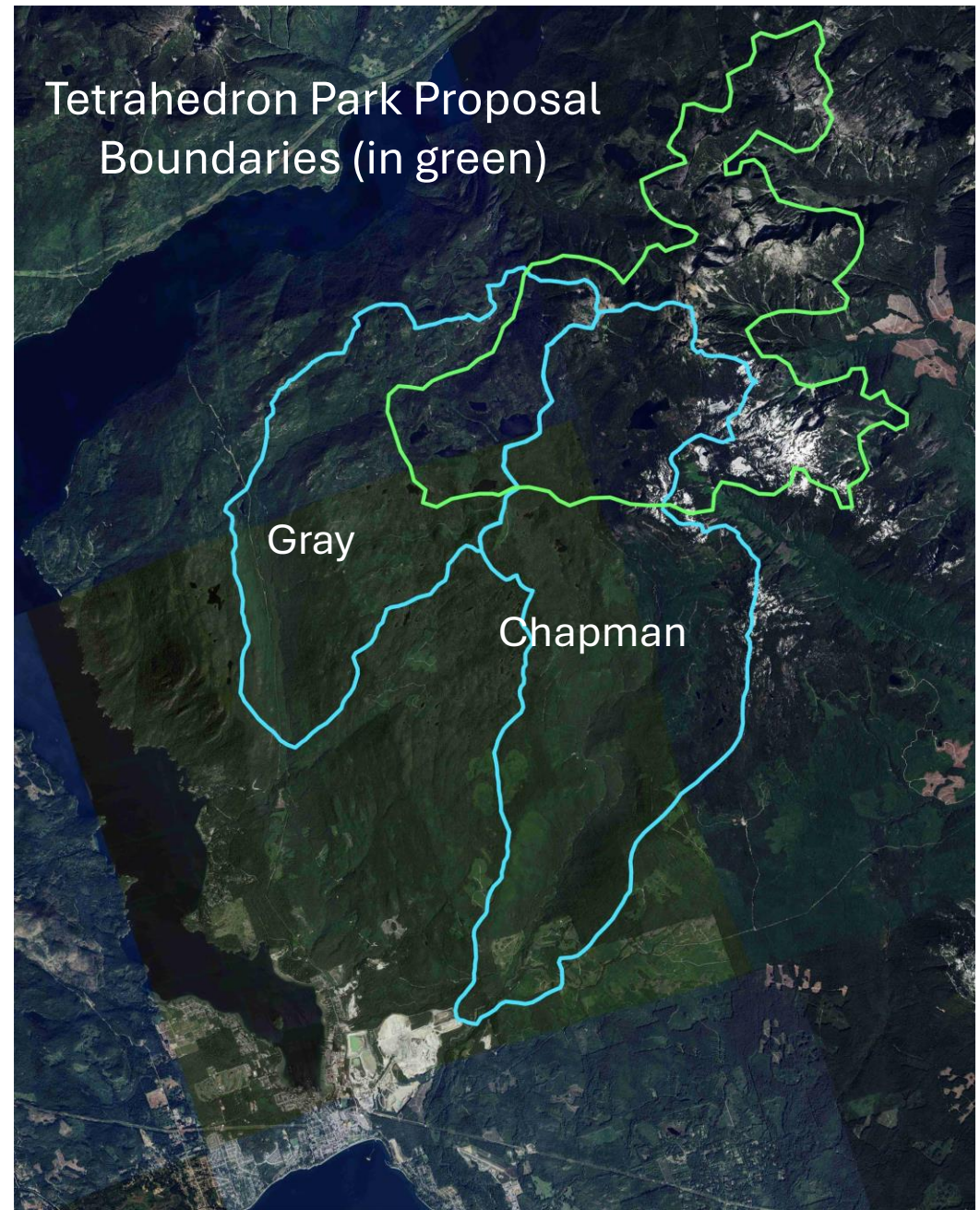
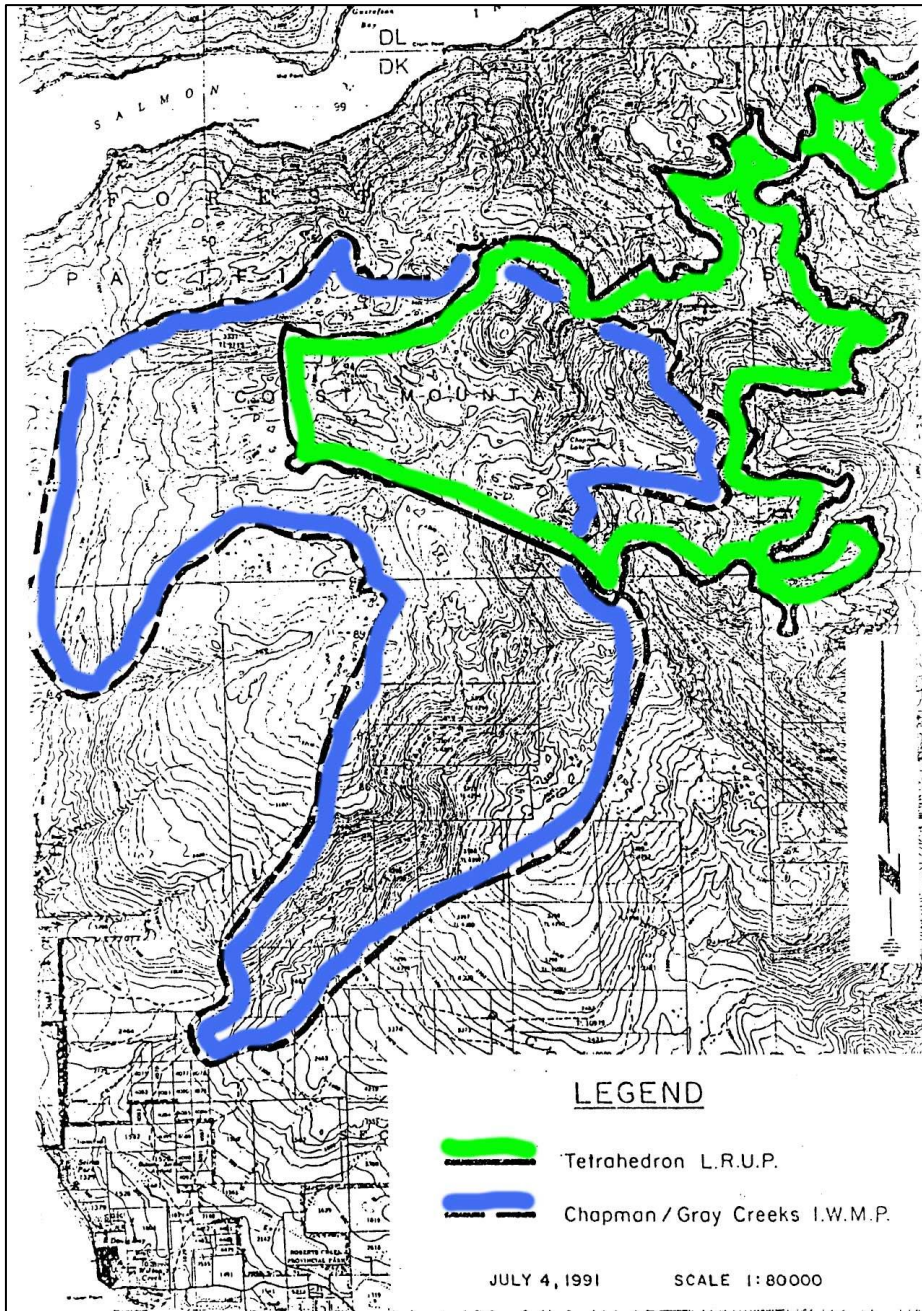
### **COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP**

Chuck Weatherill  
Erwin Diener  
Linda Williams  
Greg Mowatt  
Jim Gurney

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Thanks to all the Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Crown Lands personnel who assisted in providing information and for the countless hours spent answering questions and researching files to enable this committee to provide the following report to the Tetrahedron Local Resource Use Plan.







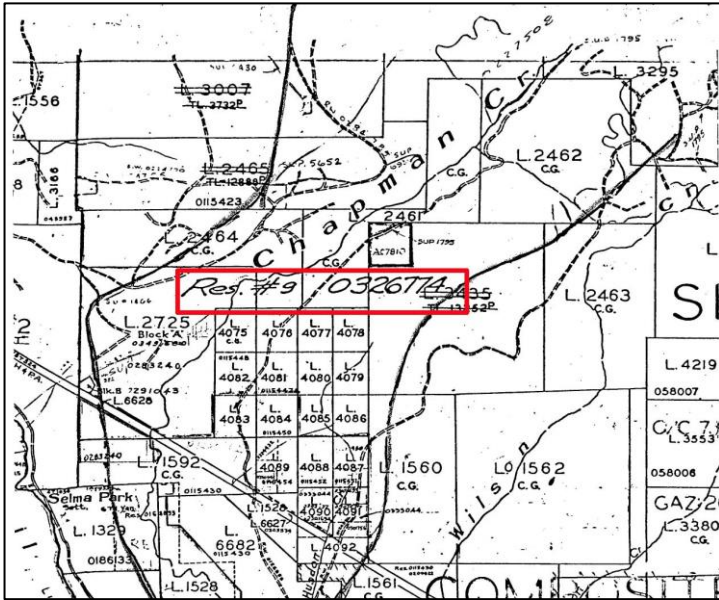
## **Transcript, August 1, 1996, Linda Williams:**

“We couldn’t figure out at all, actually, what was going on. We noticed that these maps had Reserves marked on them, Watershed Reserves, and we couldn’t get anything out of the Ministry of Forests about what they meant. And finally, after almost a year of questioning they came up with this ‘thing,’ that they were ‘just red flags.’ ... So, then we asked, well why aren’t they on the Forest Cover maps then for the planners that are doing the planning? This went on and on. So, the Water Subcommittee [of the Tetrahedron LRUP] was struck because there was just too many anomalies. ... The Water Subcommittee took upon itself a larger mandate ... we can’t just look at the Tetrahedron area when we are talking about the water issue, we have to look at the context of both watersheds. Our mandate was larger in that we had the approval of the LRUP to examine the watersheds as a unit, rather than just the Tetrahedron area which the other Subcommittees did. ... So, we asked for the Watershed Reserve files from the Ministry of Forests, and we were told there was no such thing. ... But there was no way they were going to respond to the Watershed Reserve files on the two watersheds. They did not respond to that.”

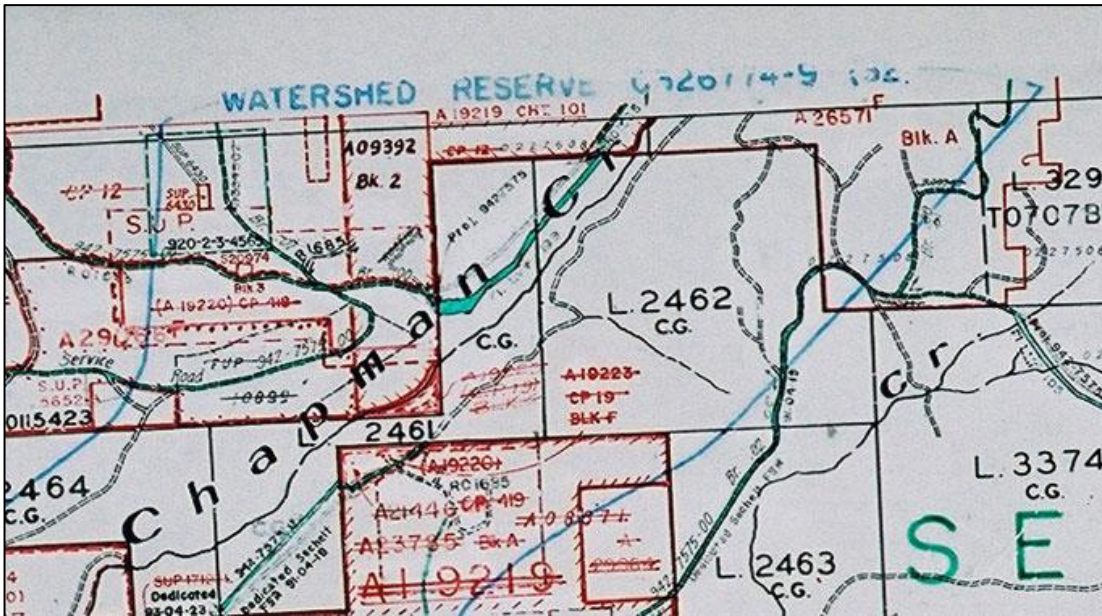
### **INTRODUCTION**

When the Tetrahedron Local Resource Use Plan (LRUP) process began in 1990 members of the Committee were unaware that Chapman and Gray Creeks were Watershed Reserves. As a result of some of the older mapping reviewed by the Water Subcommittee inquiries were made to MoF regarding the significance of this designation.





----- Tenure Inquiry -----		TASSA17 --	
Tenure Type:	RESERVE/NOTATION	File No :	0326774
Subtype	MAP RESERVE (SEC. 12)	Status :	ACTIVE
Document No:	75296	Dated :	19750722
Purpose	MISC LAND USES	Expires :	99990722
Subpurpose	WATERSHED RESERVE	Region :	2
Location	CHAPMAN CREEK	OIC No. :	
Planned	NO	Mortgage :	NO
Land Type	UPLAND	Assigned :	
Water Type	NOT FOUND	Per Gross :	NO
Waterbody		Cancelled:	
Area Ha	.00000000	Royalty :	NO
Length km	.00	Reinstate:	
* Land Value	0	Purch Opt :	NO
Rev Code		Former SUP :	NO
Perf Req		SUP File :	
Client Name:	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS AND PARKS	CLA Project:	
Telephone :	604 5848822	CLA Subpurp:	
		Next Review:	19950722
		Old L.Value:	0
		Rev Reason :	DEV/MGT PLAN
		Rent :	.00
		Owing :	+ .00
		Cut Lic :	NO
		Clearing :	NO
		Security :	

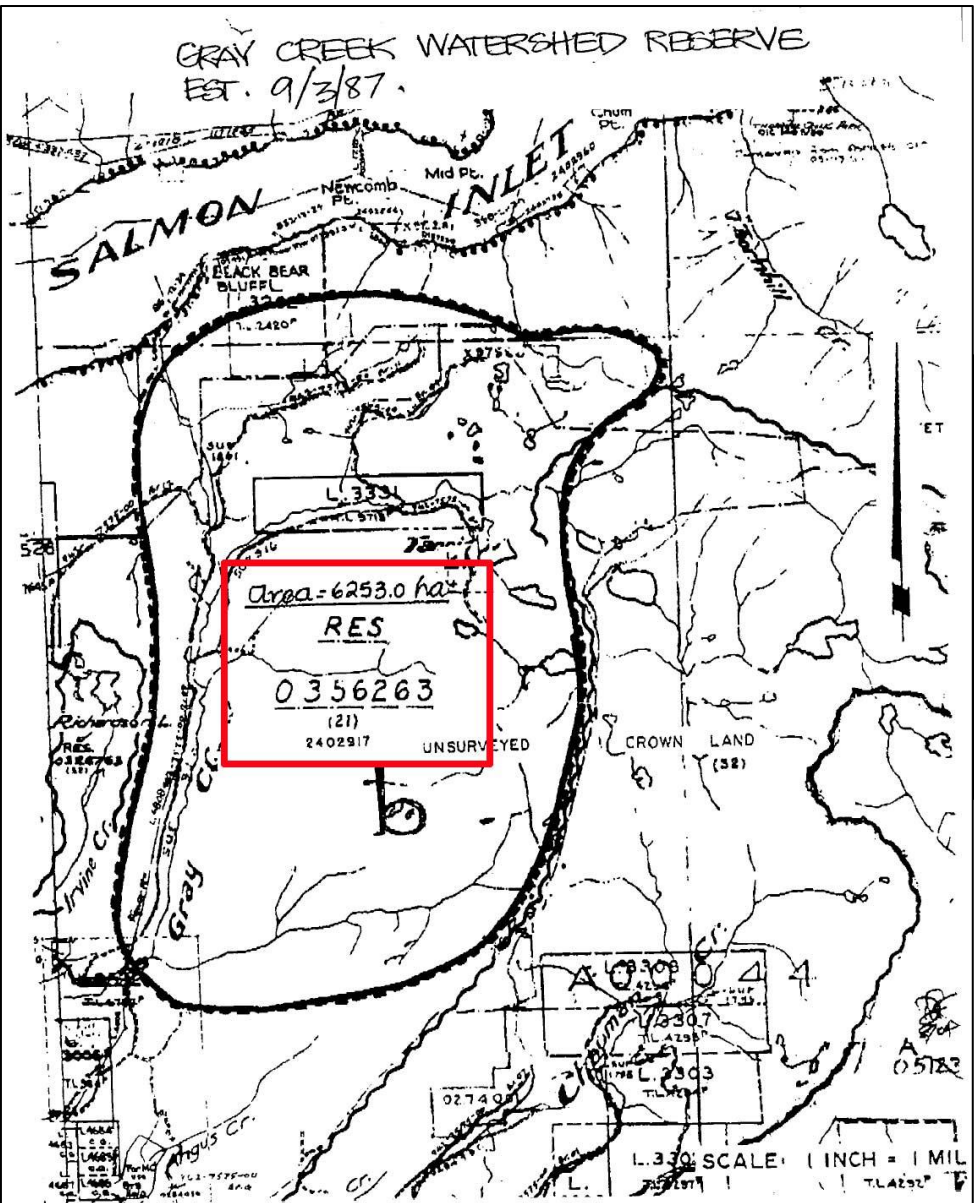


## CHAPMAN CREEK WATERSHED RESERVE

### Ministry of Crown Lands (MoCL)

A tenure inquiry to Ministry of Crown Lands (MoCL) disclosed that Chapman Creek Watershed is a Section 12 Watershed Reserve established on July 22, 1975<sup>4</sup>. Its currently active status expires on July 22, 9999. Administrative authority is vested in MoELP, Water Management Branch<sup>5</sup>. This is why it has a different ownership code.





# GRAY CREEK WATERSHED RESERVE

Tenure Type:	RESERVE/NOTATION	File No:	2402917	Status:	ACTIVE
Subtype:	HAP RESERVE (SEC. 12)	Dated:	19870309	Expires:	99990309
Document:	872033	Region:	2	OIC No.:	
Purpose:	MISC LAND USES	Mortgage:	NO	Assigned:	
Subpurpose:	WATERSHED RESERVE	Per Gross:	NO	Cancelled:	
Location:	SALMON INLET	Royalty:	NO	Reinstated:	
Planned:	NO	Purch Opt:	NO	Rent:	
Land Type:	UPLAND	Former SUP:	NO	Owing:	
Water Type:	NOT FOUND	SUP File:		Cut Lic:	NO
Waterbody:	GRAY CRK	CLA Project:		Clearing:	NO
Area Ha:	6736.00000000	CLA Subpurp:		Security:	
Length km:	.00	Next Review:	19970309		
Land Value:	0	Old L. Value:	0		
Rev Code:		Rev Reason:	DEV/MGT PLAN		
Perf Reg:					
Client Name:	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS AND PARKS				
Telephone:	604 5848822	Client File:			
PF1=Work PF2=Account PF4=Clients PF5=Parcels PF6=Notes					
PF7=GST Inv PF8=Define PF9=Help PF10=Rent PF11=Exit PF12=Prev					



# TETRAHEDRON LRUP WATER

FINAL REPORT OF THE WATER SUBCOMMITTEE  
DECEMBER 31, 1993

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

S.C.R.D. Water System History .....	5
The Beginning .....	5
Source .....	5
Financing .....	6
Statistics .....	7
Water Quality .....	8
Community Watersheds .....	16
Introduction .....	16
Ministry of Forests .....	16
Ministry of Crown Lands .....	16
Ministry of Environment .....	17
Problems with Information Assembly .....	17
Boundary .....	18
Ownership Code .....	18
Watershed Reserves .....	28
The Basic Premise Examined .....	28
The Current Situation .....	29
Damage Mitigation .....	30

### Problems with Information Assembly

Assembling the information relevant to Watershed Reserves was surprisingly difficult and many inconsistencies regarding the Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve were noted.

1. Generally there exists a letter from the MoF to the Water Investigations Branch acknowledging the establishment and boundaries of each watershed reserve in British Columbia. There isn't one for the Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve<sup>14</sup>.
2. A request from the Water Subcommittee to the Ministry of Forests for their Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve file resulted in the information that there isn't a watershed reserve file.
3. There is inadequate documentation in the MoF and MoCL files regarding this watershed reserve.
4. On Ministry of Crown Land maps the northern end of the watershed boundaries appear to be altered with no supporting documentation.
5. Early MoF forest cover maps show the Watershed Reserve while later ones did not.
6. ESAs<sup>15</sup> for water are not attributed to the Chapman watershed on MoF forest cover maps.
7. MoE does not seem to exercise its apparent mandate regarding management of the Watershed Reserve.
8. The re-inclusion, in 1989, of the area, previously deleted from the licensee's chart area in response to community concerns, on September 22, 1973<sup>16</sup>, as well as area constrained from harvest by the 1974 IRM Study.

MoCL Policy-Community Watershed Reserves 1/5/83<sup>6</sup> states that, "Map Reserve<sup>7</sup> means a reserve, established by the Minister on behalf of the Minister, to temporarily withdraw or withhold Crown land from disposition<sup>8</sup>" This is a Section 12 Watershed Reserve.



There were two Planning processes on the Chapman and Gray Creek Watersheds taking place at the same time

1.

**Chapman and Gray Creeks** February 1994  
**Integrated Watershed Management Plan (Draft)**

The Integrated Watershed Management Plan (May 1990 – 1997) **failed to mention or include Government tenure status references to the two Watershed Reserves** which were discovered and investigated in the Tetrahedron public process.

2.

*TETRAHEDRON LRUP*

***WATER***

*FINAL REPORT OF THE WATER SUBCOMMITTEE*  
*DECEMBER 31, 1993*

The difference between the two provincial higher-level planning processes was that the Tetrahedron membership **included community representatives**, but the IWMP process **only included provincial ministerial representatives**.



Linda Williams interview, August 1, 1996, audio transcript:

**“In this latest IWMP document, there is not one mention of Watershed Reserve. There is not one mention, not one word. It never enters the report.”**

**Chapman and Gray Creeks**

February 1994

**Integrated Watershed Management Plan (Draft)**



**When the Sunshine Coast Regional District was informed about the residents' concerns about the missing Watershed Reserves, and when International Forest Products announced continued logging in the Chapman Reserve during the IWMP process, it decided to take the government to court in 1992.**



50 cents per copy on newsstands

ESTABLISHED 1945

November 2, 1992 Volume 46 Issue 44

# Logging injunction bound for supreme court

by Jane Seyd

A fight between governments on the Sunshine Coast over logging versus water quality is heading to the B.C. Supreme Court.

Sunshine Coast regional directors are seeking an injunction against the Ministry of Forests issuing further cutting on a 15-hectare block in the contentious area this week.

It's the latest in a series of fights possible erosion and sedimentation from logging affecting quality in the Chapman/Gray creek water supply.

Director Jeremy Frith calls that a "father knows best" attitude local government won't tolerate any longer: "We ically sensitive area: "My people tell me it's not a problem."

In part, the injunction is being sought on the basis of recommendations made almost 20 years ago in a report which urged joint management of the watershed and restricted logging in the Chapman Creek area.



**SUNSHINE COAST**

# Community fights logging in watershed

JANE SEYD  
Special to The Sun

*B6 - NOV. 19/92*

SECHELT — The regional government on the Sunshine Coast says it's determined to protect its watershed from logging.

To that end, it's seeking an injunction from the B.C. Supreme Court to stop the forests ministry and International Forest Products from issuing further cutting permits in the Chapman/Gray Creek watershed until a management plan is completed.

## Sunshine Coast logging on hold

Canadian Press *A8 - Dec 14/92*

SECHELT — A court case over logging in the only major watershed on the Sunshine Coast has been adjourned after lawyers for the regional district and International Forest Products agreed to a moratorium.

The Sunshine Coast regional district northwest of Vancouver had been seeking an injunction against Interfor and the forests ministry to prevent further logging in the watershed until a management plan had been completed.

Under the out-of-court agreement, the injunction hearing was adjourned until an unspecified date with the understanding no logging will take place in the watershed until March.

The only activity will be to remove wood that has already been cut by Interfor. The company also agreed to give two weeks' notice if logging is to start in the area.

## COAST NEWS



# WEEKENDER



50 cents per copy on newsstands

Thursday, April 15, 1993 Volume 2 Number 15

## SCRD calling for powers to protect water

by Jane Seyd

Guidelines which set out what should and shouldn't happen in community watersheds like the Chapman Valley are under review by a provincial committee to make them stronger, clearer and less discretionary.

But directors of the local regional district which oversees drinking water for the Sunshine Coast aren't convinced the move will be enough to protect water quality.

Instead, they are calling on the province to pass strong water quality laws which would have greater power than the guidelines and would rank higher in authority than the Forest Act or the Mines Act in water quality protection.

Meanwhile, a working draft of an Integrated Watershed Management Plan which would divide the Chapman watershed into various management zones will be discussed by local ministries April 20 and 21.

Under the draft plan, different rules on activities like logging and recreational would apply to each zone.

"It's a complex watershed and it's a controversial watershed," said Marion Jamieson, co-chair of the watershed management committee and resource officer with the Ministry of Environment.

Currently, guidelines which govern watershed activity are administered by several provincial agencies including the Ministry of Forests, Water Management

and Crown Lands.

Changes to the guidelines are intended to make them more comprehensive and give more detailed directions on allowable activities, such as logging, says Jamieson.

But regional directors say leaving the guidelines as just that - guidelines - and allowing resource ministries a strong say in what happens in watersheds is the wrong approach.

turn to page 2

February 28, 1994 Volume 48 Issue 9

# SCRD stands firmly against watershed logging

*COAST NEWS*

# SCRD to sue Province


*Oct. 19/92 THE PRESS*



## Excerpts from the Sunshine Coast Regional District's November 1992 Lawsuit Filing

C926687  
No.  
Vancouver Registry

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN  SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT  
PLAINTIFF

AND: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE  
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA and  
INTERNATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED  
DEFENDANTS

13. Further or future logging by Interfor in and around the said watershed area lands will cause additional damage to the Regional District's water system and will cause further deterioration of the water quality of the said water-system.

WHEREFORE THE PLAINTIFF CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS:

(a) a mandatory injunction requiring the Defendants to take all steps reasonably necessary in the reclamation of the Chapman and Gray Creek watershed areas to stabilize the water system and correct the affects of past logging activities;

(b) an injunction prohibiting logging and logging related activities in the said watershed areas unless and until an I.W.M.P. is completed identifying acceptable logging activity in the watershed areas;

4. The Regional District holds a valid and lawful water licence issued pursuant to the laws of the Province of British Columbia by the Crown Provincial and a watershed reserve on Chapman and Gray Creeks, which are the only accessible and viable sources of domestic water in that geographic vicinity.



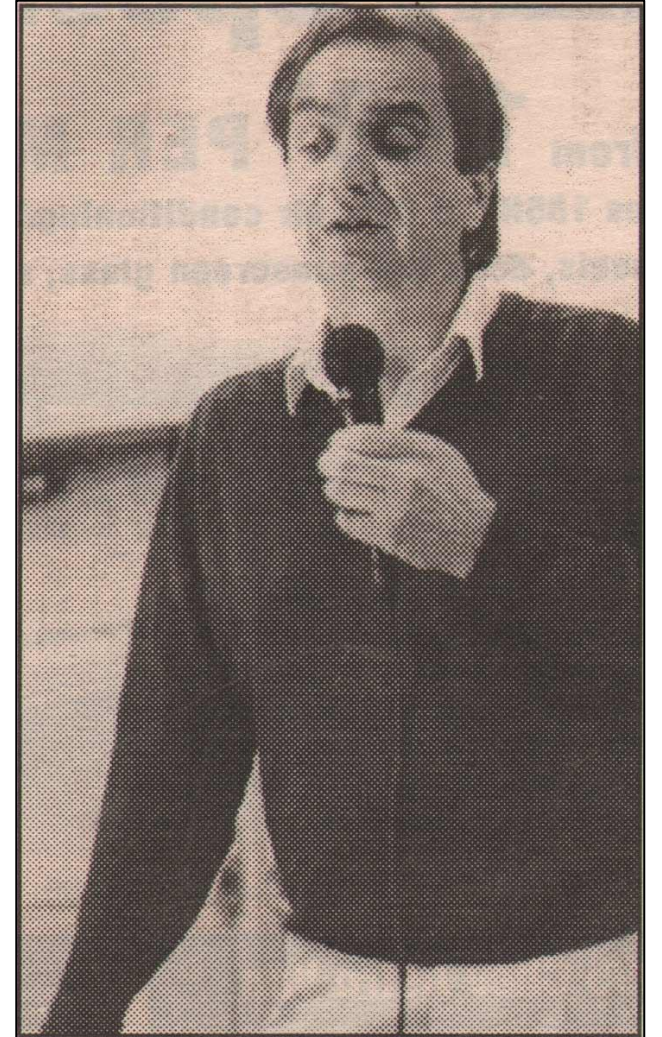
AFFIDAVIT

I, Sheane Reid, of the Sunshine Coast Regional District, P.O. Box 800, 5477 Wharf Road, Sechelt, British Columbia, V0N 3A0 do hereby MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

5. The Gray Creek and Chapman Creek areas are designated as watershed reserves under Section 12 of the Land Act.

21. Attached hereto and marked as Exhibit "H" to this my Affidavit is a Ministry of Environment tenure report on the Chapman and Gray Creek areas identifying these lands in the Crown Provincial's records as being watershed reserves. Chapman Creek was identified as such in 1975, with the designation not to expire until the year 9999 and in the case of Gray Creek it was so designated in 1987, again not to expire until the year 9999. I note that the review date for Chapman Creek is set at 1995 and for Gray Creek at 1997 and that there is no specified cut licence or clearing indicated on this document.

23. Attached hereto and marked as Exhibit "J" to this my Affidavit is an extract from explanatory notes from the Ministry of Forests indicating in particular on page 5 that reserve lands are lands on which the Forest Service is not to dispose of timber values.



Sheanne Reid from the regional district puts the SCR D perspective on the plan at a public forum this month. Jane Seyd photo





**‘Just a’ “Red Flag”  
purpose answer  
from the Ministry  
of Forests is a  
“Red Flag” !**



File: 700-5 Tetrahedron LRUP

May 3, 1993

Barry Miller, Chairman  
Tetrahedron LRUP Committee

The Chapman-Gray Creeks area is within the Sechelt Provincial Forest. The watershed is indicated by a Section 12 map reserve, established for community watershed purposes.

Establishment of this reserve is consistent with present legislation, policy and in particular references the "Guidelines for Watershed Management of Crown Lands used for Community Water Supplies". The area is within Provincial Forest, therefore, the Ministry of Forests has the mandate to manage the forest land base in accordance with the guidelines.

The primary intent of the reserve status is to preclude alienation from the watershed land base. Integrated management of the watershed is acceptable and the map notation "red flags" the importance of protecting the water resource.

In recognition of the resource values of the Chapman-Gray Creeks Watershed, an Integrated Resource Management Plan (IWMP) will be developed to guide future management of the area.

I am confident that in this process, if all agencies work together, we can develop an IWMP that provides for protection of the water supply as well as recognizes the other resource values and uses of the Chapman-Gray Creeks area.

Yours truly,

for Greg Hemphill  
District Manager  
Sunshine Coast Forest District



**WARNING**



# WATERSHED RESERVE SUBCOMMITTEE

May 4, 1994

Greg Hemphill  
District Manager  
Sunshine Coast Forest District

Dear Greg Hemphill:

The *Watershed Reserve Subcommittee*, which was established by a motion of the *Tetrahedron L.R.U.P.* on February 3, 1994, is seeking documentation that would establish the authority of the Ministry of Forests to manage in the Chapman/Grey Watershed Reserves. We have not received any documentation to that effect from your office. Neither has the *Water Subcommittee* of the *Tetrahedron L.R.U.P.* received any such documentation. We have received your opinion of the matter. Thank you. We have also received a statement from the Vancouver Regional office of the Ministry of Forests stating that they will neither "confirm nor deny" the existence of the documents we seek.

We may or may not request a review by the Information and Privacy Commissioner. Members of the *Tetrahedron L.R.U.P.*, yourself and others will be provided with a summary of the information gathered by the *Watershed Reserve Subcommittee*.

Yours truly, Daniel Bouman, Chair  
Watershed Reserve Subcommittee

**B.C. Ministry  
Of Forests  
“neither  
confirms nor  
denies” the  
Watershed  
Reserve files on  
the Chapman  
and Gray  
Creeks!**



# Final Report of the Tetrahedron LRUP Water Subcommittee, December 31, 1993

## CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY

### Section 12 Watershed Reserves

All records of the original boundaries of the Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve, as established in 1975, are either incomplete or non-existent. It is reasonable to assume that these existed. In fact virtually nothing remains in the original Ministry of Crown Lands files on Chapman and Gray Creek Watershed Reserves.

We have current Ministry of Crown Lands maps which are very peculiar in that the watershed reserve boundary has been mysteriously changed in the vicinity of Edwards Lake; including the removal of the creek draining Edwards Lake into Chapman Creek. This error persists today on mapping used by the IWMP for its planning.

There are a number of inconsistencies regarding this watershed reserve

1. Lack of documentation in MoF and MoELP files as well as missing documentation in MoCL files
2. Boundary adjustments<sup>63</sup> lack supporting documentation, although boundary changes are theoretically only possible after undergoing an IWMP process<sup>64</sup> and then applying to the MoCL for a change to the boundaries<sup>65</sup>.
3. Older MoF forest cover maps indicated the Watershed Reserve. Later maps, until the Ferihill version of the new reclassification were issued, did not. The Gray Creek Watershed Reserve has never appeared on any of them.



## Final Report of the Tetrahedron LRUP Water Subcommittee, December 31, 1993

4. Generally for Watersheds Reserves throughout the province that were in forest reserves there exists a letter from MoF to Water Investigations Branch acknowledging the establishment and boundaries of the Watershed Reserve. In this case there isn't one.
5. Requests to MoF to see the Chapman Creek Watershed File resulted in the information that they didn't have one.
6. In the 1979 Appendix G , Guidelines for Watershed Management of Crown Lands Used as Community Water Supplies it states that 75% of the Chapman Watershed is Crown Alienated. What is not obvious is the actual boundary since the Section 12 Watershed Reserve is used to withhold or withdraw land from alienation and may be used, in addition to notations of interest, in Class II<sup>66</sup> watersheds to protect the entire watershed or critical or sensitive parts.
7. MoF have included Chapman and Gray Creek Watershed Reserves in the chart area of International Forest Products although the MoF does not have administrative authority of the Reserves. There is nothing on paper to indicate that this is inherent because the watershed reserve was within a "forest reserve" previous to being identified and designated as a community watershed.



**At first, Forest District Manager Greg Hemphill refused to release the Tetrahedron Report, and when community members brought a reporter, Hemphill came out of hiding.**



*Excerpt: From Wisdom to Tyranny, page 183.*

The Tetrahedron LRUP committees produced a final report on October 25, 1994, that was almost 10 centimetres thick and included a long list of appendixes. Very few copies were made. When sub-committee members, who had ordered and paid for a few extra copies to be printed by the Ministry of Forests Sechelt District Office, came to the office to retrieve the copies, district manager Hemphill refused to release the reports. Apparently, Hemphill, unable to control information in the report when it was compiled, written and edited, did not want extra copies circulated to the general public. He was concerned about sensitive details in the document and their possible implications for the operations of his ministry. Committee members wisely reappeared shortly afterward with a local newspaper reporter, at which point Hemphill, supposedly not in the office, miraculously appeared and the copies were provided.



TASK FORCE ON  
MULTIPLE USE OF WATERSHEDS OF COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES

MINUTES

MEETING NO. 1

Date: May 15, 1972  
Location: Board Room, Water Resources Service, 780 Blanshard Street,  
Victoria, British Columbia

Attendance: MEMBERS

B.E. Marr (Water Resources) Chairman  
J.S. Allin (Agriculture)  
W. Bailey (Health)  
A.R. Clarke (Municipal Affairs)  
A.R.C. James (Mines)  
A.H. Ralfs (Lands)  
R. Robbins (Forests)

OTHERS

J.D. Watts (Water Resources) Secretary

NOTE: In these Minutes, "watershed" means the watershed of a community water supply.

Because of the intrigue I learned about the 'mystery' of the Sunshine Coast community Watershed Reserves in my interview with Linda Williams, seven weeks later, on September 20, 1996, I requested access to examine the files on the 1972-1980 provincial Task Force on Community Watersheds.

At the Ministry of Environment's former regional office in Burnaby, I examined and photocopied materials from five boxes on the provincial Task Force.

TASK FORCE ON  
MULTIPLE USE OF WATERSHEDS OF COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES

MINUTES

MEETING No. 4

Date: April 4, 1973  
Location: Board Room, Water Resources Service, 780 Blanshard Street,  
Victoria, British Columbia

It was also agreed that a recommendation would be made to the Technical Committee that a map reserve be placed on the watersheds of community water supplies, excluding "main stem" users and spring and well users, with the object of eliminating the possibility of the watershed use of land being overlooked in adjudicating alienation, leasing, etc., of Crown Land.

Map Reserves  
for Watersheds

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

GUIDELINES FOR  
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT OF CROWN LANDS  
USED AS  
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES

MEMBERSHIP

OF

GUIDELINES TASK FORCE

Ministry of Agriculture  
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources  
Ministry of Environment  
Ministry of Forests  
Ministry of Health  
Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing  
Ministry of Municipal Affairs

October, 1980





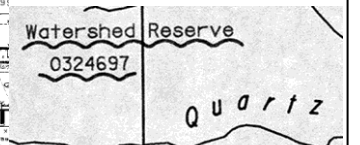
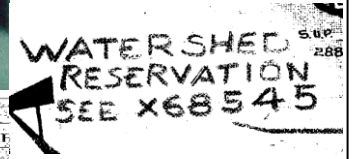
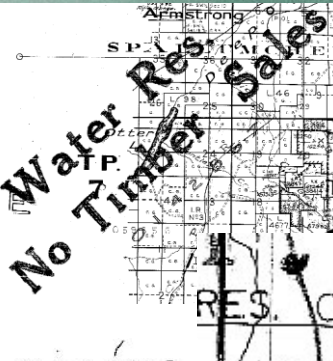
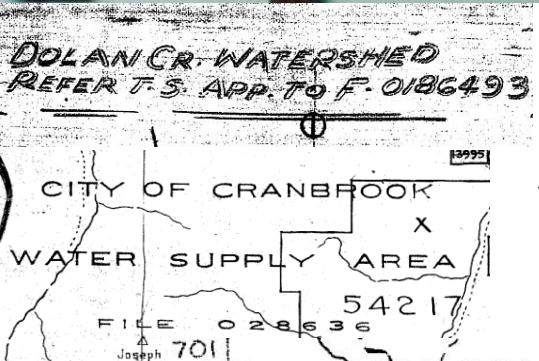
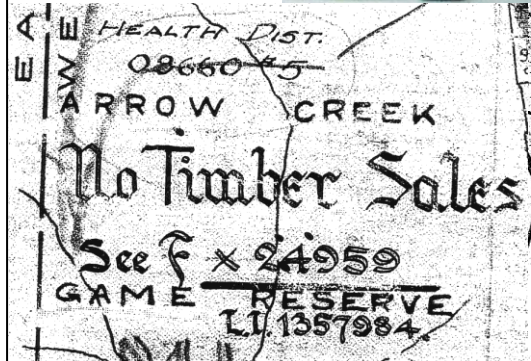
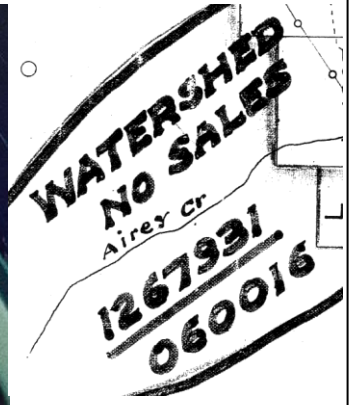
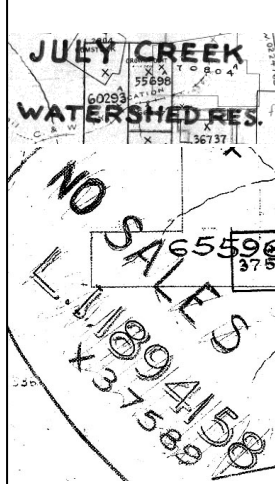
**DOING  
HOMEWORK**

**INSPECTING  
OLD FOREST  
ATLAS AND  
LEGAL  
SURVEY  
MAPS IN  
VICTORIA**

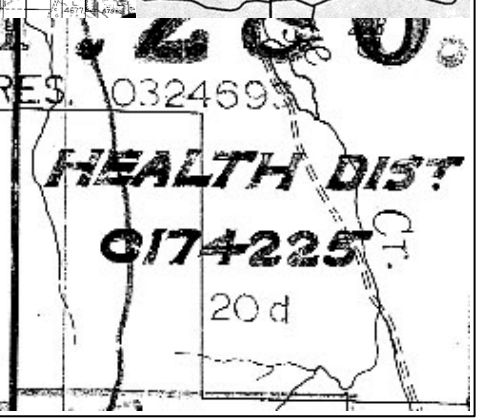
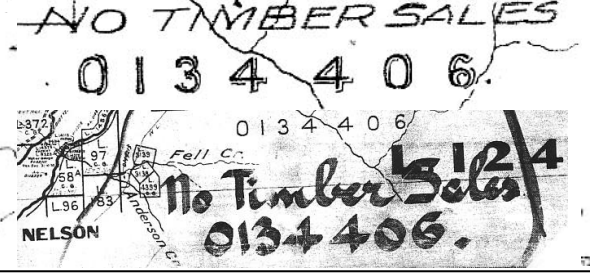




# THE SINGLE USE LEGACY IN BC – NO TIMBER SALES CAPTURED ON OLD FOREST SERVICE FOREST ATLAS MAPS



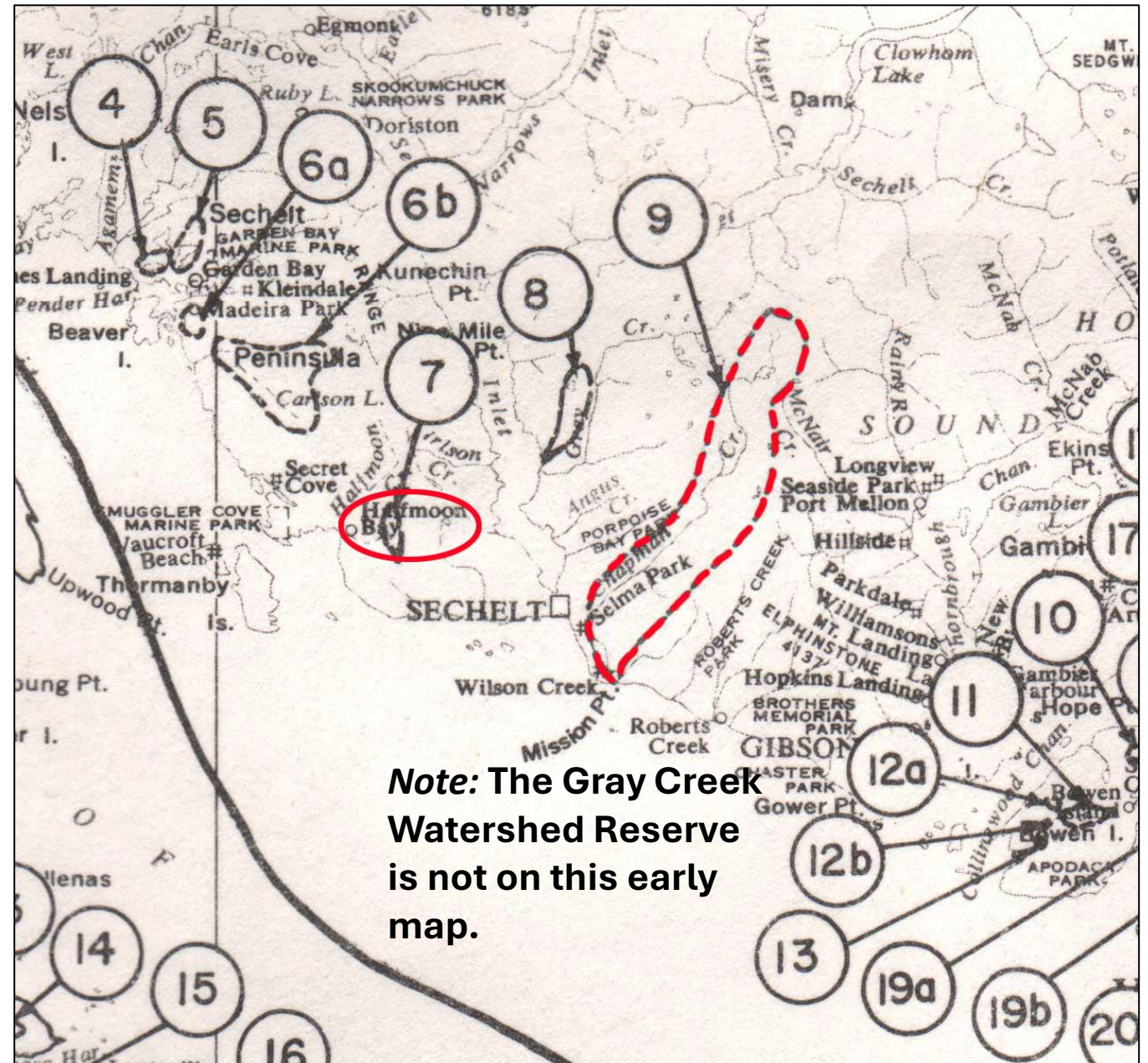
**RESERVED**  
 APRIL 6<sup>TH</sup> 1905 LAND RES.  
 SEPT. 6<sup>TH</sup> 1906  
 APRIL 22<sup>ND</sup> 1926  
 AUG. 26<sup>TH</sup> 1926 GAME RES.





Ministry of Environment's 1980  
 Map Segment of *Land Act* Community  
 Watershed Reserves  
 in the Vancouver Water District  
 (Chapman Creek, Trout Lake, and Milne  
 Creek in red highlight)

VANCOUVER S 1/2	
● 1a	Powell River
1b	Haslam Lake
1c	Hamil & Powell Lake
1d	Lang Creek
2	Myrtle Creek
3	Jefferd Creek
4	Hotel Lake
5	Garden Bay Lake
6a	Paq Lake
6b	Haslam Creek
7	Trout Lake & Milne Creek
8	Irving Creek
9	Chapman Creek
10	Carkner Creek
11	Terminal (Trout) Creek
12a	Eddy Creek
12b	Byers Creek
13	Malkin Creek
14	Whistler Creek
15a	Mashiter Creek
15b	Stawamus River
16	Magnesia Creek
17a	Harvey Creek





# BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS MAP 6 – VANCOUVER ISLAND AND SOUTH WEST



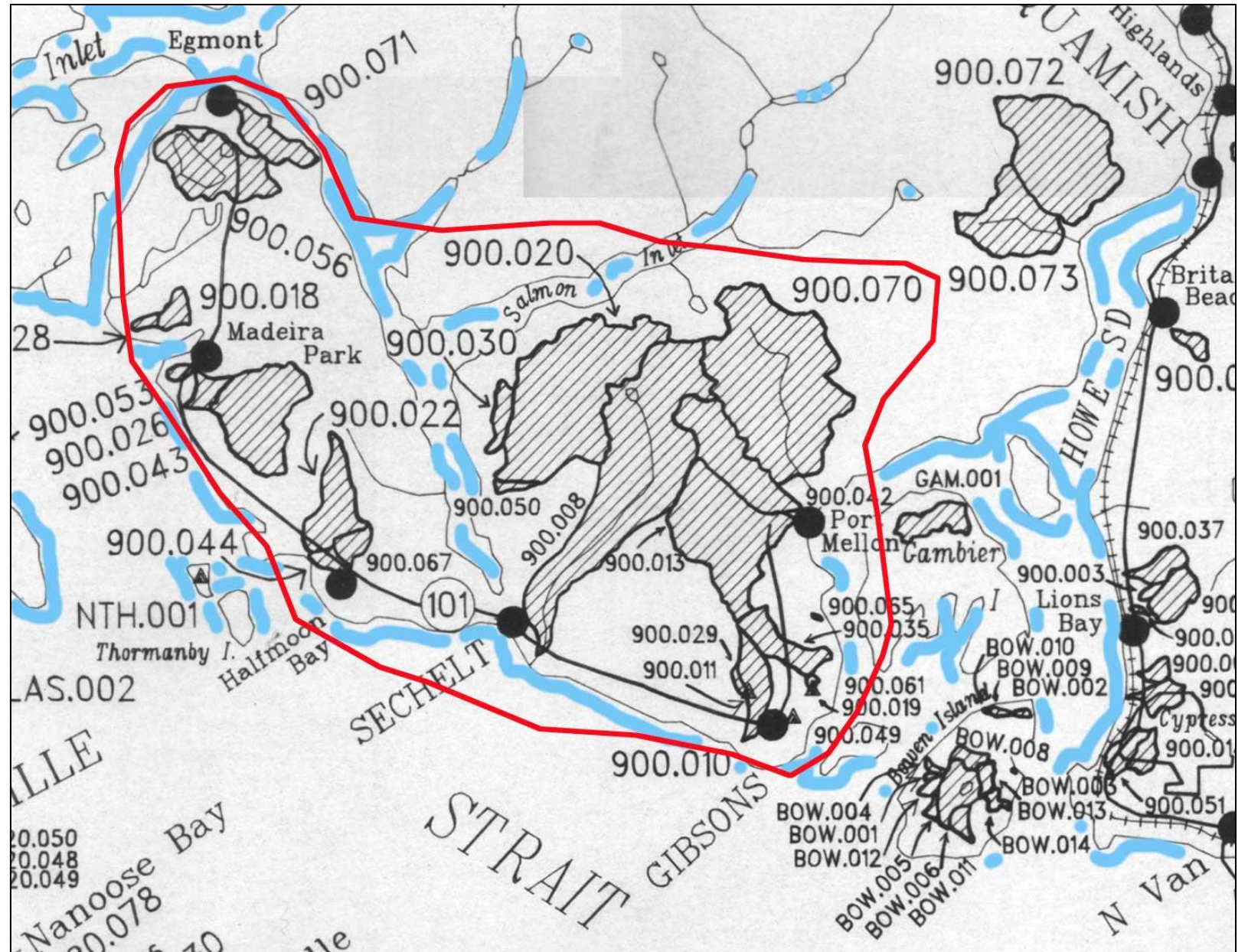
Forest Practices Code  
1995 Community  
Watersheds map of  
southwest B.C.

Cluster of community  
watersheds from  
Salmon Arm Inlet to  
Howe Sound in red  
circle.



A large proportion of the lower Sunshine Coast land area is comprised of Community Watersheds in the Forest Practices Code map of 1995.

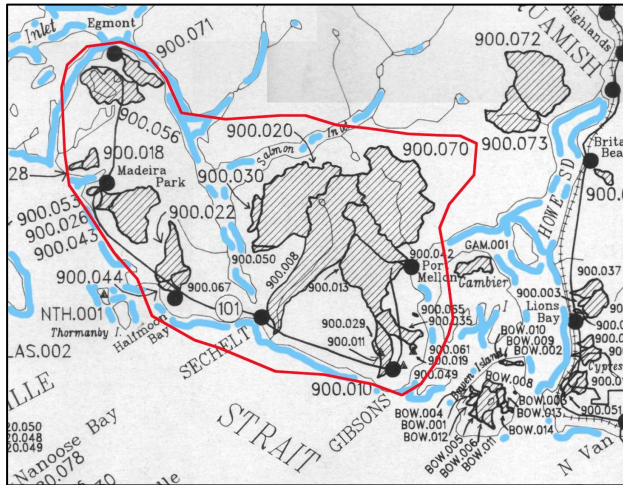
The community watersheds were renamed, reclassified, given new 'numbered' identifiers. The former community watersheds identified as *Land Act* Watershed Reserves, with their own file numbers, were given second numbered identifiers, bringing confusion to the public and its administrators.





## List of Forest Practices

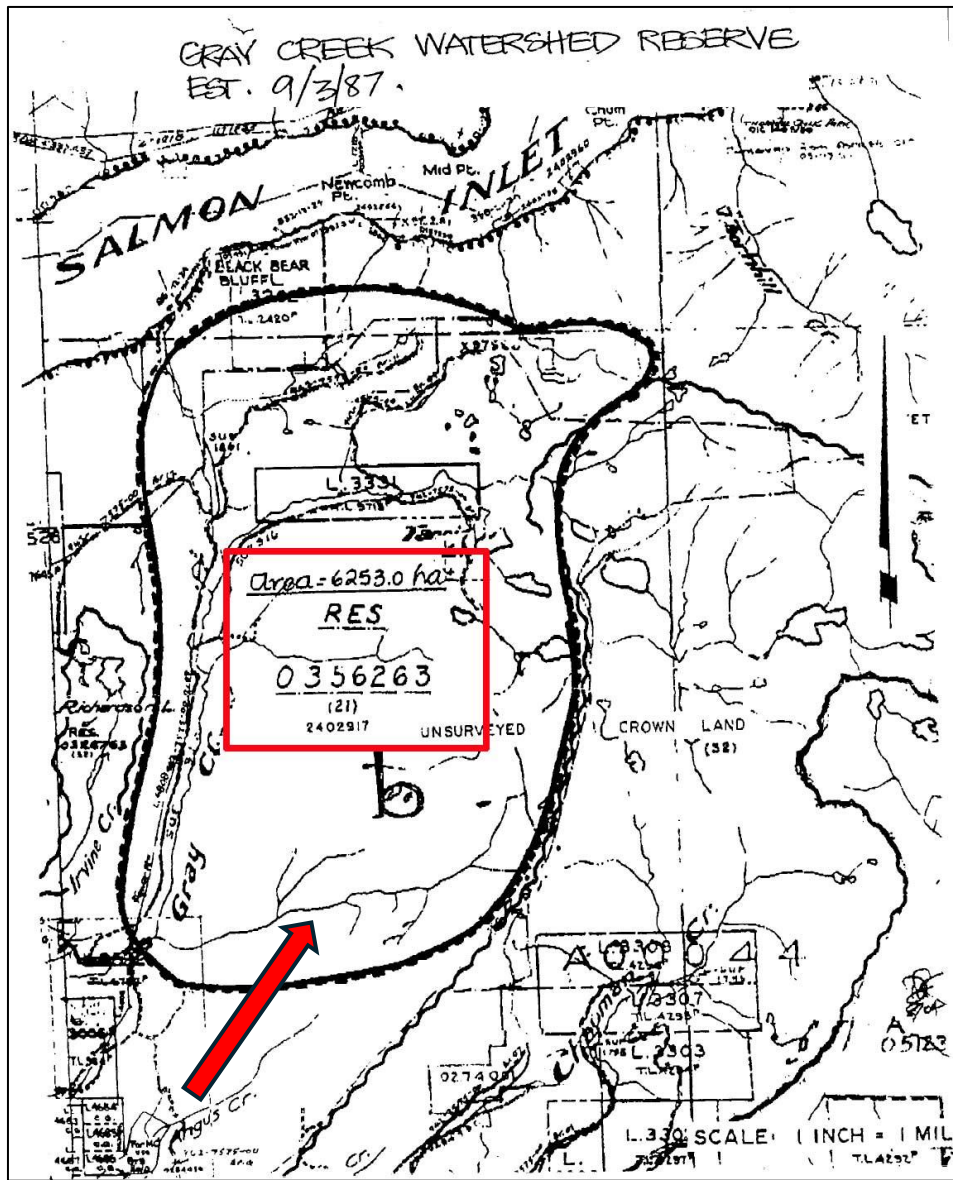
Code community watersheds in red highlight boundary below.



The five red highlighted community watersheds in the list are those now in the community forest tenure.

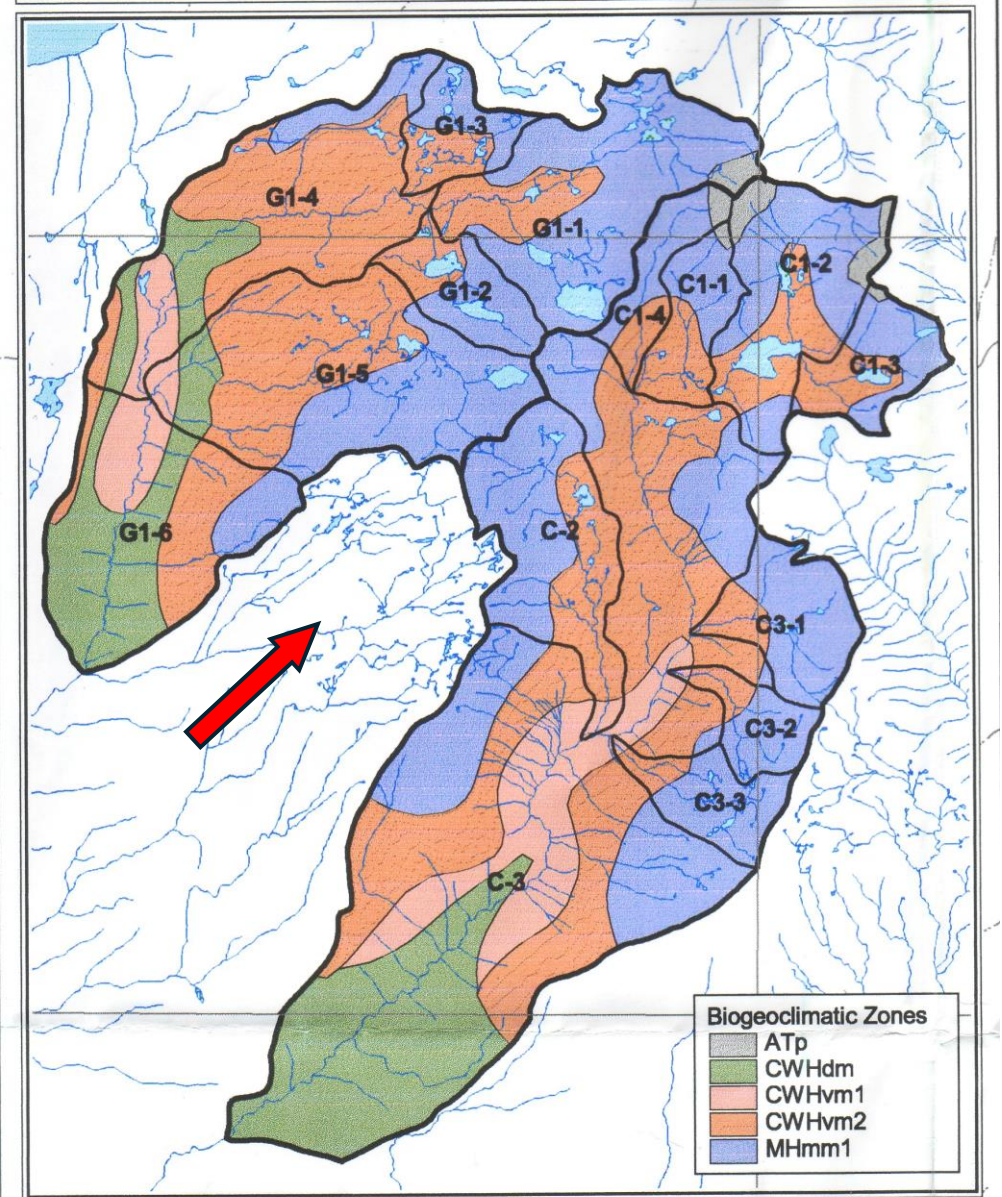
900.008 Chapman Creek	092G.042	70.21	SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DI	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.010 Chester Creek	092G.033	7.80	GIBSONS TOWN OF	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.011 Co-op Springs	092G.043	0.00	GIBSONS TOWN OF	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.013 Dakota Creek	092G.053	34.72	SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DI	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.018 Garden Bay Lake	092F.070	3.14	GARDEN BAY WATERWORKS DIST	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.019 Grantham Spring	092G.043	0.00	GRANTHAMS LANDING IMPROVEM	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.020 Gray Creek	092G.052	58.96	SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DI	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.022 Halfmoon Creek	092G.051	12.82	West Halfmoon Bay Creek WU	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.023 Hammil Lake	092F.088	4.70	POWELL RIVER DISTRICT OF	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.026 Haslam Creek	092F.060	3.21	SOUTH PENDER HARBOUR WATER	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.028 Hotel Lake	092F.070	1.08	GARDEN BAY WATERWORKS DIST	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.029 Inge Creek	092G.043	0.71	GIBSONS TOWN OF	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.030 Irvine Creek	092G.052	3.79	SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DI	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.035 Langdale Creek	092G.043	8.63	SALVATION ARMY-B C SOUTH D	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.042 McNair Creek	092G.053	20.26	SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DI	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.043 McNeill Lake	092G.051	24.61	SOUTH PENDER HARBOUR WATER	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.044 Milne Creek	092G.051	2.22	SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DI	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.049 Municipal Springs	092G.043	0.00	GIBSONS TOWN OF	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.050 Naylor Brook	092G.052	1.23	Tilliam Bay WUC	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.056 Ruby Lake	092G.071	21.20	COVE CAY WATERWORKS LTD	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.061 Soames Creek	092G.043	0.49	GRANTHAMS LANDING IMPROVEM	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.065 Thomas Brook	092G.043	0.12	YMCA OF GREATER VANCOUVER	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.067 Trout Lake	092G.051	3.20	SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DI	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.070 Rainy River	092G.053	67.51	Howe Sound Pulp and Paper	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER
900.071 Waugh Lake	092G.064	8.17	Egmont Cove Property Owner	SUNSHINE COAST	VANCOUVER





The 1990-1997 Chapman/Gray IWMP forgot to include (??) an important map addition to Gray Creek watershed boundary identified in the Gray Creek Watershed Reserve boundary (left): the area at the bottom, an area sometimes called Naylor Creek.

**More on this later!**





# Water alliance formed

## Group to focus on community water issues

By Michael Becker

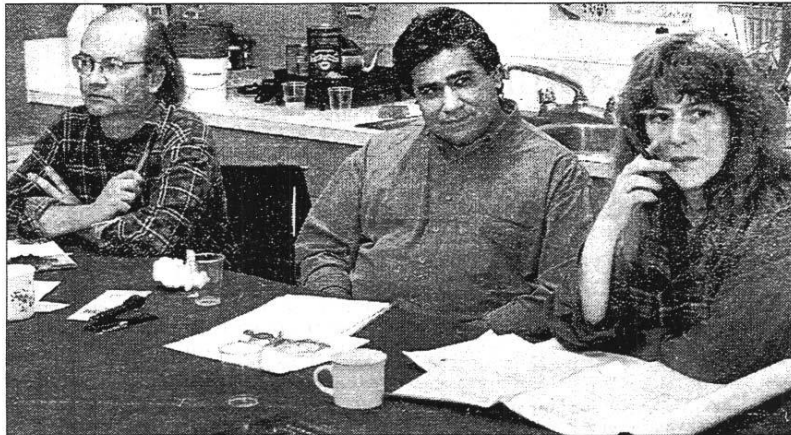
News Editor

ENVIRONMENTALISTS met on Saturday in North Vancouver to form an alliance to address watershed issues throughout the province.

The B.C. Tap Water Alliance was created to focus on community water supply issues.

Greater Vancouver Regional District watershed activist Will Koop said the alliance's greatest concern is a government policy of multiple use of water supply watersheds "and how that policy relates to long-term health and economic issues for communities — road building, logging and cattle grazing in community water supply watersheds."

Among the participants at the founding meeting of the new alliance were Koop, Greater Victoria area watershed activist Misty



NEWS photo Paul McGrath

**MEMBERS** of the newly formed B.C. Tap Water Alliance met on Saturday in North Vancouver. Left to right are Will Koop, Paul Hundal and Linda Williams.

MacDuffee, of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee; Sunshine Coast watershed activist Linda Williams; Greater Vancouver watersheds activist Ross Muirhead, of Friends of the Watersheds; Greater Vancouver watersheds activist Elaine Golds, of Burke Mountain Naturalists; Rod Marining, of the Ruby Lake Watershed Association; New Denver watershed activist Colleen McCrory, of the Valhalla Wilderness Society;

and Greater Vancouver watersheds activist Paul Hundal, of SPEC.

Said Hundal of the move to create the new group, "There are a number of different government initiatives designed towards finally deciding the issue of management of community water supply areas.

"The ministry of forests can go in and take out provincial forest that is within a community water supply area

in many cases. There's a certain amount of consultation built in to the project, but right now for instance, there is some pretty drastic logging taking place within the Britannia Beach community water supply area.

"This issue is showing up all across the province.

"We felt it would be appropriate for us to pool our resources and organize a more provincial effort," Hundal said.

Because of public controversies of logging in community and watershed reserved watersheds, Sunshine Coast member Linda Williams amongst other BC community members form the B.C. Tap Water Alliance on February 22, 1997, at a meeting in North Vancouver.





# Water alliance formed

## Group to focus on community water issues

By Michael Becker

News Editor

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"We felt it would be appropriate for us to pool our resources and organize a more provincial effort," Hundal said.

## Quote, page 142, From Wisdom to Tyranny

The BC Tap Water Alliance was formed on February 22, 1997, four months before the court case over the Bartlett Creek and Mountain Chief Creek Reserves. During the Alliance's inaugural meeting, concerns about BC's *Land Act* Watershed Reserves were discussed. The Ministry of Forests responded in a confidential March 17, 1997, "Briefing Note for Decision," which concerned the ministry's recently formed Domestic Watershed Committee and its upcoming report, *Managing Domestic Watersheds in British Columbia*, with the following:

In the Kootenays . . . substantial amount of short term timber lies within domestic watersheds . . . controversial road and cutting permits will be issued in the Slokan Valley leading to high profile controversy and likely civil disobedience during 1997 . . . recent formation of [the BC] Tap Water Alliance within conservation movement will increase profile on water issues, including decisions in Victoria and Vancouver to curtail logging in their community watershed (urban versus rural standards).



# FROM WISDOM TO TYRANNY



## CHAPTER 9. THE PARIS *JUDGMENT* AND PANDORA'S BOX

Shortly after the first Alliance meeting, I left on a long road trip to Silverton where Colleen copied my early, initial records on the Watershed Reserves, the Ministry of Environment's files on the operations of the first provincial Task Force on community watersheds (1972-1980) that I reviewed in late 1996. Those records and our preliminary understanding of the Reserves were the catalyst for the Valhalla Wilderness Society's legal action in June 1997 against the Ministry of Forests and Slovan Forest Products, the first court case on B.C.'s Watershed Reserves. The Petition Hearing was held at the Nelson City Supreme Court before Justice Paris.

Due to the likely threat of initiating a significant legal precedent, and on inherent dangers of revealing a wide network of provincial scandals on the mismanagement of BC's community Watershed Reserves, the provincial government allegedly shredded valuable documents on the establishment history of the two named Reserves, and then removed any references of the Reserves from its computer registry data files, and revised its central provincial planning maps accordingly.



# Arrests end forest blockade

Police arrested seven demonstrators after a nine-day anti-logging blockade of a watershed near New Denver.

LARRY PYNN

*Sun Environment Reporter*

NEW DENVER — A team of 50 RCMP officers ended a nine-day anti-logging blockade of a community watershed Tuesday, arresting seven protesters.

Thirty minutes after the police officers made the arrests at 8 a.m., a Slocan Forest Products Ltd. bulldozer rolled off a flatdeck trailer and proceeded up the Old Sandon Road to begin road-building work.

Those arrested were transported to the Nelson RCMP detachment and are expected to appear in B.C. Supreme Court as early as today on charges of contempt of court for disobeying an order not to interfere with Slocan's employees or contractors.

About 225 blockade supporters stood on the sidelines, crying, hugging each other and offering supportive applause. About as many logging supporters lined up across Highway 6, behind a police line, taunting those arrested and applauding police.

Vancouver Sun  
July 23, 1997



Citizens  
defending a  
Watershed  
Reserve. B.C.'s  
Attorney General  
breaks the law by  
arresting these  
citizens.

**STANDING THEIR GROUND:** Protesters of all ages wait for RCMP officers to move in on their Old Sandon road blockade near New Denver where many residents fear logging will contaminate the community's drinking water; police ended the demonstration Tuesday and arrested seven people.



# FROM WISDOM TO TYRANNY



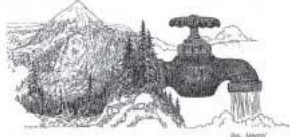
## 9.1.1. Surveyor General Charles Salmon's Affidavit

According to Salmon there was no information in his ministry's two Watershed Reserve file folders (Mt Chief Lands file 0193763 and Bartlett Lands file 0320932) proving that the watersheds were reserved during or after the correspondence dates provided to the court. The dates on the five memos attached as exhibits in Salmon's affidavit ranged narrowly from June 26 to December 7, 1973.

A clue to what may have happened to the missing information (which would have confirmed the official reservation of the two watersheds) lies with Salmon's admission that he obtained the two files from the Ministry of Forests. Why were Ministry of Lands records—records that Salmon, according to his affidavit, was supposedly "responsible" for under the Crown Land Registry—under the supervision of the Ministry of Forests?



# FROM WISDOM TO TYRANNY



**We made a valuable connection on why Sunshine Coast community members on the Tetrahedron LRUP were given the run-around by the Ministry of Forests on the missing Watershed Reserve files for Chapman and Gray Creeks.**

## WATERSHED RESERVE SUBCOMMITTEE

May 4, 1994

Greg Hemphill  
District Manager  
Sunshine Coast Forest District

Dear Greg Hemphill:

The *Watershed Reserve Subcommittee*, which was established by a motion of the *Tetrahedron L.R.U.P.* on February 3, 1994, is seeking documentation that would establish the authority of the Ministry of Forests to manage in the Chapman/Grey Watershed Reserves. We have not received any documentation to that effect from your office. Neither has the *Water Subcommittee* of the *Tetrahedron L.R.U.P.* received any such documentation. We have received your opinion of the matter. Thank you. We have also received a statement from the Vancouver Regional office of the Ministry of Forests stating that they will neither "confirm nor deny" the existence of the documents we seek.

**Exhibit 91.** Letter from Sunshine Coast Watershed Reserve Subcommittee.  
See Chapter 9.3.11, *the Sunshine Coast Shuffle*, for more.

## 9.1.1. Surveyor General Charles Salmon's Affidavit

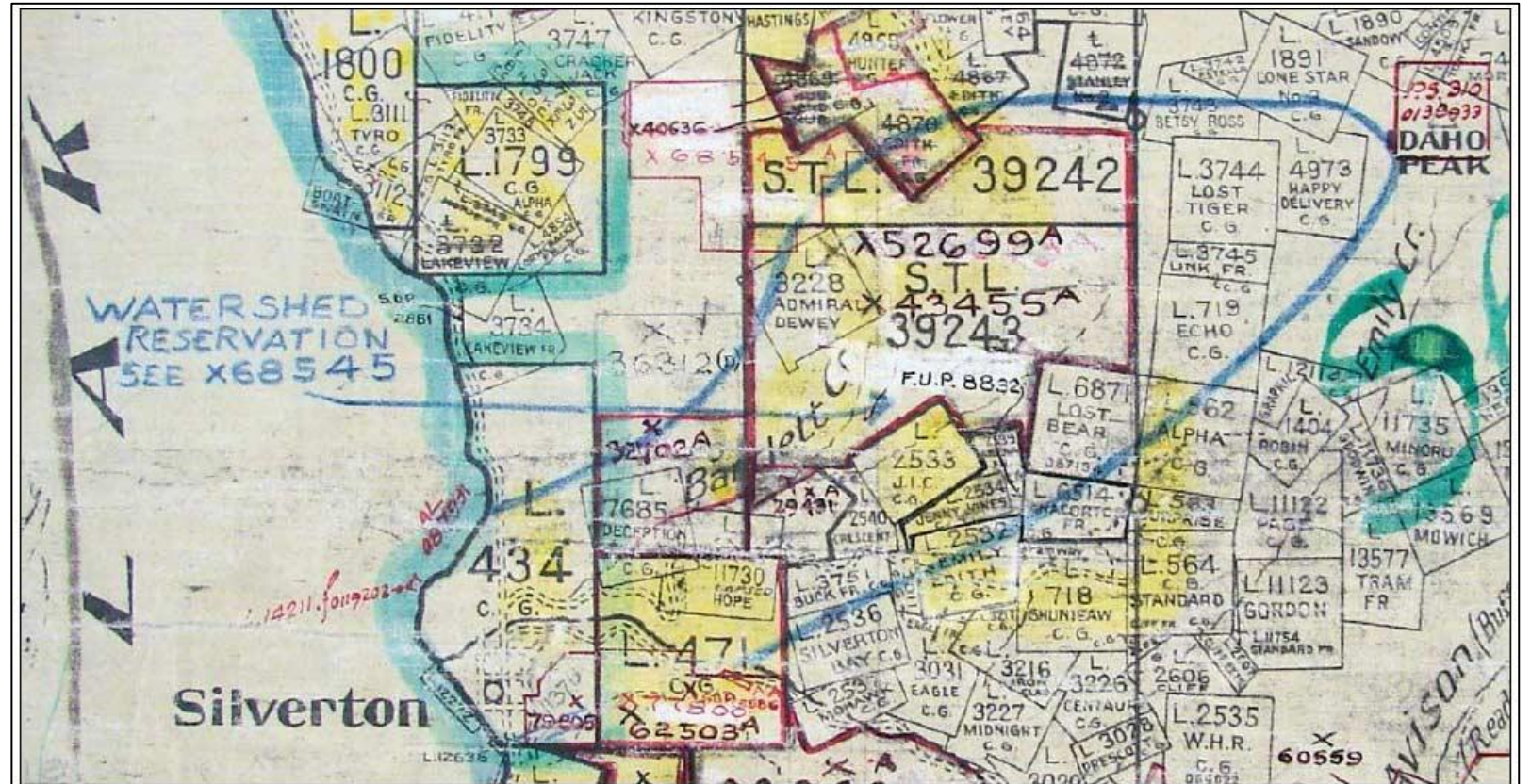
According to a number of interviews conducted by the author with government staff immediately following the Justice Paris *Reasons for Judgment*, Salmon's staff actually had considerable difficulties locating the Bartlett and Mountain Chief files while preparing for the court case. They finally found them after making an inquiry to the Ministry of Forests. That's when staff discovered that the files, along with files for all other Watershed Reserves, were under Ministry of Forests' supervision.

Those two Reserve files I guess were requested through our Ministry. That was a confusing affair in itself. Those things were apparently held by the Surveyor General, which was part of our Ministry at one time, and then they were transferred some years ago over to the Ministry of Forests. They had a hard time finding where the hell they were. (Interview with Rob McArthur, Regional Water Planner, Kootenay Region, Planning Assessment Branch, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, July 17, 1997.)



# THE BIG EDDY

In Section 4.4 of *The Big Eddy* report, we show the Bartlett Creek Watershed Reserve recorded on a government Forest Atlas Map. We confirmed, from Lands Files records, that the Bartlett Reserve, which the BC Attorney General claimed was never created, was in fact created and active since 1952.



Old Forest Atlas Map showing the Bartlett Creek Reserve.

**FROM WISDOM  
TO TYRANNY**



Immediately after the court case, the Lands Ministry was ordered to remove the Bartlett Reserve from future government Reference planning maps, and then also deleted the Bartlett Reserve from the list of community Watershed Reserve tenures where it had been officially tabulated as a Map Reserve on computer records.<sup>145</sup> The computer data list, which registered the Bartlett and Mountain Chief Creeks as active Watershed Reserve tenures, was never revealed to the Supreme Court before their digital elimination, as apparently that data information was never entered as evidence.



# **B. C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE**

**Caring for, Monitoring, and Protecting  
British Columbia's Community Water  
Supply Sources**

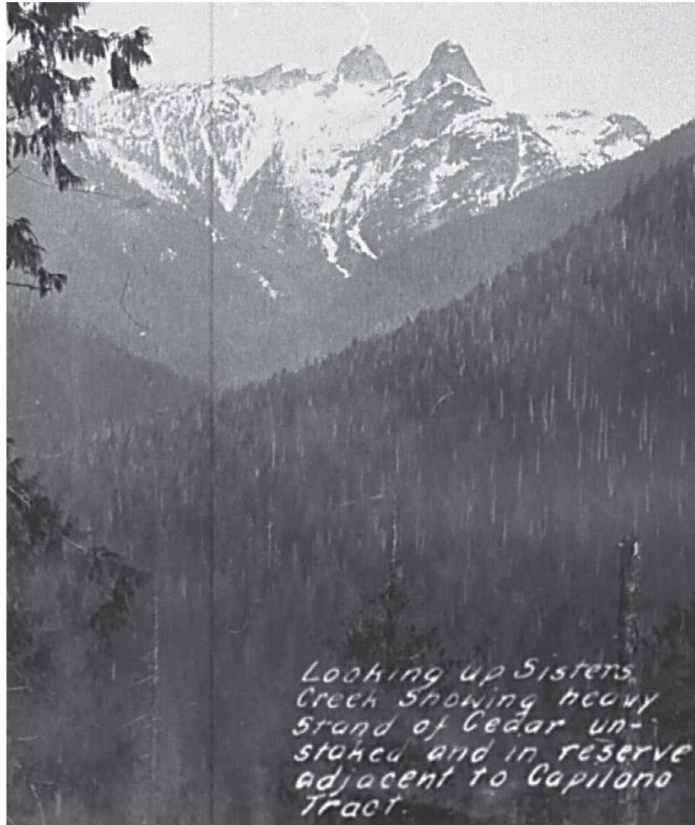
*July 14, 1997 – For Immediate Release*

**B.C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE SHOCKED  
AT RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION TO ALLOW LOGGING  
IN COMMUNITY WATERSHED RESERVES**



FROM WISDOM TO TYRANNY

A HISTORY OF  
BRITISH COLUMBIA'S  
DRINKING WATERSHED RESERVES



*Looking up Sisters  
Creek showing heavy  
stand of Cedar un-  
staked and in reserve  
adjacent to Capilano  
Tract.*

By Will Koop,  
May 21, 2006.

**TWO  
IMPORTANT  
DOCUMENTS  
PUBLISHED  
BY THE  
B.C. TAP  
WATER  
ALLIANCE**

([www.bctwa.org](http://www.bctwa.org)):

**“From Wisdom  
To Tyranny”  
(Book: 2006)**

**“The Big Eddy”  
(On-line report:  
2013)**

***THE BIG EDDY***

Water District	Watershed Number*	Source	User	Reserve Area Requested**
Revelstoke	1a	Clachnacudainn Creek		15.3
"	1b	Greely Creek		20.3
"	1c	Hamilton Creek	City of Revelstoke	5.6
"	1d	Bridge Creek		1.7
"	1e	Napoleon Creek		1.2
"	2	Dolan Creek	Big Eddy W.W.D.***	1.7

**A History of the Big Eddy  
Waterworks District  
and its Long-Standing Battles  
to Protect the Dolan Creek  
Watershed Reserve**



By Will Koop, September 30, 2013  
B.C. Tap Water Alliance (<http://www.bctwa.org>)



# THE BIG EDDY

One of the most helpful sections of The Big Eddy report is Appendix A.

It is perhaps the best description we have yet assembled on the definition and legislative application of a Watershed Reserve.

## APPENDIX A: LAND ACT RESERVES LEGISLATION, LISTS AND FOREST SERVICE OWNERSHIP CODES

### 1. Land Act Reserve Legislation and Policy Manuals

Since 1888, the *Land Act* has defined the ability of government to Reserve (set apart) Crown (Public) lands in rather simple, overarching terms, as follows:

*The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by notice in the British Columbia Gazette, reserve and set apart for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, for municipal purposes, or agricultural societies, or for cemetery purposes, or for the site of a church or place for divine worship, so much of the Crown lands as may be deemed necessary.*<sup>356</sup>

Section 11 and Section 12 statutory Reserves provided the instrument, whereby the Lieutenant-Governor and the Lands Minister were authorized to “*withdraw Crown land from disposition.*”

The Interpretation Section of the 1970 *Land Act* defined

“*disposition*” as that which “*includes every act of the Crown whereby Crown lands or any right,*

*title, interest, or estate therein are granted, disposed of, or affected, or by which the Crown divests itself of, or creates a right, title, interest, or estate in land or permits the use of land; and the words “dispose of” have a corresponding meaning.*” The same section defined “*reserved lands*” as “*Crown lands that have been withdrawn from disposition under this or any other Act.*”

Reserves.	<p><b>11.</b> (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, for any purpose that he considers advisable in the public interest, by notice signed by the minister and published in the Gazette, reserve Crown land from disposition under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by notice signed by the minister and published in the Gazette, amend or cancel in whole or in part any reserve of Crown land established under this Act or any former Act.</p>
Power of minister to withdraw Crown land from disposition.	<p><b>12.</b> The minister may, for any purpose that he considers advisable in the public interest, temporarily withdraw Crown land from disposition under this Act, and he may amend or cancel such withdrawal.</p>
Power of minister to withdraw Crown land from disposition, except for designated use.	<p><b>13.</b> The minister may, if he considers it advisable in the public interest, designate the most desirable use of any area or portion of Crown land, and he may withdraw such area or portion of Crown land from disposition under this Act for any purpose other than the use so designated, and he may amend or cancel the withdrawal.</p>



**2. Ministry of Lands' List of Active and Not-Active Watershed Reserves, 1980 - 1997**

Following upon an August 21, 1997 request for information by BC Tap Water Alliance Coordinator Will Koop, Bruce Morgan, a manager with the Policy Branch of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, ordered Ministry staff to undertake a multi-field search of its computer data records and to print out a complete list of all the province's community and irrigation Watershed Reserves. Under personal signature, Morgan then faxed 10 pages of information to the BC Tap Water Alliance the following day.

The list of the Watershed Reserves was printed on 8 of the 10 pages, which included 6 pages of "Active" Reserve Tenures, and 2 pages of "Cancelled" and "Not-Active" Reserve Tenures.



Following upon the final proceedings and subsequent findings of the Community Watersheds Task Force (1972-1980),<sup>357</sup> the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing created a separate policy on September 1, 1980, published in the Lands, Parks and Housing Manual, under subsection 4.490, called *Watersheds Used for Community Water Supplies*. That policy states that the Ministry of Environment had charge over BC's community watersheds, specifically referring to the administration of all the *Land Act* Section 11 Order-in-Council Reserves and Section 12 Map Reserves that were officially registered with/under the October 1980 document, *Guidelines for Watershed Management of Crown Lands Used as Community Water Supplies*. The September 1980 policy document states that "new dispositions," i.e., a Timber Sale, "*may be made where the activity is compatible with the intent of the Guidelines and not detrimental to the community water supplies and where the land is not affected by an Order-in-Council or Map Reserve* [bold/underline emphasis]."

---

<sup>357</sup> Refer to Chapter 4 for the narrative.

In conformity with the 1970 *Land Act* and the September 1980 Reserve policy about "*new dispositions*", the May 1983 amended policy document states in section 3.3, under *Land Application Activities*, that "applications are not accepted in watersheds which have been reserved from alienation under Section 11 or 12 of the Land Act."





Above: E.C. Manning, Chief Forester from 1935-1941.  
Below: Wells Gray, Minister of Lands and Forests, November 15, 1933 to May 15, 1944. Wells Gray, Manning's boss, was the former Mayor of New Westminster, and, a hero to its citizens, who ardently fought to protect the Coquitlam Watershed Reserve from logging interests.



File No. <b>051906</b>	SUBJECT <i>Reserve</i>
JAN 14 1924 10	<i>RESERVE FOR WATERSHED PURPOSES</i>
NAME <i>ROSSLAND CITY Timber</i>	<b>Department of Lands and Forests</b>
SUBJECT <i>Reserve for Watershed purposes</i>	

ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN REFERENCE TO FORESTRY TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHIEF FORESTER

VICTORIA, B.C.  
May 16th, 1940  
File: 051906

1447891

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS  
FOREST BRANCH

Memorandum to the Superintendent of Lands

Re: Watershed Reserve, City of Rossland

Insofar as the Forest Branch is concerned the proposed watershed reserve requested by the City of Rossland has our approval.

*E. C. Manning*  
Chief Forester

LANDS DEPARTMENT  
MAY 17 1940  
VICTORIA, B.C.

May 14, 1940.  
File 051906

Memorandum to the Chief Forester

Re: Watershed Reserve, City of Rossland.

Referring to the District Forester's report and recommendation under date of April 28th last, I have to advise that we shall be pleased to constitute a map reserve, withdrawing any lands indicated in the designated area from disposition, if same has received your approval. Kindly advise.

*W.G.*  
Superintendent of Lands.

In *The Big Eddy* we reveal from government records the good and the bad public servants. To the left, those who advocated Reserves for the public good. Below, those who rose above the law to defy the Reserves and misinform the public.

## 2.5. The Chief Forester Signals the Invasion of Community Watershed Reserves



### TOP MEN OF BC'S TIMBER BUREAUCRACY 1958-1972

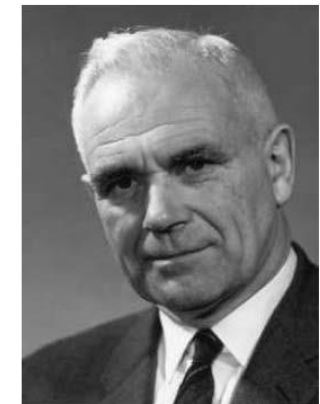
*Top left:* Ray Williston. Social Credit Party Minister of Lands and Forests (1958-1962), and then Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources (1962-1972), on whose watch the provincial Watershed Reserves were wrongfully under attack.



*Bottom Left:* R.G. McKee. When the position of Deputy Forests Minister was established in 1958, he was the Chief Forester. From 1958-1959, he held both positions. From 1959-1964 he was Deputy Forests Minister.



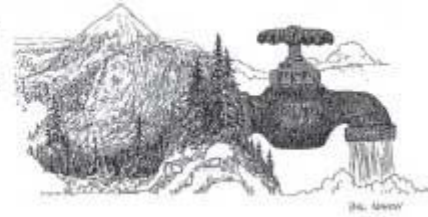
*Top Right:* F.S. McKimmon. Chief Forester, 1959-1965; and Deputy Forest Service Minister, 1965-1968.



*Bottom Right:* L.F. Swannell. Kamloops District (Regional) manager, 1952-1958. Assistant Chief Forester, 1958-1965. Chief Forester from 1965-1972.



# FROM WISDOM TO TYRANNY



**NOTE: I, too, was initially given the run-around by the Ministry of Forests!**

After first applying to review the Ministry of Forests' central policy files on Community Watersheds (on September 17, 1997), the Ministry's freedom of information officer informed me that the files could not be located and were, in fact, missing. I couldn't believe that. When I repeated my inquiry some four months later, a different, temporary FOI officer easily located the "missing" four or five boxes of files after an hour's search, confirming suspicions that I'd been given the runaround. When I was finally provided clearance to review the relevant records in Victoria (on March 30, 1998), I was handed one slim file folder of obscure information. After an angry complaint (I'd just spent \$100 on travel expenses and lost a day's work for nothing), an embarrassed ministry FOI director promised that I could see the complete files in the near future and that all photocopying charges would be waived. The release of those files, though, took another six long months, as they were apparently so sensitive that a team of government bureaucrats had to review and scrutinize them three more times. Fred Miller, manager of the Forest Practices Branch, had never experienced such a delay over the release of government records. No member of the public had ever requested to review the central files before, and I guess I'll never know if I actually obtained **ALL** the records.



# COMMUNITY MOMENTUM, THE REFERENDUM, SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT RESOLUTIONS, FIRST NATION ACCORDS (1998 – 2005)

SUNSHINE COAST SINCE 1945 July 22, 1991 Volume 45 Issue 28

## SCRD is urged to conduct referendum

### 1991 Referendum Request

by Jan Michael Sherman

The Elphinstone Electors' Association (EEA) has called upon the Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) to conduct a referendum at the earliest opportunity to deal with water and watershed jurisdiction.

In a letter received at last Thursday's SCRD Public Utilities Committee (PUC) meeting, the community watchdog organization centred on the "continuing impasse" concerning the Chapman Creek and Grey Creek watersheds. Specifically addressed was what the Association referred to as "the deterioration due to past logging practises."

Noting that it is the responsibility of the SCRD to ensure "...a safe and adequate water supply..." to the people of the Sunshine Coast, the letter went on to point out "...but the reality is that the Ministry of Forests has continued to maintain its jurisdiction over this area."

The group further claimed that increasing deterioration is probable, while interruption of water supplies remains a potential threat.


Notice was taken of the attempt by the SCRD to obtain an injunction against the Ministry to prevent further damage to Coast watersheds.

SCRD Administrator Larry Jardine told the Coast News "We're not seeking an injunction, but a court order intended to get the Ministry of Forests to go in there - especially Chapman Creek - and do the things they were supposed to do ten years ago."

Noting that water and development go hand in hand, the EEA claimed Gibsons' water shortage has already led to a moratorium on development permits and the consequent "...reduction in construction jobs."

The Association, in calling for a referendum, would like to see the residents of the Sunshine Coast asked whether 'our water and our watersheds' should remain under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Forests or become the "sole responsibility" of the SCRD.

CHAPMAN AND GRAY CREEKS  
**WATERSHED REFERENDUM**



The **SUNSHINE COAST WATER FIRST SOCIETY** is a registered non-profit Society of local residents, committed to the protection of water values in our community watersheds. We are currently mounting a campaign against adoption of the Chapman/Gray Integrated Water Management Plan (IWMP). The IWMP is an industrial use plan that permits logging and mining and entrenches the authority of the Ministry of Forests in our community watersheds.

This is the first time in the history of the province that any region has had the opportunity to reject by referendum, an industrial use plan in a designated community watershed. If a large percentage of the voters rejects the IWMP, our community will have taken a giant leap toward gaining community control of the watershed.

### HELP PROTECT OUR PRECIOUS RESOURCE

Here are some ways you can get involved:

- Become informed about the issues
- Get involved by talking to your friends, neighbours, community groups
- Staff shopping mall information booths
- Door to door canvassing
- Participate in a telephone campaign
- Contribute funds for advertising

## 1998 Referendum

**For more information contact:**

Brad Benson 886-0069	Dan Bouman 886-8325
Pat Braithwaite 886-9839	Angela Kroning 886-8441

Please send your contributions to:

Sunshine Coast Water First Society	E-mail <a href="mailto:waterfirst@yahoo.com">waterfirst@yahoo.com</a>
P.O. Box 1919	
Gibson's B.C. VON IVO	

**VOTE NO SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1998**

*Thank you for your involvement!*



## *Provide Water For Million In Greater City*

*Mayor's Solution of  
Problem Present-  
ed to Council.*

**ONE CONTROL  
OF SOURCES**

*Westminster, Rich-  
mond and Others  
Asked in.*

**M**AYOR TISDALL this after-  
noon presented to the City  
Council a proposal for a  
Greater Vancouver water district.

In brief he plans to ask the Legis-  
lature to pass an act to create a com-  
mission—something along the lines of  
the Joint Sewerage Board, but with  
radical differences—that will take  
possession of Capilano and Seymour  
and other sources of supply, including  
those of New Westminster. This  
board would deliver a water supply  
to the boundaries of all the munici-  
palities of Greater Vancouver, as well  
as of Westminster and Lulu Island, and  
the various municipal councils would  
then distribute the supply much as they  
do at present.

The commission would start out with  
a bonded capital of \$10,000,000, which  
the mayor believes would be ample for  
years to come. He has engineers' re-  
ports which suggest that by creating  
reservoirs in Seymour and Capilano the  
water from those rivers can be made  
to serve a million people in the lower  
mainland.

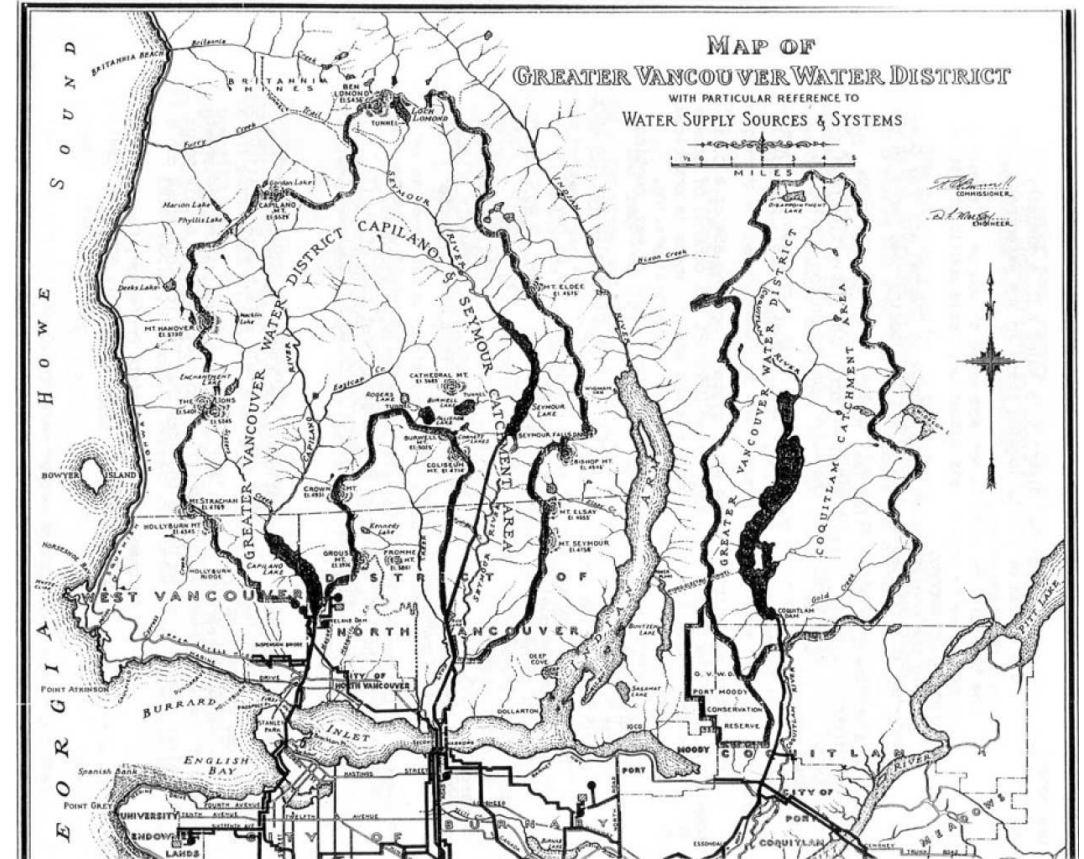
The First Regional Governance enacted legislation in B.C., the 1924 *Greater Vancouver Water District Act*, was based on the need, necessity, supply, and distribution of fresh drinking water and domestic supply. This came in effect in February 1926, under the supervision of Ernest Albert Cleveland (Feb. 1926 – Jan. 1952).







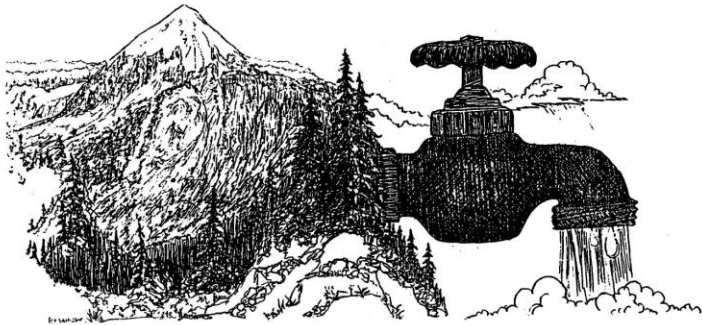
Greater Vancouver (now, Metro Vancouver) Water District Commissioner, Ernest Cleveland, represented the public spirit of drinking water protection in B.C. during his 26-year long appointment.



*“That the alienated timber in the watershed should be completely controlled by those responsible for the supply of water to the Cities and Districts concerned is beyond question (Page 92).” “The pre-eminent object to be attained is the maintenance of an adequate supply of pure (i.e. unpolluted) water - all other considerations are subordinate: and to that end the watershed should be preserved inviolate (Page 93).” (Quotes from provincial Water Comptroller E.A. Cleveland’s October 1922 commissioned report, *The Question of Joint Control of Water Supply to the Cities and Municipalities on Burrard Inlet* (113 pages), presented to Lands Minister T.D. Pattullo.)*



## Briefing Documents: Chapman and Gray Creek Watershed Management



### What's Wrong With the IWMP Process?

The IWMP has been a negotiation forum driven by the Ministry of Forests. An attempt was made to reconcile the mandates of various provincial ministries with the interests of “stakeholders” within the community watersheds. As the stakeholder with the responsibility for delivering potable water to the public, the Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) was given one seat on the “planning team” – the only seat representing the general public. For comparison, two seats were allocated to logging companies, Interfor and Canfor. It was immediately apparent that the SCRD would not be assigned the necessary powers under the IWMP to control adverse effects on water quality in the community watersheds.

It also became apparent, upon the release of the first draft of the IWMP in 1994 – four years into the process – that logging would continue under any circumstance. The draft IWMP completely ignored the original intent of the IWMP which was to determine the best use or combination of uses in the community watersheds. Without even discussing the “best use” option, the draft plan provided not only for the continuation of logging but also opened the door to mining! The resulting IWMP can best be described as an industrial-use plan for the community’s watersheds.

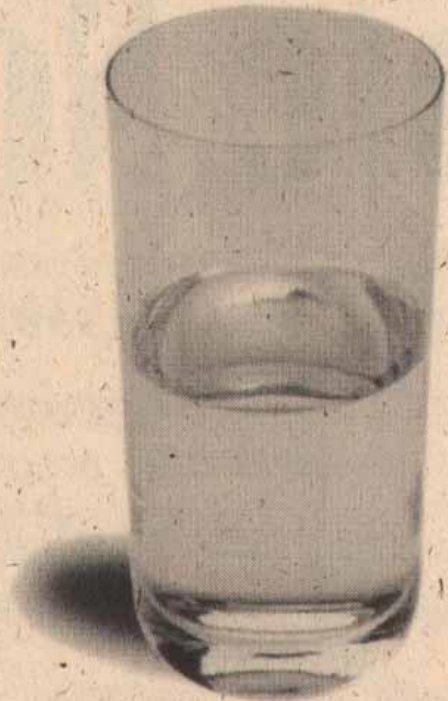
If the IWMP had the public interest in the watershed at heart, it would have addressed justifiable community concerns and provided a deferral of industrial activity during the planning process. It was not until 1993 that logging was deferred – as a result of the legal action initiated by the SCRD in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

It is currently provincial policy to log in designated community watersheds. Period. No exceptions. The power of Watershed Reserves to protect water values in British Columbia has been systematically circumvented by the MOF to allow community watersheds to be used for short-term timber supply relief. This conflict has made the Chapman/Gray Creeks IWMP dysfunctional.

The IWMP process failed because it was an attempt to solve bureaucratic problems and meet unsustainable industrial expectations. We need to move away from a process which has failed to protect and conserve water toward one that will – one in which the “community” determines what is appropriate in the “community watersheds”.



**We would like to make  
something perfectly clear...**



**...our drinking water.**

## **The Solution**

# **Vote No**

**to the IWMP in the referendum on  
Saturday, May 2, 1998.**

**We need consistently safe drinking water, we won't  
get it through the current proposal.**

**We need to move away from a process which has  
failed to protect and conserve water toward one  
that will.**

**We need local control of the source of  
our drinking water.**



Water First  
Committee  
brochure

**We would like to make  
something perfectly clear...**



**...our drinking water.**

**The Referendum Question**

Should the Sunshine Coast Regional District Board endorse the Provincial government's Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) for the Chapman and Gray Creeks community watersheds?

**The answer is NO!**

You can vote if you are:

- a Canadian Citizen • 18 years of age or older
- who has lived in BC for at least 6 months, and either own property or have lived on the Sunshine Coast for at least 30 days prior to polling day
- non-resident property owners must bring their property owners certificate to the polling station.



A publication of the Water First Committee, a local registered non-profit society.  
PO Box 1919, Gibsons BC V0N 1V0

For more information contact the Water First Committee at  
886-0069 • 886-9839 • 886-8441  
Email: waterfirst@yahoo.com

**Our drinking water  
regularly fails  
safety tests.**



The referendum on Saturday, May 2 is your last chance to stop this travesty.

**Vote No**

**The Problem**

**Sunshine Coast municipal water regularly fails safe drinking water standards.**

The Ministry of Forests (MOF), who has managed the Chapman and Grey community watersheds for the last 30 years, has failed to assure a dependable, safe, drinking water supply.

According to the Coast Garibaldi Health Unit, both treated and untreated water from these watersheds has regularly failed the Canadian Safe Drinking Water Guidelines.<sup>1</sup> This means detectable fecal coliform, high levels of turbidity and acidity plus increased concentrations of metals such as aluminum.

The MOF's own report entitled, *The Watershed Cumulative Effects Analysis (1993)* details landslides, collapsing roads and denuded slopes. The MOF has a direct conflict of interest between profit from resource extraction and preserving our watersheds: Having the MOF in-charge of the community watershed is like putting the wolf in charge of the sheep!

<sup>1</sup> Chapman and Gray Creeks Integrated Watershed Management Plan, 1994/96.

**The Proposal**

The current proposal is called the IWMP (Integrated Watershed Management Plan). There are deplorable flaws in the plan for the following reasons:

- based on the track record of the MOF there is **no assurance to the community of a safe drinking water supply** and every reason to expect further deterioration.
- **the costs** of water treatment necessitated by logging and mining in the watershed **are assigned to the taxpayer.**
- **the people** of the communities who drink the water **are given no voice in management** of the source (even though they pay for treatment and have to swallow the results!)
- under the plan **the SCRDP will be legally responsible for water quality but will have no authority** over activities which affect water quality and quantity.
- if this plan is signed off **the SCRDP will forfeit our legal recourse to the courts**—the result is final.

**The Solution**

**Vote No**

**to the IWMP in the referendum on  
Saturday, May 2, 1998.**

**We need consistently safe drinking water, we won't get it through the current proposal.**

**We need to move away from a process which has failed to protect and conserve water toward one that will.**

**We need local control of the source of our drinking water.**



# Watershed question finalized

March 2, 1998

DIANNE WHELAN  
THE REPORTER

Do you want the provincial government managing your water resources?

This is the essence of what the Sunshine Coast Regional District will be eventually putting forward as a referendum question. Regional directors final-

ized the referendum question at a board meeting last Thursday. Local residents will be asked:

“Should the Sunshine Coast Regional District board endorse the provincial government’s implementation of the Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) for the Chapman and Gray Creek community watersheds?”

IWMP is a process that started in 1990 in order to address conflicting resource uses in the watersheds.

Chapman Creek and Gray Creek watersheds are the primary water sources on the Sunshine Coast but the area also has timber, fish, wildlife and mineral resources of interest to different stakeholder groups.

## Impact of watershed vote looms large

by Jane Seyd

What’s at stake in next weekend’s vote on the Chapman and Gray creek watershed plan depends on who you talk to. But two concerns have always dominated the debate about the local watershed: logging and drinking water.

It’s a debate that’s pitted health concerns and the infrastructure costs of ensuring clean water at the taps against the social and economic importance of logging.

Around the province, logging takes place in

many other community watersheds. Last year, controversy over many of the same issues facing the Sunshine Coast resulted in protests against logging and court action in the Slocan valley.

Many community activists on the Sunshine Coast are opposed to further logging in the watershed, pointing to the extent of past clearcuts and landslide damage as reason to leave well enough alone.

A number of people in the public seem to agree. Several years ago, over 2,000 signa-

tures were collected on a petition against logging in the watershed.

Most of the concern about logging in the watershed centres on how industrial activity has — and could — affect water quality in Chapman Creek before it gets to the regional district’s water supply intake.

Health officer Bob Weston is candid that Sunshine Coast water does not always meet Canadian drinking water standards.

turn to ‘Debate,’ page 4

*Am. 27/98*



One month before the Referendum vote, MLA Gordon Wilson proposes a community forest license for the Sunshine Coast. A discussion in the newspaper about the proposal migrates to the Chapman and Gray community watersheds.

Similar highly controversial proposals at that time were being raised in southeast B.C. for logging in community Watershed Reserves in community forest license proposals.

Coast News, April 6, 1998

## Wilson lobbying for 'community forest' for the Sunshine Coast

by Nancy Moote

The idea of a "community forest" on the Sunshine Coast is gaining momentum. MLA Gordon Wilson is lobbying the Minister of Forests to set aside land for a pilot project here, one which he hopes will secure employment by ensuring a steady supply of wood to the local forest industry and also bring an end to the wrangling between loggers and environmentalists.

Wilson proposes that instead of clearcuts, logging in the community forest would use alternative methods which leave more trees behind. In return, he says, the loggers should get a guaranteed supply of wood and a lower stumpage rate for the alternative harvests.

"If they still have to pay very high stumpage rates, the economics of the whole thing disappears," Wilson said in a recent interview.

Wilson was encouraged by the positive response of both environmentalists and loggers last month when he toured the Mount Elphinstone forest with Janna Kumi, an assistant deputy minister of forests.

But he concedes one major problem with establishing a "community forest" on the Sunshine Coast is that different people have very different ideas of what that means. Some think the community should be involved in all aspects of the forest, from planning to harvest. Some think it's simply a type of licence under the Forest Act, managed through the district forest office in a manner similar to small business enterprise sales.

One hot-button issue is whether the contentious Chapman and Gray Creek watershed should be part of the community forest. Logging contractor Ken Sneddon thinks the watershed, plus some of the bordering forests at low elevation, would be the ideal area to begin a community forest.

"I don't think the community has shown it has the ability to manage all the land," he said. "I think we have to walk before we run."

But environmentalist Linda Williams thinks it's at least 30 years too late to include the watershed in a community forest.

"This area is virtually depleted of mature timber supply," she

said. "We would either have to cut immature trees with little local value-added potential, or log the remaining old growth which is already at the minimum allowed under the Forest Practices Code."

Dan Bouman, a director of the Tetrahedron Alliance and the Water First watershed lobby group, also thinks the watershed should not be part of a community forest.

"We don't want problem areas dumped into the community forest," he said. "We want to make money."

Still, Bouman is hopeful that a community forest could provide an opportunity for a new style of forest management which protects the integrity of the ecosystem and considers non-timber values.

Wilson expects a decision on the community forest proposal within the next four months, and said he'll be pushing hard for it.

"Failing this, we will return to past practices. That will create more conflict," he said. "I'm not prepared, as MLA, to sit back and watch conflict in the forest continue."



# **B. C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE**

**AN EVALUATION OF A RECENT MEETING WITH THE  
SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT AND REGIONAL  
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES OF ENVIRONMENT,  
LANDS AND FORESTS REGARDING THE GOVERNMENT'S  
INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN (IWMP),**

**THE HISTORY AND RECENT DEBATE  
ON WATERSHED RESERVES**



**THE SUNSHINE COAST'S REFERENDUM ON THEIR  
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SOURCE**

Written and researched by  
Will Koop  
April 23, 1998.



## **Public Information Meetings**

To provide information about the plan, meetings have been scheduled as follows:

**Gibsons Area:** Frank West Hall, 1224 Chaster Road  
Saturday April 4, 1998 from 2:00 - 5:00 p.m.

**Sechelt:** Royal Canadian Legion, 5591 Wharf Road  
Tuesday April 14, 1998 from 7:00 - 10:00 p.m.

**Madeira Park:** Royal Canadian Legion, 12829 Lillies Lake Road  
Tuesday April 21, 1998 from 7:00 - 10:00 p.m.



**On May 2, 1998 you will be asked to vote on the following referendum question:**

**"Should the Sunshine Coast Regional District Board endorse the Provincial Government's Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) for the Chapman and Gray Creeks community watershed?"**



## **PLEASE VOTE**

## *CHAPMAN AND GRAY CREEKS*

# **WATERSHED REFERENDUM**



The **SUNSHINE COAST WATER FIRST SOCIETY** is a registered non-profit Society of local residents, committed to the protection of water values in our community watersheds. We are currently mounting a campaign against adoption of the Chapman/Gray Integrated Water Management Plan (IWMP). The IWMP is an industrial use plan that permits logging and mining and entrenches the authority of the Ministry of Forests in our community watersheds.

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### **HELP PROTECT OUR PRECIOUS RESOURCE**

Please send your contributions to:

Sunshine Coast Water First Society

E-mail [waterfirst@yahoo.com](mailto:waterfirst@yahoo.com)

P.O. Box 1919

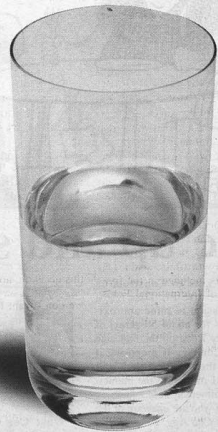
Gibson's B.C. VON IVO

## **VOTE NO SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1998**

*Thank you for your involvement!*



**We'd like  
to make something  
perfectly clear.**



**Vote NO.  
Saturday May 2.**

Cut away the forest canopy and all sorts of things drain into your drinking water. Things that can seriously harm your health. That's what happened while the Ministry of Forests "managed" the Chapman and Gray Creeks Watershed.

Now the same people who jeopardized your drinking water are asking you to trust them again.

The Ministry of Forests wants you to accept their new industrial strategy, the Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP).

Say yes to the plan and you give up any say about logging, mining, pesticide use and road building in your watershed. And the quality of the water that comes out of your taps.

Vote NO, and you're saying you want the community to control its drinking water. Vote NO and you're saying you want your watershed to heal. Vote NO and you're making a clear choice for clean water.

Vote NO in the IWMP referendum Saturday May 2.

**SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT REFERENDUM BYLAW NO. 454 - OFFICIAL RESULTS FROM MAY 2, 1998.**

**QUESTION:** "Should the Sunshine Coast Regional District Board endorse the Provincial Government's Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) for the Chapman and Gray Creeks community watersheds?"

**ELECTORAL RESPONSE = 87.6% = NO**  
**NUMBER OF ELIBIBLE ELECTORS = 15,759**  
**TOTAL ELECTOR VOTES CAST = 3350**

**TOTAL YES VOTES = 416 = 12.41%      TOTAL NO VOTES = 2934 = 87.58%**

<b>ELECTORAL POLLING STATIONS</b>	<b>YES VOTE</b>	<b>NO VOTE</b>
Advance voting - Pender Harbour & Gibsons combined	8	34
Egmont Community Hall	2	28
Pender Harbour Auto Court	6	36
Coopers Green	17	232
West Sechelt Elementary School	37	238
Sechelt Municipal Hall (includes special voting opportunities)	99	609
Davis Bay Elementary School	49	310
Roberts Creek Elementary School	28	496
Frank West Hall	63	407
Gibsons Municipal Hall (includes special voting opportunity)	49	284
Langdale Elementary School (includes Gambier/Keats Islands)	44	172
<b>TOTAL VOTES</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2934</b>



**MEDIA RELEASE - FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:  
May 5, 1998**

**Sunshine Coast water users reject government resource plan - “Safe Water Week” message heard loud and clear in referendum.**

In the first referendum of its kind in B.C. history, Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) voters overwhelmingly rejected a B.C. government plan for future industry in two community watersheds. With 87.6% opposed, the May 2 vote confirms the residents’ commitment to protecting Chapman and Gray Creeks from further degradation.

After 30 years of logging in the Chapman creek watershed, and over 300 landslides into the SCR D water supply, residents are making a statement which is loud and clear. The government plan proposed continued logging and the introduction of mining as part of an integrated resource management program. The two watersheds supply about 18,000 residents with their drinking water.

This dramatic expression of concern for healthy domestic water supplies coincides with the launch of the “Safe Drinking Water Week.” Water users all over British Columbia are marking the week of May 3-9 to celebrate safe, clean water, an essential ingredient of life. The referendum vote is seen as a clear message of support to the residents of Greater Vancouver, Victoria and the Slocan Valley, who are continuing their attempts to defend community watersheds from inappropriate development. British Columbians know clean water is critical to their health and better quality water can be assured through local control.

The Sunshine Coast plan would have seen the Ministry of Forests’ continue to have control and to permit industrial activities in the SCR D’s watersheds. With the legal and financial responsibility for providing clean potable water, the SCR D would have borne the long terms costs associated with the degradation of its water quality, with only an advisory role in resource operations in its own watersheds. This is the state of affairs in almost all community watersheds in British Columbia.

B.C. Tap Water Alliance  
Media Release



The B.C. Tap Water Alliance and the Society Promoting  
Environmental Conservation (SPEC) Press Release

February 13, 2001 – *For Immediate Release*

**GROUPS CALL ON GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT DRINKING  
WATERSHEDS AND CREATE WATERSHED RESERVES**

The B.C. Tap Water Alliance and the Society Promoting  
Environmental Conservation (SPEC) Press Release

February 19, 2001 – *For Immediate Release*

**SPEC calls Forest Minister Wilson's plan for  
logging in watersheds - "stab in the back."**

**B. C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE**

May 28, 2002 – *For Immediate Release*

**ALLIANCE URGES CAMPBELL GOV'T  
TO HONOUR SUNSHINE COAST REFERENDUM AND  
PETITION FOR COMMUNITY CONTROL OF DRINKING  
WATER SOURCES**

**Some of our Press Releases  
In the early 2000's**

The B.C. Tap Water Alliance and the Society Promoting  
Environmental Conservation (SPEC) Press Release

January 30, 2001 – *For Immediate Release*

**Immediate Moratorium Called for Logging  
in Provincial Drinking Watersheds**

**B. C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE**

October 12, 2004 - *For Immediate Release*

**SLOAN COMMISSION TEMPLATE FOR PROTECTING  
BC's DRINKING WATER: BROKEN BY GOVERNMENT**

The B.C. Tap Water Alliance and the Society Promoting  
Environmental Conservation (SPEC) Press Release

March 12, 2001 – *For Immediate Release*

**Old Sacred Scandal Still Drives BC  
Drinking Water Protection Policy**



# PROTECT THE SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY LEGISLATING WATERSHED RESERVES

Legislation for full protection of Watershed Reserves was in place for 50 years in BC, but it was extinguished to facilitate logging. Now the drinking water of numerous rural communities and municipalities is threatened by watershed logging. A new Water Act will soon be legislated, but as currently written, it will do nothing to protect watersheds. The petition below has been signed by organizations representing thousands of British Columbians from all walks of life. This may be the last opportunity to ensure protection of water sources in BC. We hope Premier Dosanjh and the BC government have the wisdom to protect this invaluable resource.



Garth Lenz

**F**orests play an important role in the protection and replenishment of water, our most precious natural resource. Many of BC's sources of drinking water have been damaged by industrial development such as logging, road-building, mining and grazing. Many watersheds throughout BC are in crisis because of these activities and under existing legislation there is no protection for the source of water.

Health must come before profit. Water needs to be preserved, not treated after it has been compromised. The citizens of this province are demanding the kind of protection offered by more effective, less harmful non-chemical water treatment solutions. These solutions cannot be utilized in the absence of the high quality source water that intact forests provide.

We urge the BC government to protect the source of drinking water by legislating "Watershed Reserves". Watershed Reserves would be areas that have no logging, road-building, mining or

grazing by specific legislative enactment prohibiting these uses in any forms. Watershed Reserves would reduce the provincial Allowable Annual Cut by approximately 2%.

Water quality is one of the most important issues facing our communities. Every citizen in this province deserves to drink clean water. The most important way to provide clean water is to protect the source. Protecting water sources by legislating Watershed Reserves will leave one of nature's richest legacies for our communities, our children and future generations: clean water.

In March 2001, as the provincial government was about to propose the new Drinking Water Protection Act for the legislature, the B.C. Tap Water Alliance placed ads in provincial news sources to recognize, protect, and implement more Watershed Reserves. The ad was sponsored by many organizations.

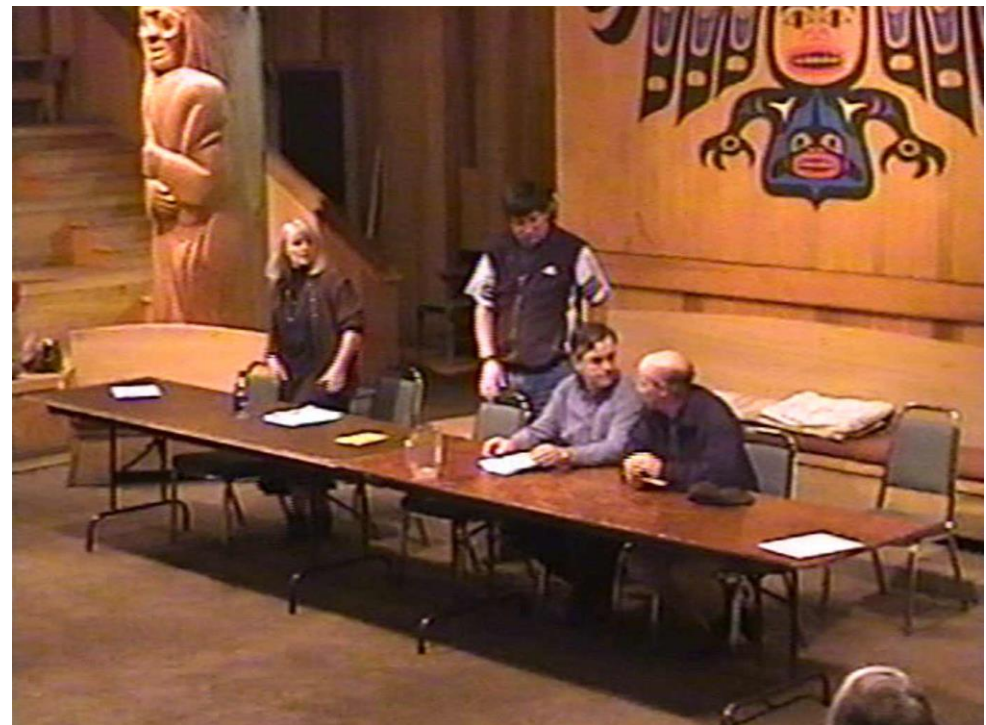
- |                                                            |                                                  |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Association of Whistler Area Residents for the Environment | Erickson Water Users Society                     | Sierra Club of BC                                  |
| B.C. Tap Water Alliance                                    | Fraser Headwaters Alliance                       | Silva Forest Foundation                            |
| Bourke Creek Water Users                                   | Friends of Cortes Island                         | Sinixt Nation                                      |
| Bourke Mountain Naturalists                                | Friends of Richards Creek                        | Sitkum Creek Water Users                           |
| Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment     | Friends of the Cat Stream                        | Slocan Valley Watershed Alliance                   |
| Canadian Earthcare Society                                 | Friends of the Slocan                            | Society Promoting Environmental Conservation       |
| Canadian Reforestation and Environmental Workers Society   | Friends of the Watersheds (Greater Vancouver)    | Sunshine Coast Conservation Association            |
| Carbon Monoxide Information Network                        | Georgia Strait Alliance                          | Sunshine Coast Water First                         |
| Carmanah Forestry Society                                  | Granby Wilderness Society                        | Turtle Island Earth Stewards                       |
| Citizens for Choice in Health Care                         | Health Action Network Society                    | Tuwanek Ratepayers Association                     |
| Comox Valley Project Watershed Society                     | Kitto Creek Water Users                          | Valhalla Wilderness Society                        |
| Council of Canadians, Mid Island Chapter                   | Perry Ridge Water Users Association              | Vancouver Island Earth Works Society               |
| Council of Canadians, Mission Chapter                      | Qualicum Beach Environmental Committee           | Victoria Branch of the World Federalists of Canada |
| David Suzuki Foundation                                    | Reach for Unbleached                             | West Coast Environmental Law Association           |
| Ecological Health Alliance                                 | Red Mountain Residents Association (Hasty Creek) | Western Canada Wilderness Committee                |
| Elliot/Anderson/Christian/Trozzo Water Users Committee     | Rivershed Society of BC                          | Winlaw Watershed Committee                         |
|                                                            | Save Salt Spring Society                         |                                                    |
|                                                            | Shawnigan Lake Watershed Watch                   |                                                    |

BC Tap Water Alliance



## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

A critical milestone on the protection of the watersheds by the SCR D was the meeting at the Sechelt First Nation Long House in the town of Sechelt on March 25, 2001, where an agreement was signed by NDP Minister of Forests and Sunshine Coast MLA Gordon Wilson (the author of this report attended the ceremony). The agreement allowed the SCR D and the Sechelt Nation to come to an Accord over the two watersheds, whereupon the provincial government would then hopefully agree to honor the Accord.





**WATERSHED ACCORD  
between  
SECHELT INDIAN BAND  
and**

**SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT**

GIVEN THAT:

- A. The Chapman/Grey Creek Watersheds (the "Watersheds") are situated within and form part of the traditional territory of the Sechelt Indian Band (the "Band");
- B. The Watersheds are situated within the Sunshine Coast Regional District ("SCRD") which has authority to provide the service of potable water to the residents of the SCR D; and
- C. The Band and the SCR D have a mutual interest in improving and maintaining the safety and quality of their potable water supply and in jointly assuming the responsibility and authority for the attaining and maintaining of the highest possible safety and quality standards for their potable water supply.

WE, the Sechelt Indian Band and the Sunshine Coast Regional District jointly resolve and agree as follows:

1. We shall negotiate the terms of an agreement between the Band and the SCR D;
  - (a) for the sharing of responsibility and the decision-making processes in respect of the shared management of the Watersheds, and
  - (b) for the sharing of the costs, expenses and liabilities arising from the shared management of the Watersheds;

in accordance with a decision making framework to be determined by the parties.
2. If we have not completed the negotiations of and entered into the Agreement referred to in paragraph 1 above within 90 days after the execution of this Accord, this Accord shall terminate and neither of us shall have any obligation to the other under the Accord unless, on or before the date 90 days after the execution of this Accord, we mutually agree to extend the time for the completion of the Agreement.
3. Upon the completion of the Agreement referred to in paragraph 1 above, we shall petition the Province of British Columbia for the assumption by the parties of a shared management framework for the Watersheds, which management will include, without limitation;



June 2007 photo of the June 13, 2002, Watershed Accord agreement posted on a Shishalh sign on the logging road to Western Forest Products contested cutblock.

- (a) the right and authority to review all applications for the approval of any industrial, commercial, recreational or residential development or activity within the Watersheds,
  - (b) the right and authority to approve with conditions or disapprove applications for any development or activity that may adversely affect or impact the safety and quality of the potable water supply from the Watersheds,
  - (c) the right and authority to disallow any activity within the Watersheds that may adversely affect or impact the safety and quality of the potable water supply from the Watersheds, and
  - (d) the power to prosecute offenders of the laws of the Band and the bylaws of the SCR D enacted to give effect to the foregoing, which laws and bylaws shall be enacted in consultation between the Band and the SCR D.
4. This Accord is without prejudice to the aboriginal and treaty rights of the Band and its rights under section 91(24) of the *Constitution Act 1867* and section 35 of the *Constitution Act 1982* and shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal or treaty rights of the Band or the members of the Band, or any other aboriginal people of Canada.
  5. This Accord is also without prejudice to the powers, duties and functions of the SCR D under the *Local Government Act* (British Columbia) or any subsequent legislation in relation to the watershed lands including, without limitation, the jurisdiction of the SCR D over the provision of potable water to the residents of the SCR D.

EXECUTED this 13th day of June, 2002

SECHELT INDIAN BAND

Per:

 Chief Garry Feschuk	 Councillor Marita Paul	 Councillor Rick August
 Councillor Warren Paull	 Councillor Ben Pierre, Jr.	



## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

The Accord was first drafted in late 2002, where it was agreed by the two parties to protect the Watershed Reserves. The Accord was first signed in September 2003, and finally ratified by the two parties (including all SCRD member village, town, district and area representatives) on October 1, 2005.

October 1, 2005





## Information from the Sunshine Coast Conservation Association's website



### Joint Watershed Management Agreement

The JWMA is the agreement of the Sechelt First Nation and the Sunshine Coast Regional District to co-manage the Chapman and Gray Watershed Reserves for the purpose of protecting community drinking water resources. It was signed off on October 1, 2005 after 4 years of consideration and consultation.

This agreement is the result of more than thirty years of conflict over water quality that resulted from disastrous logging and road building practices that were approved by the provincial Ministry of Forests.

The document bears the signatures of all regional government representatives (including those of directors from the Town of Gibsons and the District of Sechelt).

In this document, the parties agree to pursue, assume and exercise management authority over all activities in the Chapman and Gray reserves. The agreement is not about asking the province for permission to manage, though provincial legislation codifying this and other similar agreements will be sought. Rather, the implication is that sufficient social, administrative and legal precedent already exists to justify the right of the parties to assume management authority.

The SCCA strongly supports the JWMA and is grateful for the many efforts over many years to make this agreement a reality.



## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE



On the morning of May 22, 2002, in a small corner in the Victoria Legislature’s cafeteria, three representatives from the SCR D, the Sechelt Nation and the Sunshine Coast Conservation Association presented B.C. Liberal and Sunshine Coast MLA Harold Long with a thick 5,000 signature petition document from SCR D residents to protect the Chapman and Gray watersheds. The author of this report happened to be in the vicinity of the Legislature at the time, and was given permission to attend, witness and photograph the meeting. The reason why these representatives appeared in Victoria to personally hand MLA Harold Long the petition were twofold:

- the B.C. Liberal Party Cabinet, through the Minister and Ministry of Forests, was ignoring the Accord process;
- and, secondly, Harold Long had consistently evaded meetings about this matter with his concerned constituents on the Sunshine Coast.



## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE



The petition was to remind Long and the B.C. Liberal government majority of their duty to protect the two Watershed Reserves and to provide the SCR D with administrative control over the watersheds for their complete protection. However, what actually transpired afterwards were secret discussions which involved the MLA, the Minister and Ministry of Forests, and others, to work against the Watershed Accord.



# As InterFor was abandoning its forest license in the watersheds ...

Sunshine Coast Conservation Association & Sunshine Coast Water First Society  
Box 1969, Sechelt, BC 1025-D North Road, Gibsons, BC

May 27, 2003 *Joint Media Release*

## Interfor Withdraws From the Community Watersheds

In a welcome gesture of goodwill to the people of the Sunshine Coast, International Forest Products (Interfor) has informed the Sunshine Coast Regional District and the Sunshine Coast Conservation Association that it is dropping all logging approvals in the Chapman and Gray Community Watersheds and deactivating their road access. Following this sudden about-face, Operations Manager Gerhard Pokrandt (Interfor, Campbell River Division) expressed his hope that there will be better relations between Interfor and the communities of the Sunshine Coast than there has been in the past.

This concession marks a major change in direction and provides a new opportunity for the community to regain control of this vital resource. We urge the Sunshine Coast Regional District and the Sechelt Indian Band to act quickly and in concert to secure the public interest in the community drinking watersheds.

## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

Mainly due to the Accord, and the SCRD’s strong resolution to protect the Watershed Reserves, on May 23, 2003, some four months before the signing of the Accord, International Forest Products (Interfor), the forest licensee which obtained the Chart area in Chapman and Gray Creeks from Jackson Brothers Logging in early 1990, announced that it was voluntarily withdrawing its commercial forestry license (Chart area) from the two watersheds (see Appendix A for a press release). Amidst the politics by the B.C. Liberal Party government to ignore the Accord process, it was just prior to and during Interfor’s period of retreat when the concept for a Community Forest Tenure License to log in the SCRD’s Watershed Reserves earnestly began.

### DISTRICT OF SECHELT

#### AGENDA FOR THE SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL

Community Meeting Room

Sechelt Library Building, 5797 Cowrie Street, Sechelt, BC

Wednesday, May 28, 2003

7:30 p.m.

DATE: May 26, 2003 TO: Mayor and Councillors

**ITEM 3.2 (D)**

FROM: Administrator REPORT – Community Forest

RE: Softwood Industry Community Economic Adjustment Initiative Proposal

#### 4. POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Council has expressed interest to explore creating of a community forest to provide employment stability for local businesses and citizens. This grant application is to examine feasibility (business case) for a community forest, and to draft a corporate governance model for managing a community forest. Part of the project will be to engage in community dialogue before proceeding, to ensure the project meets community goals.



As the Ministry of Forests published a news release on September 17, 2004, "*Sunshine Coast Gains Community Forest Opportunity*," the B.C. Tap Water Alliance published a newsletter on Community Forest Tenures.

## **BC (BRITISH COLUMBIA) TAP WATER ALLIANCE NEWSLETTER**

(Issue No. 2 - September 2004)

*A Strong Public Advocate for Legislated Protection of BC's Drinking Water Sources (Since 1997)*

(Website: [www.bctwa.org](http://www.bctwa.org))



### **"COMMUNITY" FORESTRY IN YOUR DRINKING WATER CROSSING THE LINE**

## **COMMUNITY FOREST TENURES AND LICENCES**

Under the creation of the Jobs and Timber Accord in 1997, NDP Forests Minister David Zirnelt announced a community forest licence program to grant "communities" local logging and forestry opportunities. It began with an advisory committee (to advise the Minister directly) and the creation of three pilot projects (see the Ministry's website, [www.for.gov.bc.ca/hth/community](http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hth/community)). It was during this period that the Harrop-Proctor group applied for a Community Forest Licence, and is also the period when the Kaslo and Creston groups were granted 15-year non-replaceable forest licence agreements to log in their community watersheds. Under these programs is where the highly controversial issue of logging of community watersheds was introduced and supported by eco-foresters. It effectively redirected the government's policy from

forest company and small business tenures to the "community" tenure rationale, thereby taking the "heat" off the provincial government. And, according to the government's advisory body, which included the Creston Valley Forest Corporation logger Ralph Moore, environmentalists and local government were now supporting community watershed logging.

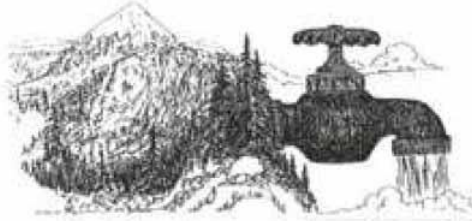
Currently both the Kaslo and Creston groups have applied for community forest licence tenures to replace their non-replaceable forest licence agreements. According to Jim Langridge, Ministry of Forests Director of Tenures and Engineering, waiting in the wings are between 92-97 provincial-wide applications to apparently include more community watersheds as Community forest tenures.



# **BC (BRITISH COLUMBIA) TAP WATER ALLIANCE**

## **NEWSLETTER** (Issue No. 2 - September 2004)

*A Strong Public Advocate for Legislated Protection of BC's Drinking Water Sources (Since 1997)*  
(Website: [www.bctwa.org](http://www.bctwa.org))



### **“COMMUNITY” FORESTRY IN YOUR DRINKING WATER CROSSING THE LINE**

## **PLEA TO FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC) UNHEEDED**

On September 10, 2001, the BC Tap Water Alliance provided a submission to the FSC against logging in domestic/community watersheds in BC (see our website) after participating in its public input/stakeholder workshop in Richmond, BC, on June 21, 2001. The FSC sought formal input from environmental organizations on forest practices standards for national and international certification for “sustainable” and eco-sensitive forms of logging. However, some of its review panel members were or about to profit by logging in the few community watersheds already mentioned and

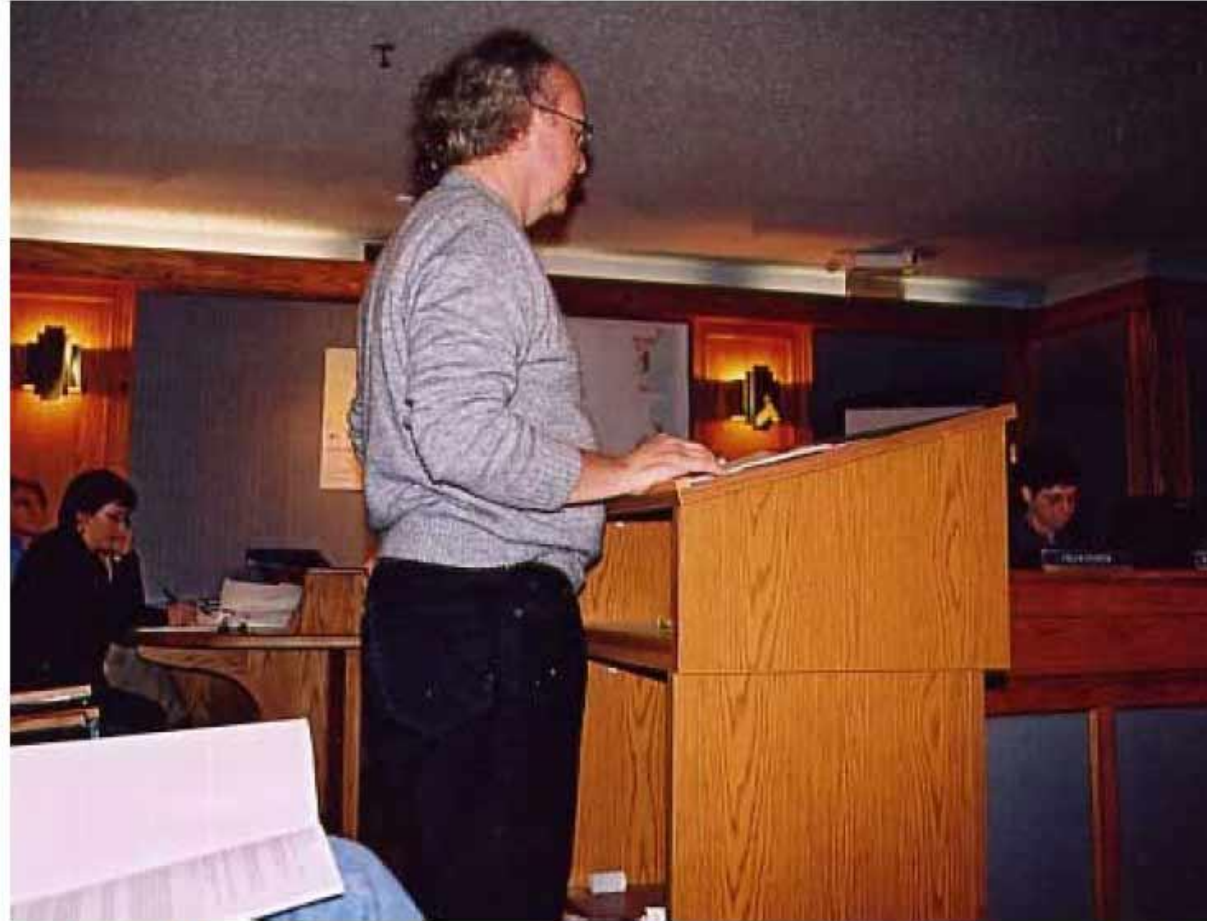
so our appeal fell on deaf ears. As stated in our submission: “It is our position that there should be no logging in domestic watersheds, and that the FSC should not support so-called alternative logging tenure applications and practices for certification in domestic water supplies. We believe that it is not in the public’s greatest interest and good to meddle with domestic water supply forests. To simply “enhance” them as your text states overlooks the fact that these forest stands are of such high conservation value that they simply should not be logged.”



In consultation with the Sunshine Coast community, the B.C. Tap Water Alliance, carefully watching the evolution of Community Forest Tenure proposals, alerted and updated the SCRD in a special presentation on November 10, 2004, about the community forest proposal in the southeast Sunshine Coast, that the proponents were intending to include the Gray and Chapman watersheds in their application to the Ministry of Forests.

## **PRESENTATION TO THE SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT**

By Will Koop, BCTWA Coordinator,  
November 10, 2004.



**Re: Is It Feasible to Protect the SCRD's Community Watersheds  
Under Community Forest Tenure?**



## PRESENTATION TO THE SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT

By Will Koop, BCTWA Coordinator,  
November 10, 2004.

It has been reported that the details of the Sechelt “community” forest tenure proposal have not been formally presented to the SCRD Board for consideration, although it is a little kept secret that the watersheds have been proposed for inclusion. According to a Power Point Presentation to the BC Community Forest Association conference held in Revelstoke, April 15-17, 2004, by Kevin Davie, of Anik Consulting Ltd. (retrieved from website, [www.rcfc.bc.ca](http://www.rcfc.bc.ca)), that discussion is apparently being conducted behind closed doors with the District of Sechelt, in private negotiations with your MLA Harold Long, and Forests Minister De Jong. According to a statement in the presentation material, the community forest applicants have intentionally “maintained a low profile” within the “community”. If this really is a “community” forest tenure agreement, why is the matter being conducted in secret? Perhaps because the same proposal, which included the community watersheds, has already been rejected by the community, twice.

The immediate question that should be asked is why has the SCRD not been consulted about the supposed inclusion of these Watershed Reserves in the Community Forest Tenure, given the fact that the SCRD has adamantly opposed logging and mining in the two Reserves over the span of some three and a half decades? The simple answer to this disturbing question is that the government, since the early 1970s, has consistently ignored your formal requests for control, and clearly seems to be intent on eventually erasing your, and the remainder of the *Land Act* Watershed Reserves established throughout the 20th century.



## PRESENTATION TO THE SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT

By Will Koop, BCTWA Coordinator,  
November 10, 2004.

With regard to legislated protection and local community control over drinking watersheds, the present Community Forest Tenure program appears to be a shell game intended to trick the public into having the *Land Act* Watershed Reserves legally reassigned to the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. Many communities, which have been very active in protecting their watersheds, are under the mistaken impression that community forest tenures will deliver control and the means of formal protection over their drinking sources. Bob Friesen's letter clearly confirms this is not the case.

We believe that Community Forest agreements are a good idea originally developed by concerned citizens in the late 1990s, as a reaction to destructive logging practices. **However, such agreements, including initiatives for ecoforestry management, have no place in the public's drinking water sources. We urge you to take this opportunity to restate the SCRD's objections to the inclusion of the Chapman/Gray community watersheds in a community forest tenure, while the applicants are preparing their formal mapped proposal (November 2004 to February 2005).**



I was working on a large draft document on the community forest tenures and logging in community watersheds. I later decided to produce a separate report from my chapter 12, the name of which in 2008 would be called **“The Community Forest Trojan Horse.”**

***Draft Report***  
**IN THE NAME OF “COMMUNITY”**  
**UNDER THE MICROSCOPE – BRITISH COLUMBIA’S**  
**COMMUNITY FOREST TENURES**  
**AN INVESTIGATION OF THE REVISED LOGGING AGENDA**  
**IN DRINKING WATERSHED SOURCES**

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>		
Foreword and Acknowledgements		
Introduction	<b>“The Community”</b>	1
Maps and Area Photos		3
Opening Quotations	<b>Forest Trojan Horse</b>	7
1. History of Sunshine Coast Community Opposition		9
2. The Community Forest Application before the District of Sechelt		28
3. The Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition		31
4. In the Name of “Community” - The 2004-2005 Application Process for a Probationary License and the Defiant Inclusion of the Watershed Reserves		45
5. “The Community” Meeting and Showdown, April 19, 2005		55
6. The Sunshine Coast Conservation Association’s Letter to the Forest Minister’s Community Forest Advisory Committee (CFAC), and CFAC’s Eventual Fate		60
7. The ‘Empty Public Input Rationale’ and the Minister’s Direct Award Override Decision		65
8. The Role and Fate of CFAC		71
9. The 2007 Board of Health Hearings and Community Forest Director Brian Carson		76
10. March 2008 – The Deceptions, the Final Straw and the Big Boot		85
Conclusion		97
Appendix A. Interfor’s Withdrawal, May 2003		99
Appendix B. The Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition – Sunshine Coast Newspaper Citations		101
Appendix C. Select Quotations from the Chief Forester’s AAC (Allowable Annual Cut) Rationale for the Sunshine Coast Timber Supply Analysis, January 1, 2002		102



12. Bulldozing and Hoodwinking ‘the Community’: The Sunshine Coast Community Forest Proposal – A Case History (2003-2008)

- 12.1. The History of Sunshine Coast Community Opposition
- 12.2. The Community Forest Application before the District of Sechelt
- 12.3. The Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition
- 12.4. In the Name of “Community”
- 12.5. Access to Government Information Requests
- 12.6. The ‘Empty Public Input Rationale’ and the Minister’s Decision



## EXPLOITATION

- FOREST INDUSTRY
- B.C. MINISTRY OF FORESTS
- PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS
- DISTRICT OF SECHELT

Council of Forest Industries create the Forest Alliance of BC in the 1990s, Share B.C.

Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition

Integrated Watershed Management Plan endorses future logging

Interfor (International Forest Products) – Chart area over the watersheds

## TWO FORCES



## PROTECTION

- SUNSHINE COAST COMMUNITIES
- SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT
- SHISHALH "BAND"

SCRD Resolutions  
SCRD 1992 court case

IWMP Moratorium

Tetrahedron Water Report

Public petitions, 1998  
Public Referendum

Shishalh continued support and Accord agreements with the SCR D

**BATTLES SUMMARIZED FROM THE COMMUNITY FOREST TROJAN HORSE**

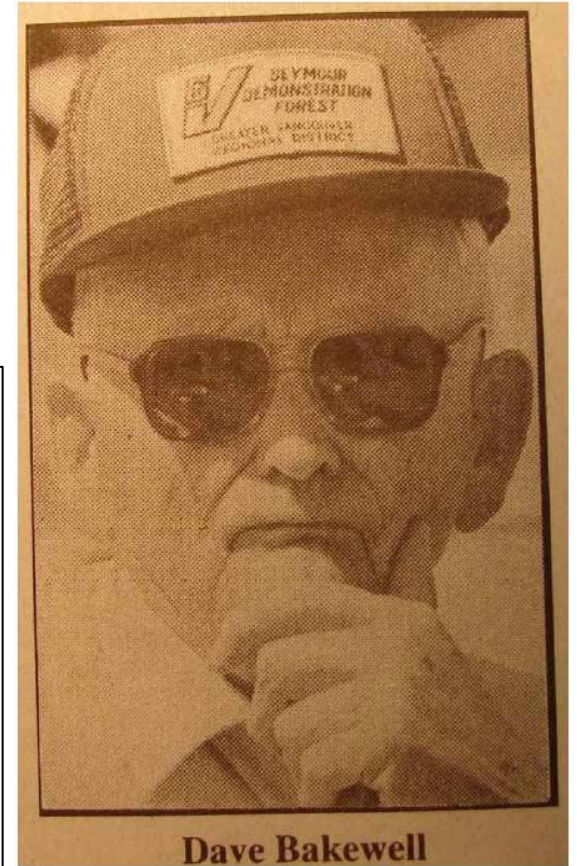


# “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

## 3. The Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition

*Dear Sirs: Among the objectives of the Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition is the protection of the Working Forest Land Base. (Letter to the Environmental Assessment Office, Victoria, from Kevin Davie, Chair, Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition, April 3, 1998)*

What made the Sechelt community forest proposal distinctly different from other ventures in B.C. that involved logging proposals in community watersheds were local forest industry politics and players, principally driven by a corporate forest company with controversial logging rights in the SCR D’s drinking water and its association with both the SCFC and the Ministry of Forests. There are no internal memos or written accounts available (as yet) about this transition period, but it may be assumed that arrangements were made behind closed doors prior to Interfor’s announced retreat from the SCR D’s drinking watersheds in May, 2003 for a deal that involved the SCFC to re-include the watersheds in another logging venture, a scheme that would involve “community-based forestry”, despite the community’s historic opposition to such. There is another possible, more foreboding and nefarious reason behind the inclusion of the community Watershed Reserves in the community forest application, namely to help scuttle or test the Watershed Protection Accord between SCR D politicians and the Sechelt First Nation.



**Dave Bakewell**

Coast Independent photo of Bakewell, January 8, 1996, donning a hat with the Seymour Demonstration Forest (Greater Vancouver Water District) logo. Bakewell maintained ties with foresters employed at the Water District.



# **The Incredible Events of January to June 2005 about the new Community Forest Tenure**

*We can't crack the champagne yet but we're getting closer. (Ministry of Forests email from Gary Gwilt, Tenures Forester, Coast Forest Region, to Kevin Davie, Brian Smart and Brian Kukulies, February 16, 2006)*

## **“THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE**

There are two critical issues in the case of the Sunshine Coast community forest application and Probationary tenure processes. The first involved the relationship and accountability actions by the District of Sechelt, the central sponsor and local government party in the community forest, with its former partner the Sechelt Indian Band. The second issue relates to the responsibilities of the community forest with the local public, “the community”. The Sunshine Coast community forest proponents and directors made numerous transgressions on both of these issues.



# NEW SCCF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED EARLY MARCH 2025 !

**No one from the Sunshine Coast community** ('the public') had previously seen this report. It was released in early March on the Community Forest's website.

Why was it suddenly released??  
Why is it important??

Elphinstone Logging Focus hired a lawyer to question the SCCF in early 2024 about its Allowable Annual Cut documents. It took about 6 months for the SCCF to send the lawyer two documents in January 2025, both of which were released 2 months later.

## Coastal Small Tenures Timber Supply Analysis

### Sechelt Community Forest Agreement Sunshine Coast TSA

#### Timber Supply Analysis Report

DRAFT v1.0

January 12, 2005

Prepared For:

Doug Stewart  
Coast Reallocation Team  
Ministry of Forests – Coast Region  
2100 Labieux Road  
Nanaimo, BC V9T 6E9  
(250) 751-7049



Submitted By:

Forsite Consultants Ltd.  
Box 2079, 330-42<sup>nd</sup> Street SW  
Salmon Arm, B.C. V1E 4R1  
(250) 832-3388





# NEW SCCF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED EARLY MARCH 2025 !

No one from the Sunshine Coast community ('the public') had previously seen this report. It was released in early March on the Community Forest's website.

Why was it suddenly released??  
Why is it important??

Elphinstone Logging Focus hired a lawyer to question the SCCF in early 2024 about its Allowable Annual Cut documents. It took about 6 months for the SCCF to send the lawyer two documents in January 2025, both of which were released 2 months later.

**DOCUMENTS**

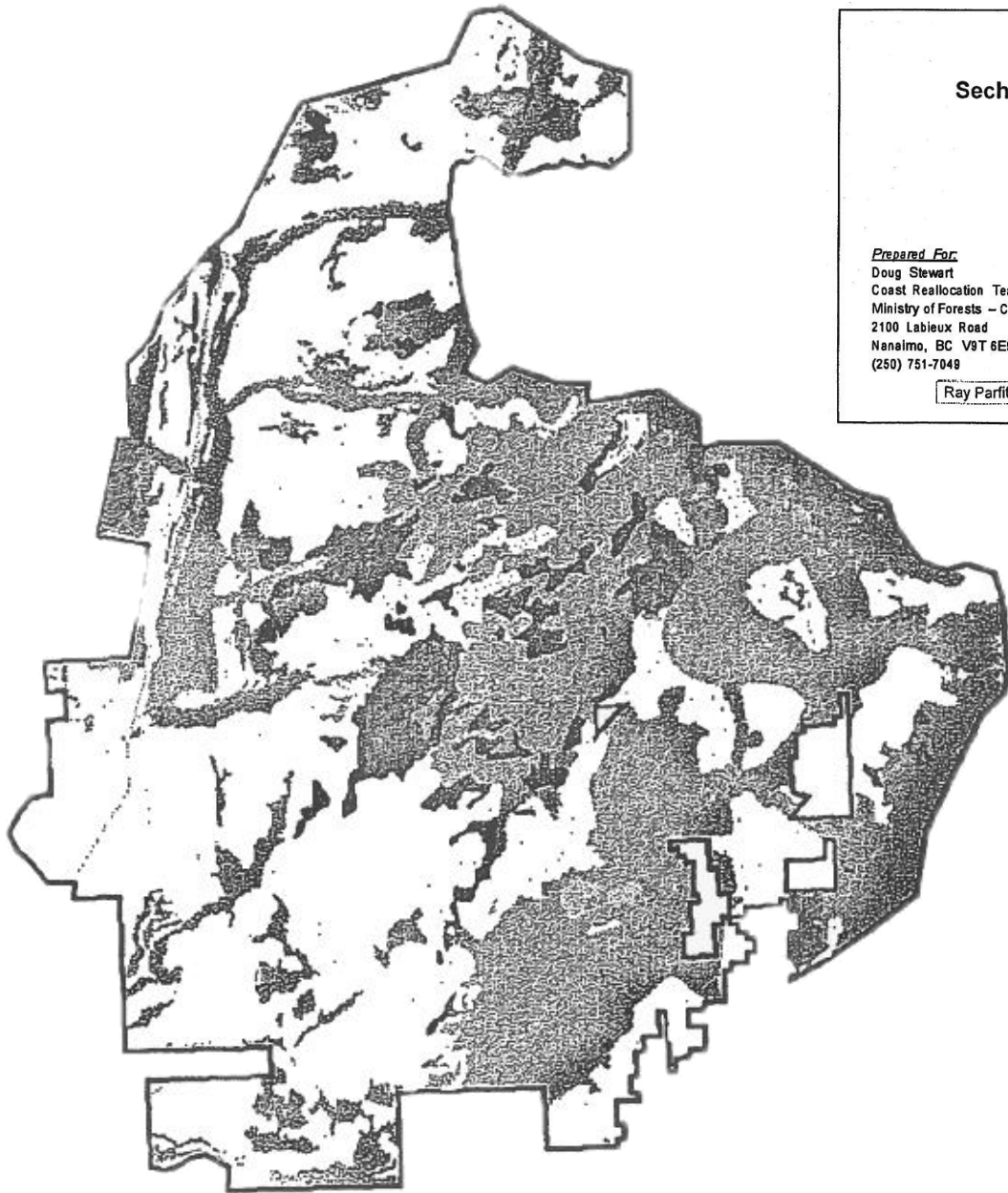
**Forestry Planning**

- Forest Stewardship Plan 2025
- Frontera Wildfire Risk Reduction
- Frontera Tactical Planning Table
- Community Forest Agreement K3F
- Community Forest Operating Plan 2021
- 2022 Ecosystem Based Management Brief
- Coastal Legacy Special Trees BMP
- Invasive Plant BMP
- Management Plan 2018
- 2017 Ecora Timber Supply Analysis
- 2005 Forsite Coastal Small Tenures Timber Supply Analysis

**Two new documents: early March 2025**







Coastal Small Tenures  
Timber Supply Analysis



**Sechelt Community Forest Agreement  
Sunshine Coast TSA**

*Timber Supply Analysis Report*

DRAFT v1.0  
January 12, 2005

*Prepared For:*  
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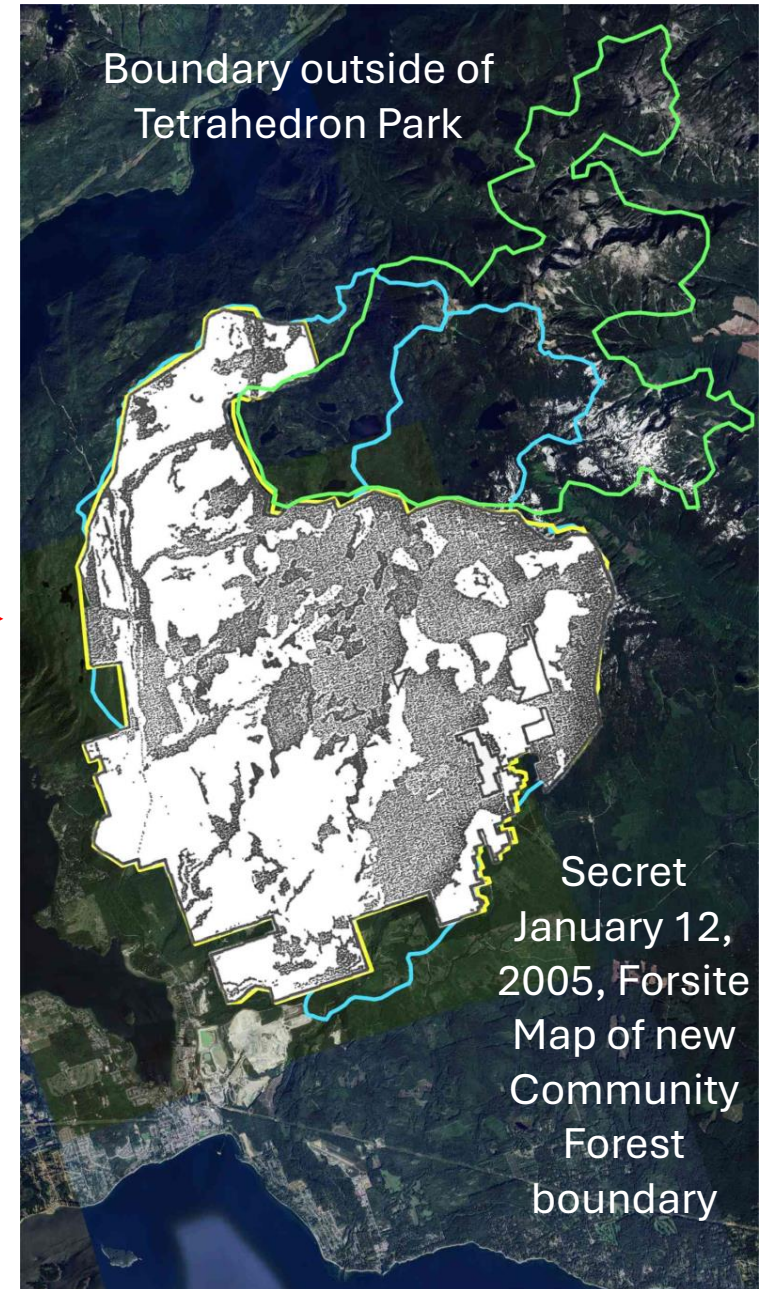
*Submitted By:*  
Forsite Consultants Ltd.  
Box 2079, 330-42<sup>nd</sup> Street SW  
Salmon Arm, B.C. V1E 4R1  
(250) 832-3366

Ray Parfitt - Sechelt\_CFA Timber Supply Analysis\_Jan12-05.pdf Page 1



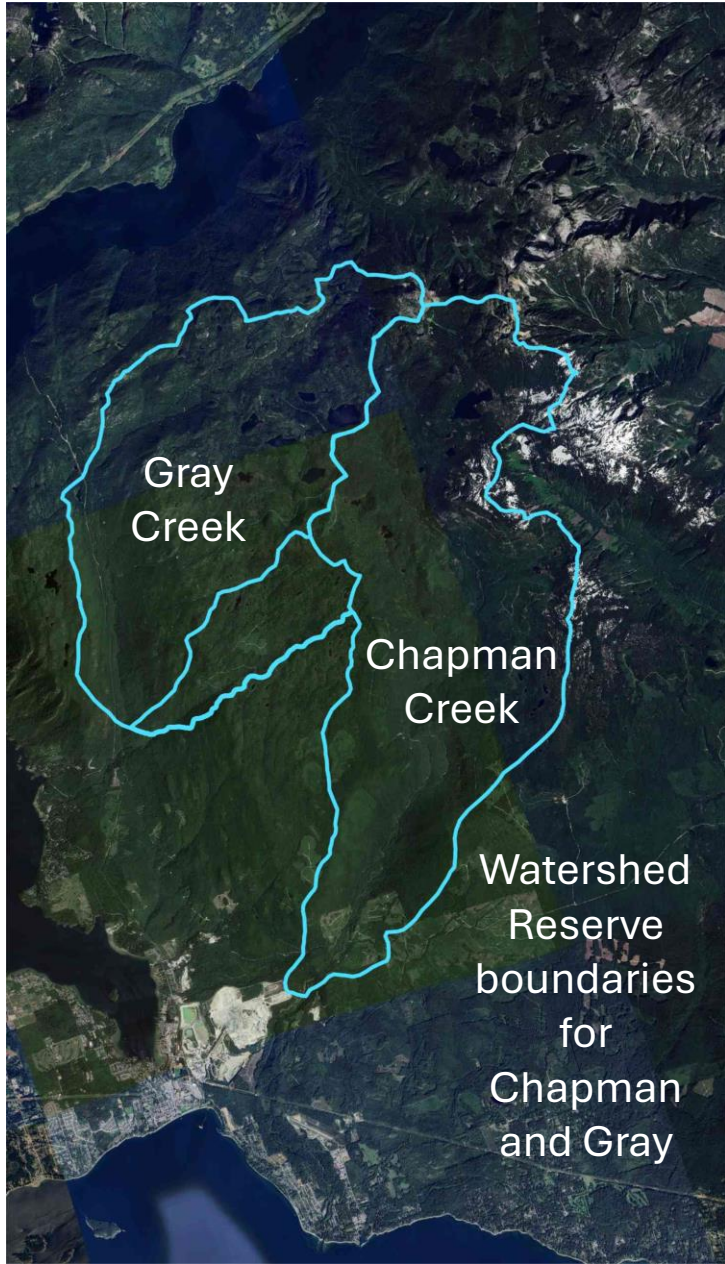
Tucked inside the 2005 report was a map, showing the boundaries for the new community forest tenure. It was inside of the two community watersheds.



Boundary outside of  
Tetrahedron Park

Secret  
January 12,  
2005, Forsite  
Map of new  
Community  
Forest  
boundary





The District of Sechelt will host the first public meeting  
**SATURDAY. JANUARY 29TH**  
**9:00 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.**  
**SECHELT LEGION HALL**  
**Join Us!**

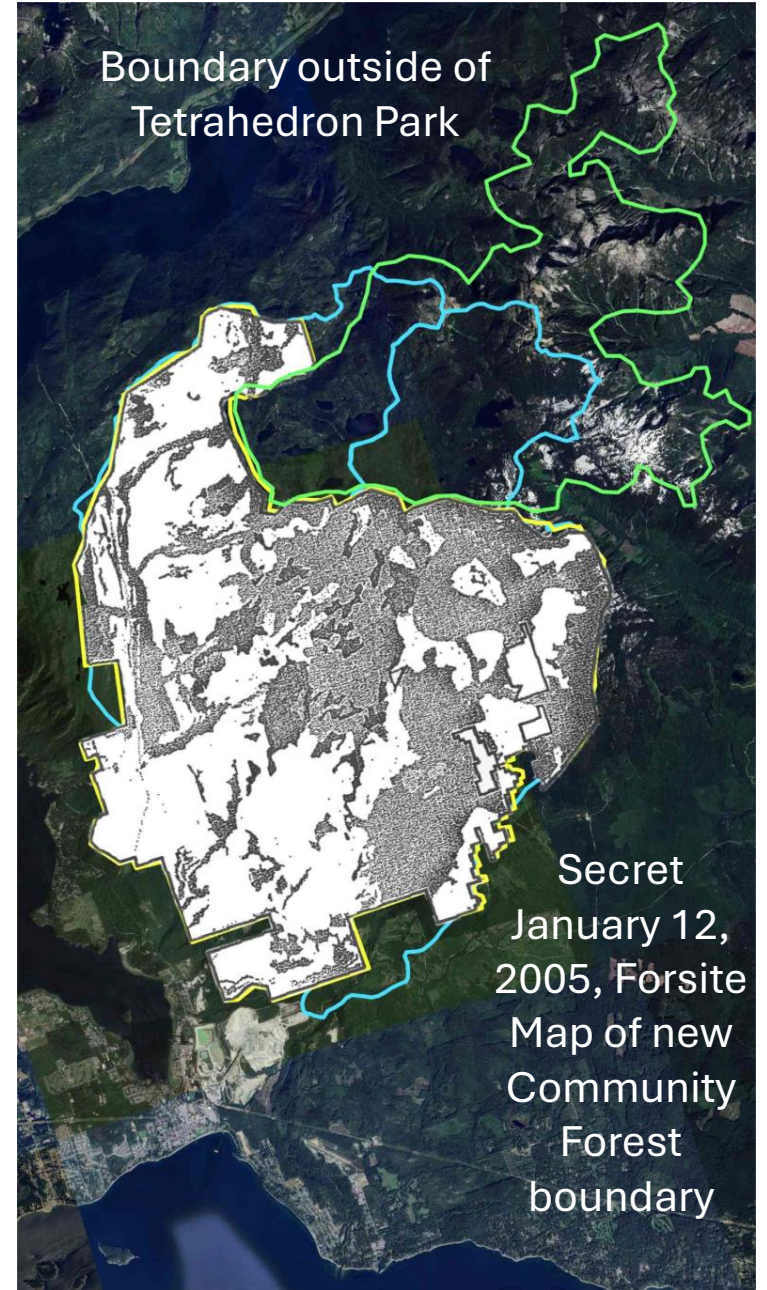
**Meeting Notes – Community Forest**  
**Public Information Meeting**

Vel Anderson – Asked if the area for the District of Sechelt Community Forest had been identified.

Response (Hemphill) Area is not yet identified.

Jason Herz asked if the Sechelt Community Forest licence would be granted for the more 'contentious' forest areas (i.e. watershed)?

Response (Hemphill) Noted that areas have not yet been determined.





Community Forest Project – Follow-up to January 29, 2005 Public Meeting  
February 2, 2005, 9:30am, General Meeting Room, District of Sechelt



David Bakewell  
B. Pearson  
Rick O'Neill  
Brad Benson  
Debbie Osler  
Cam Reid  
Pete Markovick

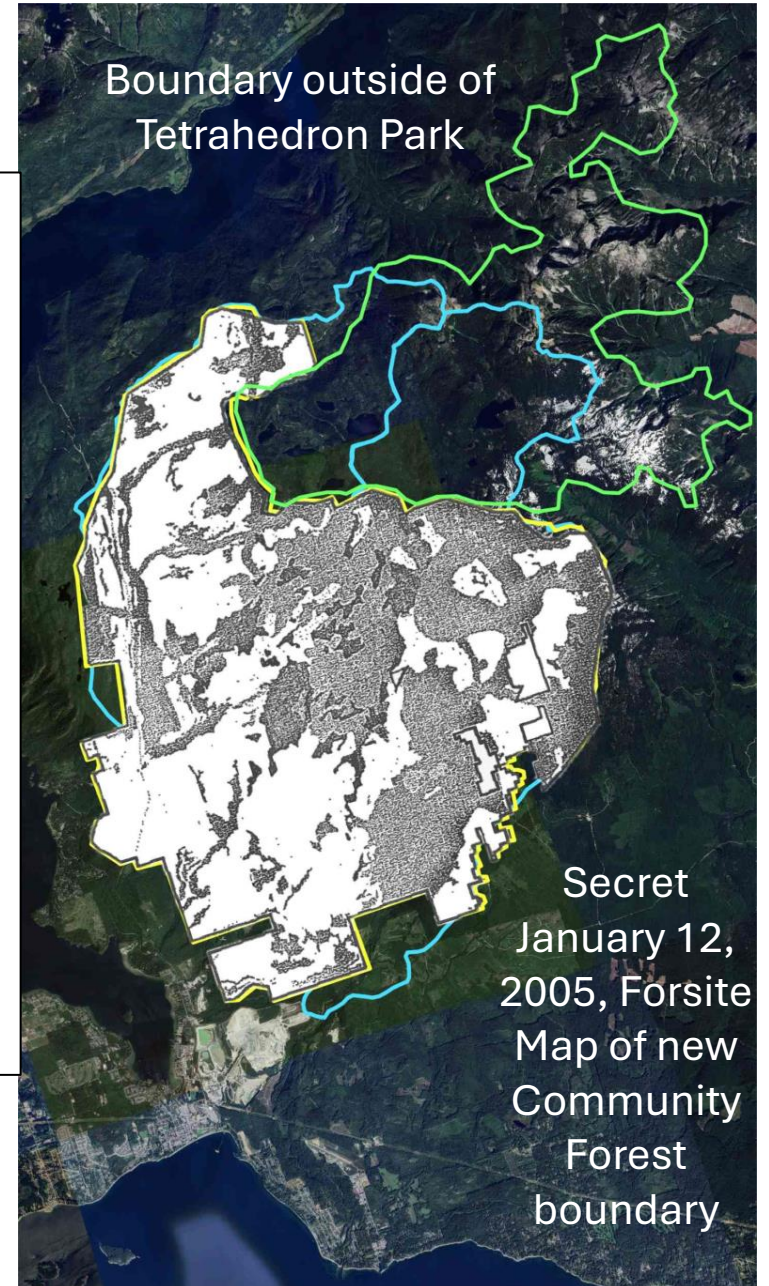
B. Hubbs  
Gertrude Pacific  
Al Mulholland  
Claude Boisvert  
Daniel Bouman  
Ray Parfitt  
Ken Sneddon

Robin MacGregor  
Jason Herz  
Linda Williams  
Trudy Dening  
Andrea Goldsmith  
Barry Poole  
Kevin Davies

Kevin Davies reviewed the Sunshine Coast Forest Area Map and outlined the possible areas on the lower Sunshine Coast that could be offered to the District of Sechelt as a Community Forest that would meet the timber profile and qualify as the economic unit of 20,000 cubic meters annual allowable cut.

He noted that:

- the Chapman and Gray Creek Watershed are potential areas that may be offered
- the District does not want to take controversial areas such as the watershed if it will be forced to harvest them to keep the project profitable,





**Concerns:** Where the Community Forest Licence areas are located

The need to respect efforts made to protect the Chapman/Gray watershed and the Elphinstone Land Use Review Process and the views of all Sunshine Coast residents regarding watershed protection.

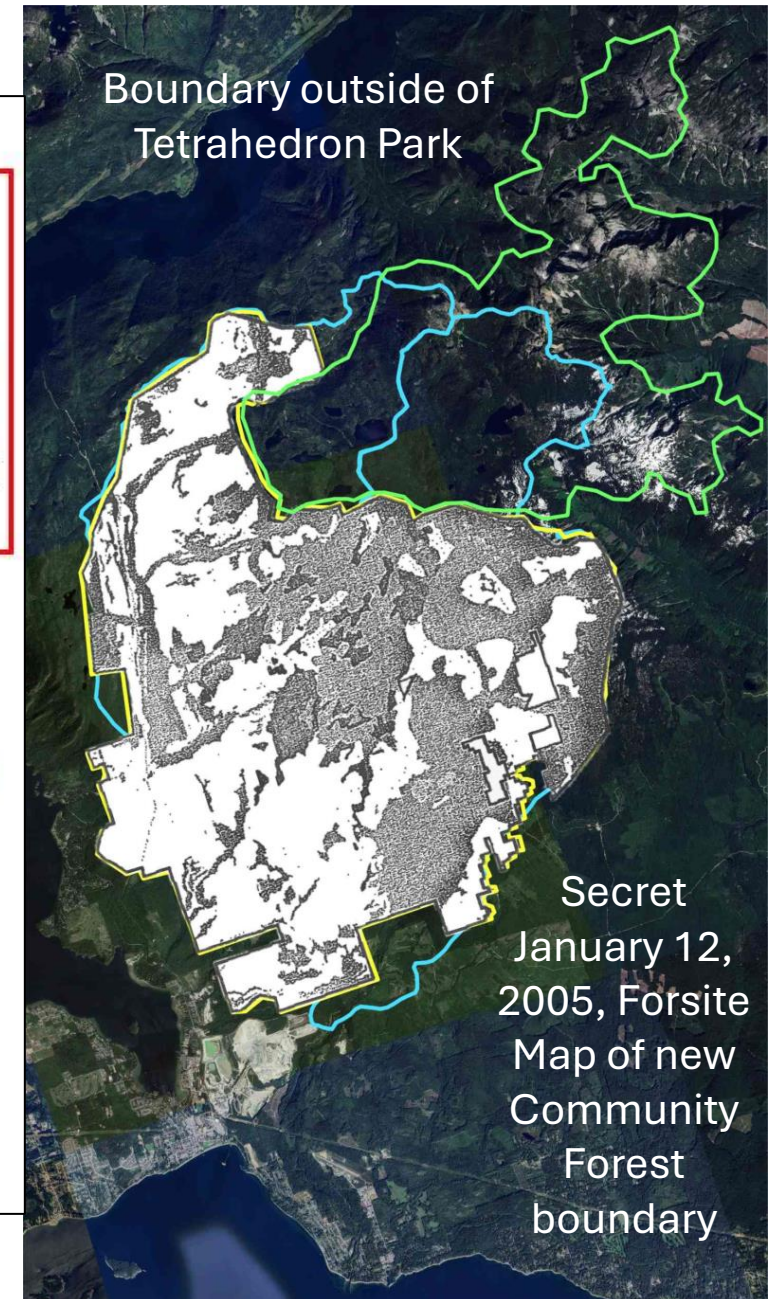
It makes little sense to select areas to be protected as a reserve in the Community Forest Licence area as the licence is based on timber volumes. If there is a timber volume in a reserve, there will be less allowable cut available to make the Community Forest project economically viable.

Discussions should be held with the Sechelt and Squamish First Nations regarding their plans/claims in the area. A copy of a document on forest resources from the Squamish Band was provided for information.

Need to develop trust that the District of Sechelt will reject the Ministry of Forests offer if it will require harvesting in areas that the community would like to see protected.

It was noted that there is a provision for the application to be submitted by March 12, 2005 and submit details on areas not yet finalized, such as the public consultation process and broad community support, within 90 days

District agreed to hold regular meetings (Tuesdays, 4pm, General Meeting Room) to discuss process on application (i.e. area selection, development of guiding principals, board structure, community involvement). First meeting February 8, 2005, 4pm.





# Sunshine Coast Conservation Association

NEWSLETTER

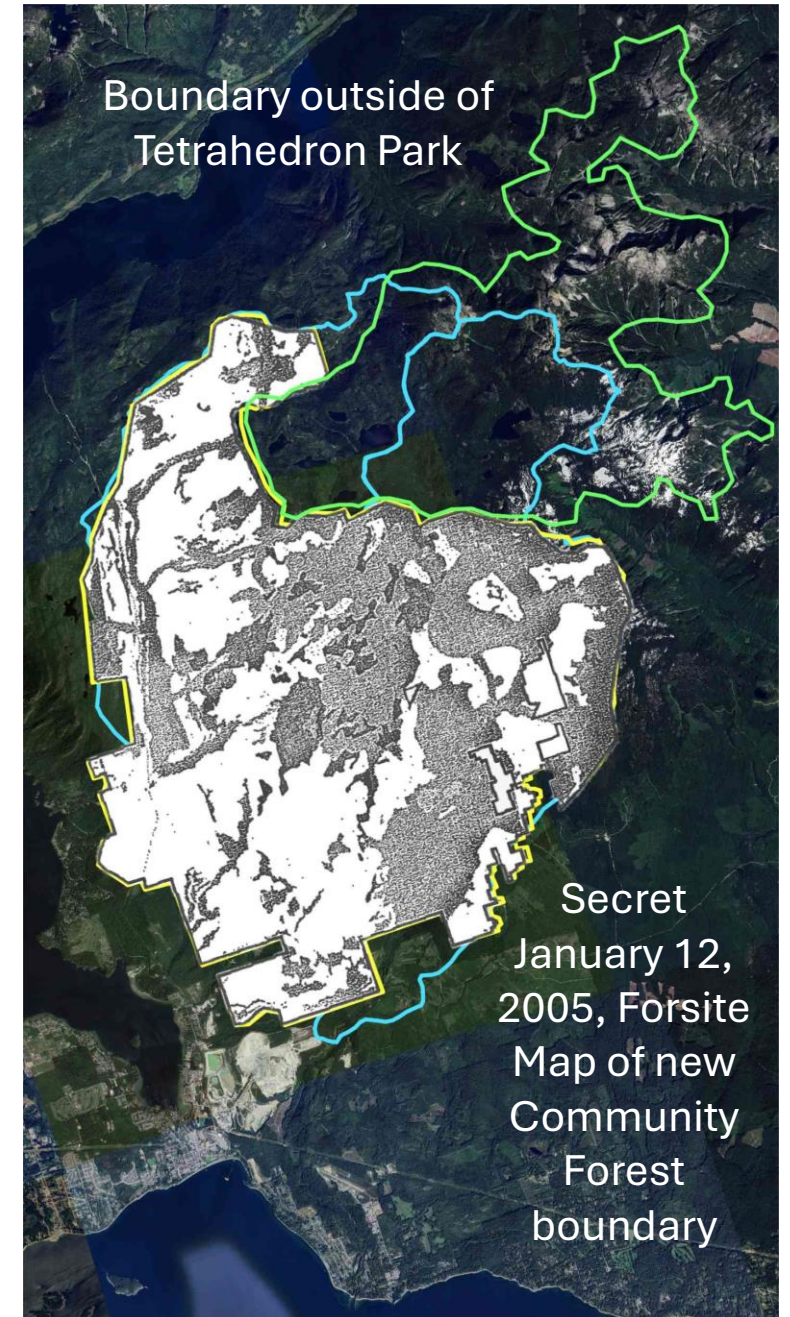
January, 2005 Issue 10 [www.thescca.ca](http://www.thescca.ca)

## The Sechelt Community Forest: Off on the Wrong Foot?

by Jay Forsyth

According to Kevin Davie, a representative of the Sunshine Coast logging industry and forestry consultant to the District of Sechelt, the project has “maintained a low profile” and has included closed-door meetings with MLA Harold Long and Minister of Forests Mike de Jong. Davie explains that this strategy aims to “build community support from the silent majority” and “increase the [timber] cut through intensive forest research and innovations in harvesting.” The SCCA is very concerned about this “low-profile” strategy and the complete lack of public input in developing the vision of the community forest—particularly worrisome when you consider that the District of Sechelt has been working on the concept for over two years.

Another concern with the Sechelt initiative is the fact that the exact location of the community forest, although uncertain, may include the Chapman Creek watershed and sensitive ecosystems on Mt Elphinstone. In a recent local television interview, Sechelt Mayor Cam Reid maintained that “we don’t know where the community forest will be, but it [the watershed] could be part of it.” Kevin Davie went on to say that the Sechelt community forest could be anywhere “from Port Mellon to Egmont, wherever the volume becomes available.” The SCCA believes that the development of a community forest deserves a much more professional approach to planning, and that the communities affected by such a proposal must be involved from the beginning, not informed by forest industry representatives after the fact.





Linda Williams wrote: February 8, 2005 Re: Community Forest Licence

Hello All - Kevin it would be so much easier if you would post this on a website so that we could see all the documentation.

Minister of Sustainable Resources George Abbott wrote dismissing the SCR D's concerns about mining in the watershed that: "The province is not seeking further protection of lands in the watershed. The balance of Crown land in the watershed and in the provincial forest is available for sustainable resource development."

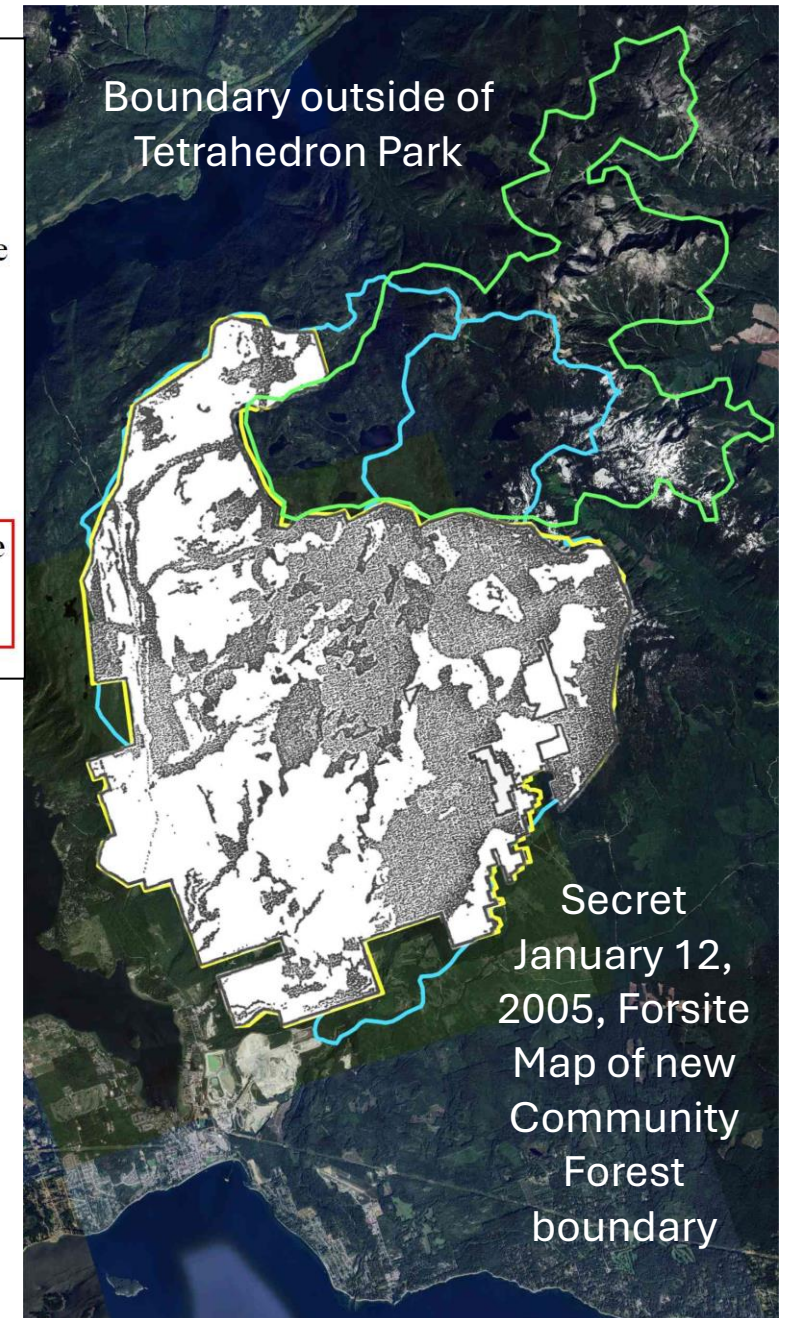
The above statements directly contradict any inference that the community will control or have authority; even veto power, over the 'CF' land base.

Answer

**We cannot get "control" over the entire watershed because part is in a Provincial Park and as per the above statement from Minister Abbott. However, in a Community Forest, we will have control in "management" over that portion of the CFT area. That is more than what we have now.**

## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

Kevin Davie's remarks – that logging in the community watersheds would be better handled if under the control of “the community” rather than through the provincial government's B.C. Timber Sales or Ministry of Forests – is a standard fallback or set response statement made by other B.C. community forester proponents logging in community watersheds, meant to convince the public of its ethical merits. That statement has been repeated, time and time again:





Community Forest Project – Follow-up Public Meeting  
February 15, 2005, 4:00pm, Community Meeting Room, District of Sechelt

Bill Hubbs	Ray Parfitt	Trudy Diening
Linda Williams	Kevin Davie	Daniel Bouman
Claude Boisvert	Gertrude Pacific	Barry Poole
Debbie Osler	Rick O'Neill	Ken Sneddon

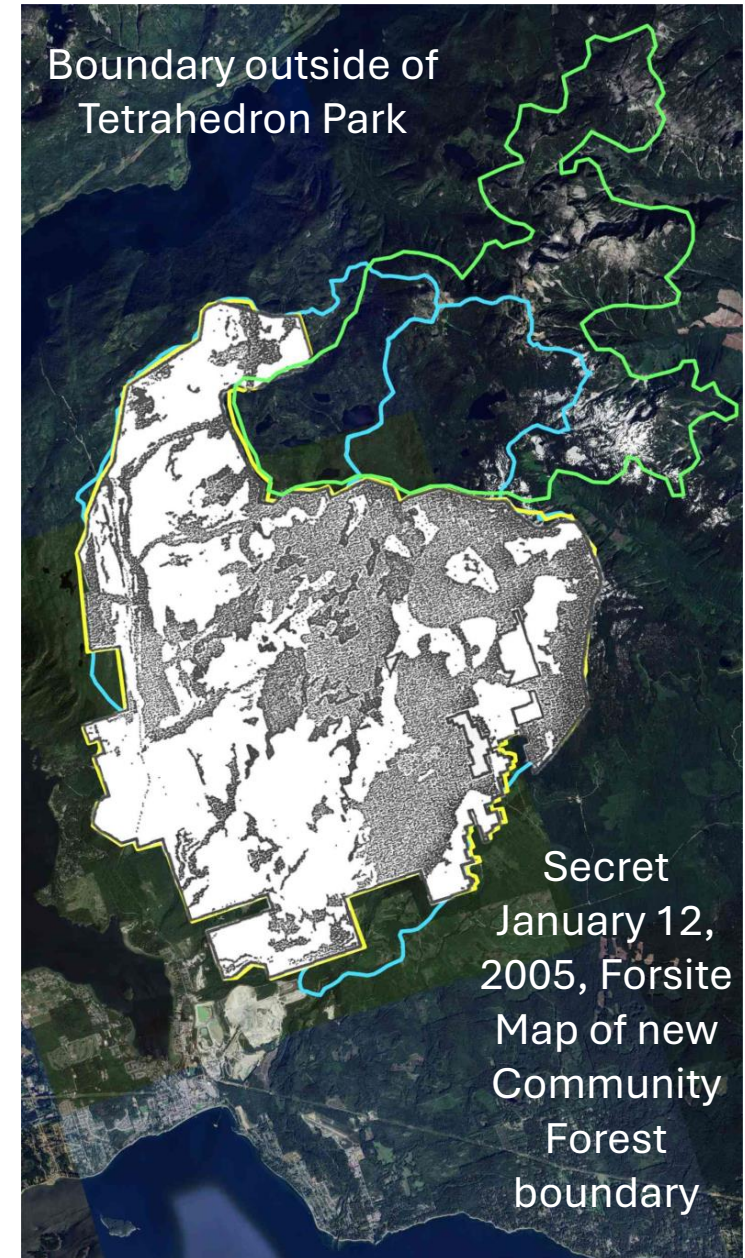
Kevin Davie reviewed a map of the Sechelt Peninsula with areas outlined that Ministry of Forests has identified as available and that could provide the 20,000 cubic meters per year AAC for the Sunshine Coast Community Forest.

Attendees were given the opportunity to comment on areas that should and should not be included as operational areas of the Community Forest. Chapman/Grey and Hidden Grove were identified.

**Chapman and Gray Creek Watersheds**

Discussion points:

- preliminary calculations for an application indicate that the Chapman Creek watershed area would not be available to log for a long period of up to approximately 60 years because of immature stands,
- the right of the Ministry of Forests to grant licences in the watershed reserves (established in 1924) was questioned.
- it was commented that the watershed areas have been withdrawn/withheld from Timber Supply Area,
- if the watershed becomes part of a Community Forest, and the Community Forest loses the licence if unable to meet the AAC requirements, the watershed area could then be made available for other forest licences,
- the Province would revoke a Community Forest Licence for not meeting AAC requirements,
- if the watersheds are not in the Community Forest Licence, the watershed areas could be offered to other operators by BC Timber Sales,
- questions were raised regarding the impact of the draft SCRD/SIB Watershed Accord, seeking management authority over the watershed, on the authority of the Community Forest to operate industrial activity in the watershed. The District had requested a copy of the accord and was told it was unavailable or in draft.
- there could be community support for recreation and woodcraft activities in the watershed if the areas were under a Community Forest Licence.





Community Forest Project – Follow-up Public Meeting

February 15, 2005, 4:00pm, Community Meeting Room, District of Sechelt

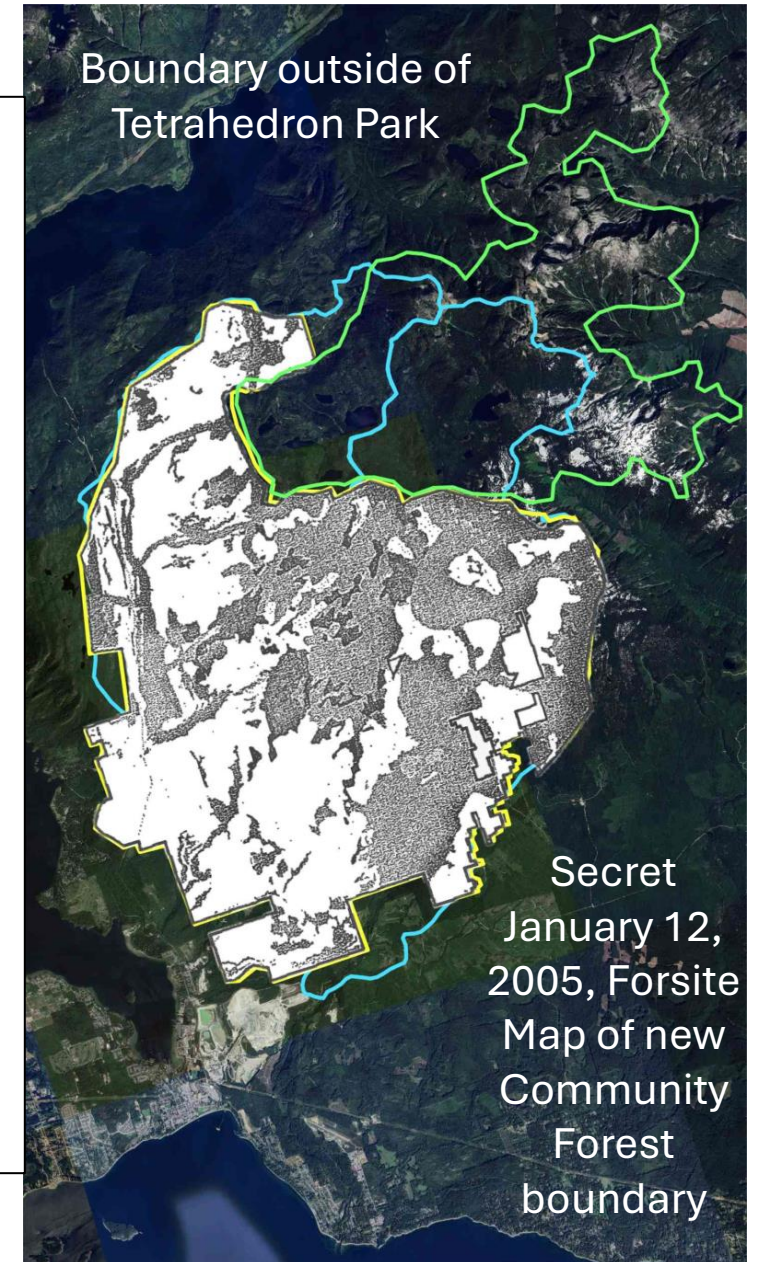
If the watershed areas are to be included in the Licence, the District should inquire if a Community Forest could lease areas to other groups (eg: lease watershed to the SCR D to achieve greater management authority for the SCR D over the watershed).

The District should stress to the Ministry the requirement for broad community support of the application, and state that the community does not want to see industrial activity in the watershed. Therefore, some accommodations regarding inclusion of the watershed must be made, or the community will not support the application

**Concerns regarding Tenure/Ability to Manage the Area under the Community Forest Licence**

To clarify concerns regarding the tenure and rights of a Community Forest Licence , it was agreed that Linda Williams, supported by Debbie Osler, would draft a list of questions to be answered in writing by the District Forester, including

- clarification of a Community Forest’s authority to manage the land on which the licence is held,
- clarification of the right of the Ministry to issue licences in a watershed reserve.





Claude Boisvert wrote:

Claude's Question:

March 15, 2005, District of Sechelt

*1. What does "we have to move to next level of consultation" mean as far as the committee that has been meeting on this issue?*

Kevin D. Answer:

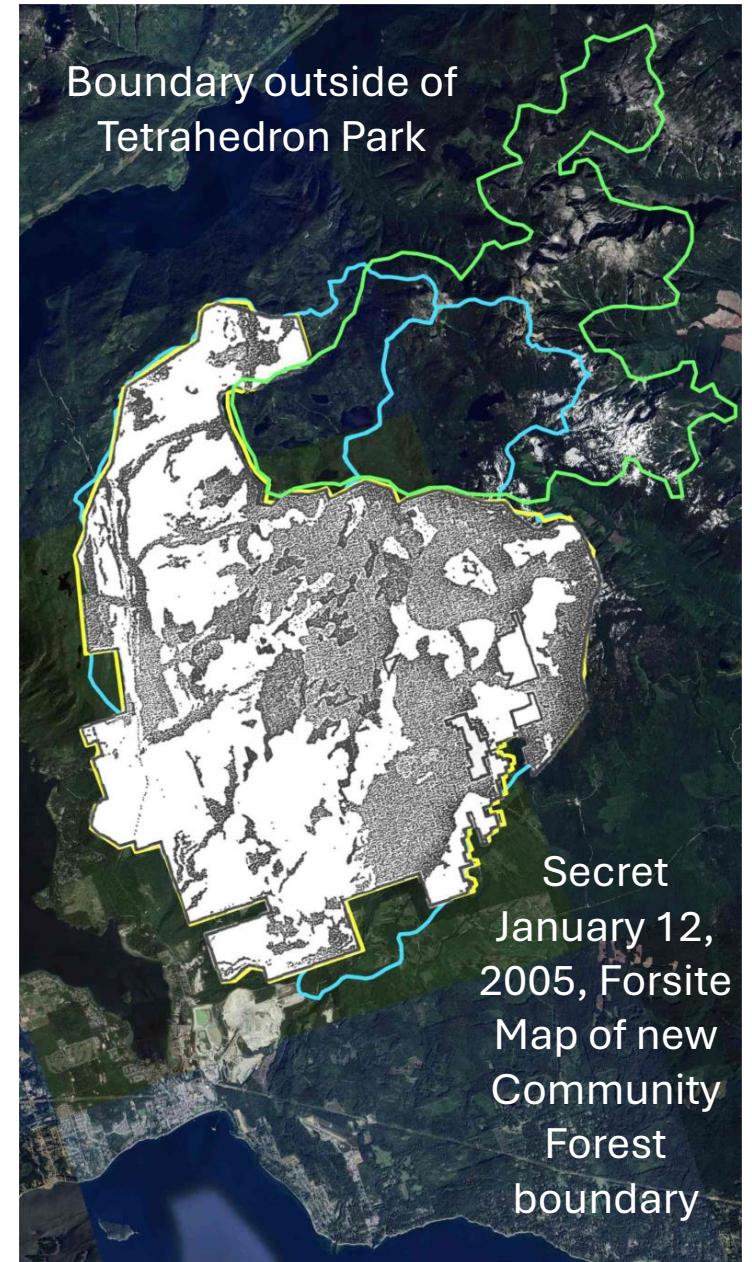
**The original intent of this committee was to discuss means of further consultation after the application was submitted and/or approved. However, at the outset of the first meeting it quickly became a forum to discuss details of the plan. While we received excellent input into some of the components of the application, it got mired down in the debate of who should be applying DoS or SCR, what is consultation and no watersheds. We now should look at developing a advisory process that will be used to further develop how the business operates and manages the forest that includes representation from all stakeholders so they can talk substantively without getting mired in arguments or positions.**

Claude's Question:

*4. After reading the Reporter, the proposal seems to be drawing a fair bit of flack with regards to the watershed being included in the proposal. Is the SCR going to insist the watershed be removed before giving their blessing, or do you sense they may see this as an opportunity to gain a measure of control over the area? (This last point seems to be vigorously contested in the press by the Sunshine Coast Conservation Association.)*

Kevin D. Answer:

**The Sunshine Coast has a history of people who rightfully or wrongfully oppose change. We think that a CFT has more management control over forest resources than either BC Timber Sales or other licensees because it is an area based tenure. Not only that, the directors are appointed by a publicly elected body and the public itself. To some people that may mean that they will loose the ability to use certain portions of the forests as a means to achieve other objectives.**





## March 15, 2005, District of Sechelt

Brad Benson

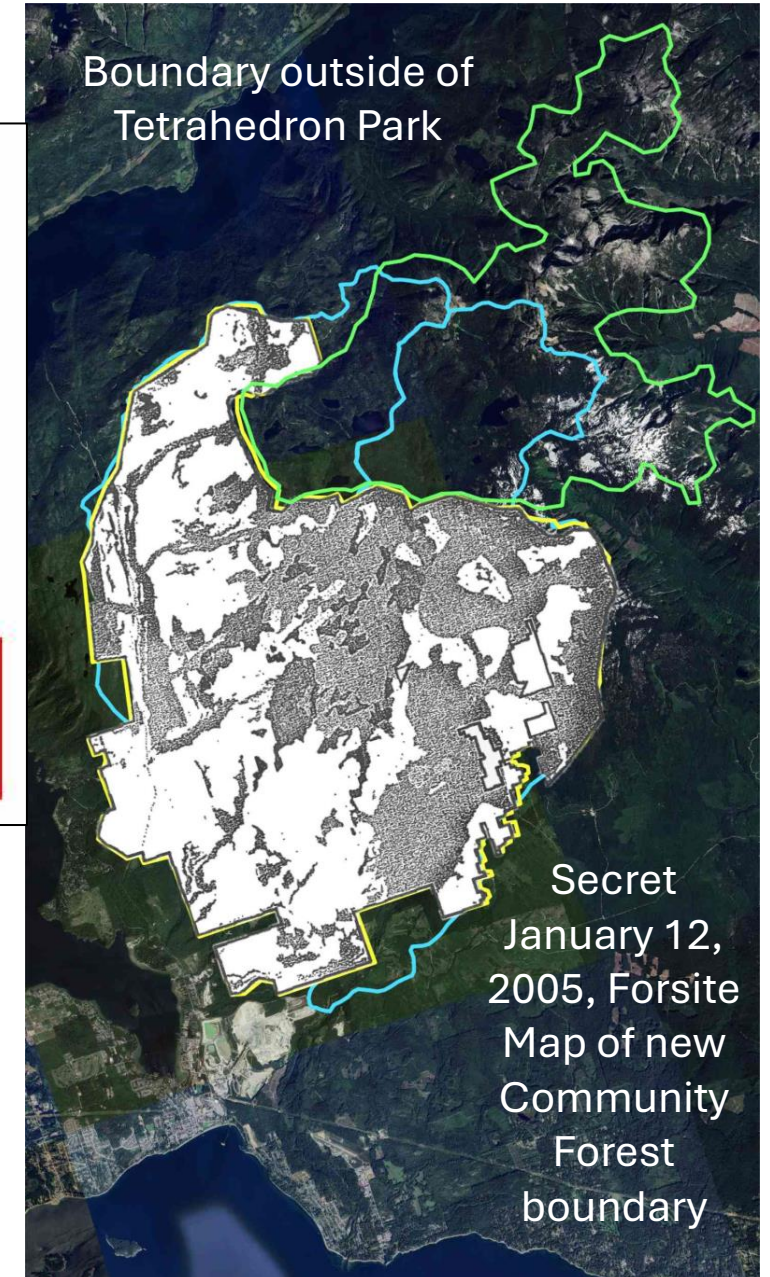
Kevin - A few more items that need mentioning, please:

1. In reading the Application requirements for a PCFA, I noticed that written public input must be "delivered to the Applicant up to three weeks following the event(s). If the "event(s) is to be defined as the Jan 29th public meeting, there would only be until tomorrow for written comment to be delivered. Which is absurd, since we were never notified of a deadline and only learned of it when one of us submitted the PCFA requirements to this list. Could you please see that this deadline is extended to at least March 10th.

Ans. The District will receive any public input into the Community Forest before and after the application deadline.

2. Still no mention of the special website that the DoS was to put up for the community forest. This is seriously hampering the dissemination of information critical to open public consultation. Please advise when it will be up and what the URL will be.

4. Still no minutes of the original public meeting on Jan 29th, or any of the three 4:00pm Tuesday meetings. Would you please get them out? I am particularly interested to see how accurately the minutes reflect the Feb 15 meeting, in which I understand it was made clear that Greg Hemphill, the MoF Dist Mgr was adamant that both the Gray and Chapman Creeks were to be in the community forest land base.





## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

On March 11, 2005, the District of Sechelt submitted a draft community forest application to the Ministry of Forests. The matter was raised in the Coast Reporter in two separate articles published on March 18, 2005:

This week the District of Sechelt submitted its community forest license application to the Ministry of Forests, over the objection of many citizens' groups and other municipal governments.

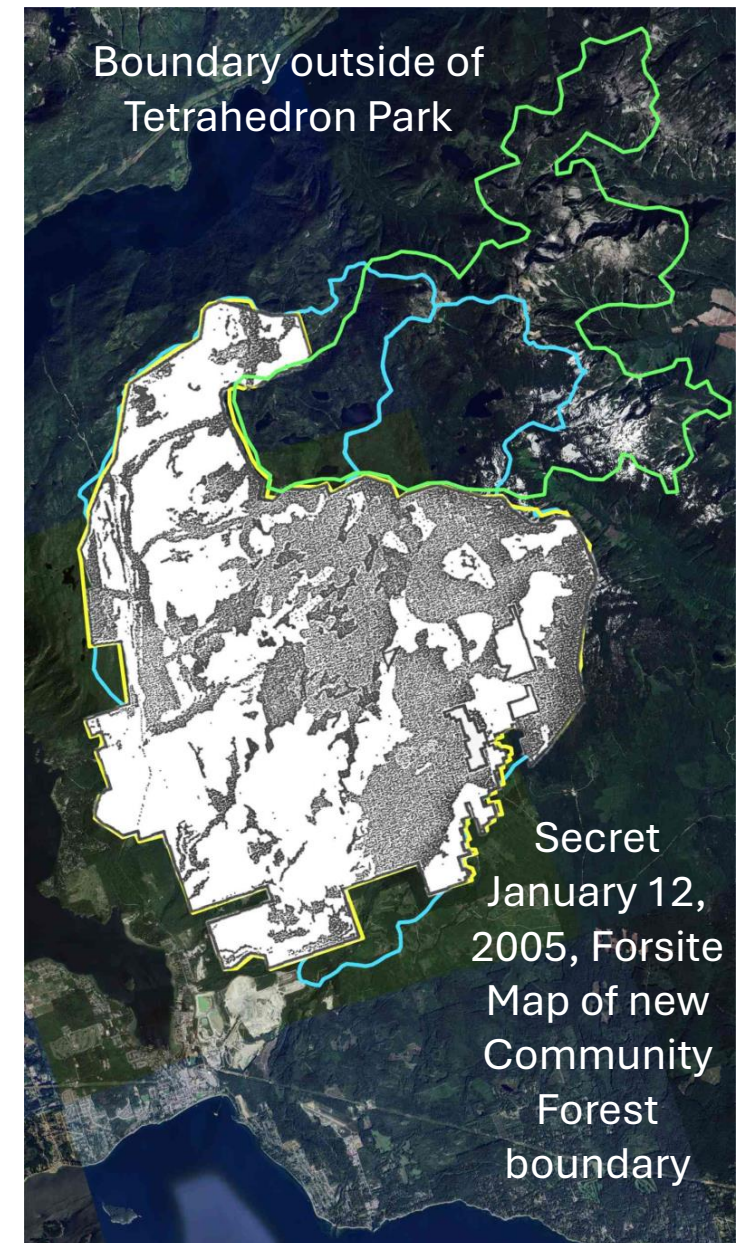
The major contentious issues seem to be the inclusion of the Chapman and Grey creeks watershed in the license, the lack of detailed information and not enough public consultation.

If the existing public opposition continues or increases once the District of Sechelt reveals the full details of the plan, it might be wiser for the District of Sechelt to say “no thanks” to the offer of a community forest which includes the watershed, rather than attempt to ram through this community forest against the wishes of its neighbours. (*More discussion needed*, Coast Reporter opinion)

The District of Sechelt's application for a community forest license is drawing increasing criticism from other municipal governments and from citizens' groups.

The biggest issues are the inclusion of the Chapman and Grey creeks watershed in the forest license, the lack of detailed information about the proposal, and insufficient community consultation.

Stan Dixon, the newly elected chief of the Sechelt Indian Band, said many people are in favour of a community forest, but the District of Sechelt has not provided enough information. “Somehow they've got it in their heads Sechelt has got to have a community forest, and they'll get it by hook or by crook,” said Dixon at a Sunshine Coast Regional District Meeting March 10. “We're supposed to be involved, but nobody told us anything. We were supposed to have a meeting with [Sechelt mayor] Cam Reid. That never happened.”





## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

Adrian Belshaw, director for Roberts Creek, said the District of Sechelt has not been candid about its plans. “They have not taken into any kind of consideration the SCRD’s opposition to industrial activity in the watershed. I find this absolutely despicable,” said Belshaw.

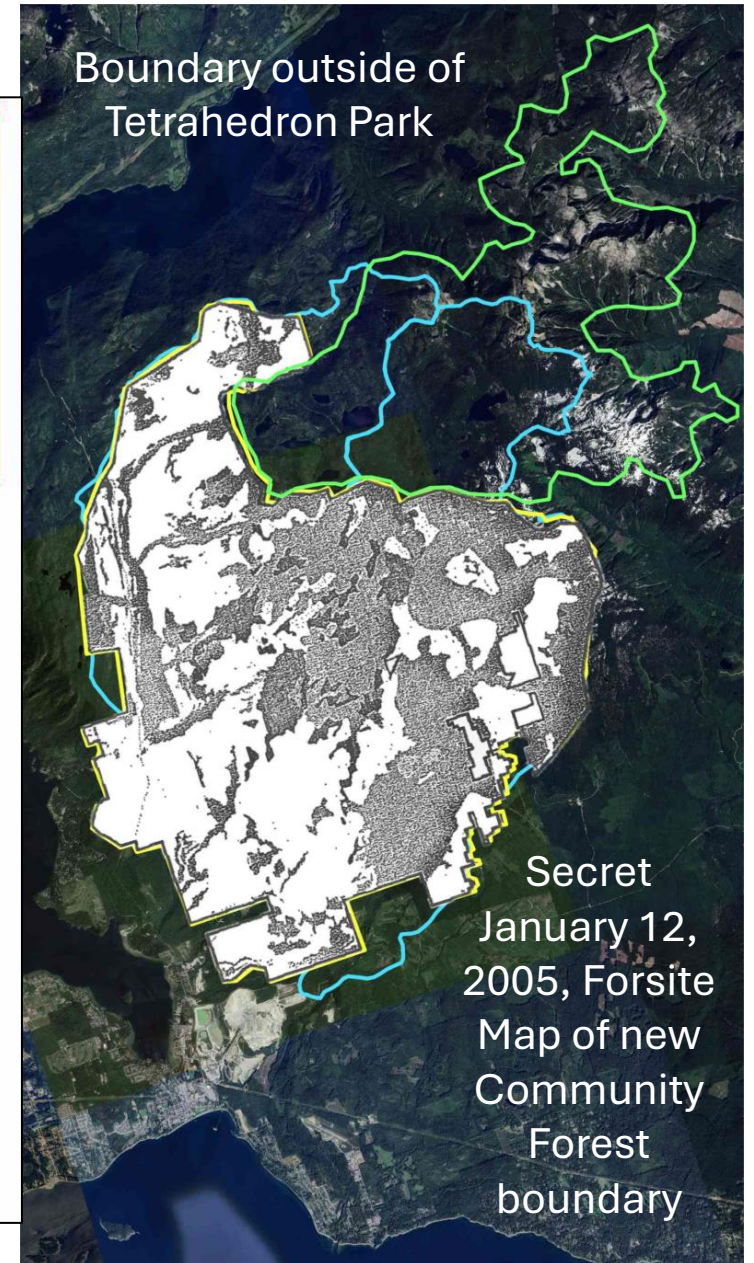
Gibsons mayor Barry Janyk said, “I would expect that a true community forest application would not be cloaked in secrecy in order to just make a deadline. There are concerned stakeholders and if you are seeking their support you should provide them with all the information.” (*Application submitted despite opposition – community forest*)

When the Sunshine Coast Regional District learned of the contents in Sechelt District’s draft application, where the two Watershed Reserves had been included in the overall 11,800 hectare proposal, the poop literally hit the fan. In the face of public outrage and condemnation, Sechelt Mayor Cam Reid stated that,

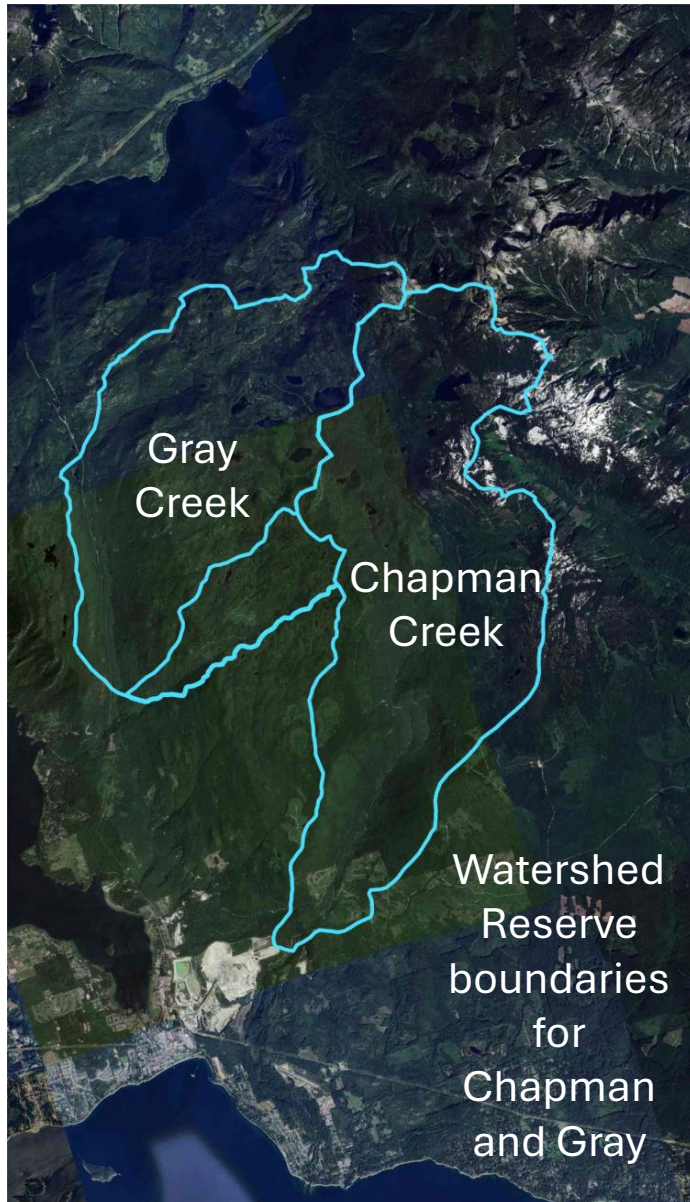
His council plans to “earn the trust of this community” during the next 40 days. That’s what’s left of the 60 days that have been granted to the district by the Ministry of Forests to compile a “more detailed plan” for the proposed community forest.

“This is an opportunity we may never have again, but it brings with it some challenges. We have to gain the public’s participation and trust as we develop the long-term plan,” said Reid.

“We were able to negotiate for more area to protect the watershed. We recognize it’s important and that the community doesn’t want us to go there,” said Sechelt mayor Cam Reid. (*Land base officially identified – community forest, Coast Reporter, April 1, 2005*)

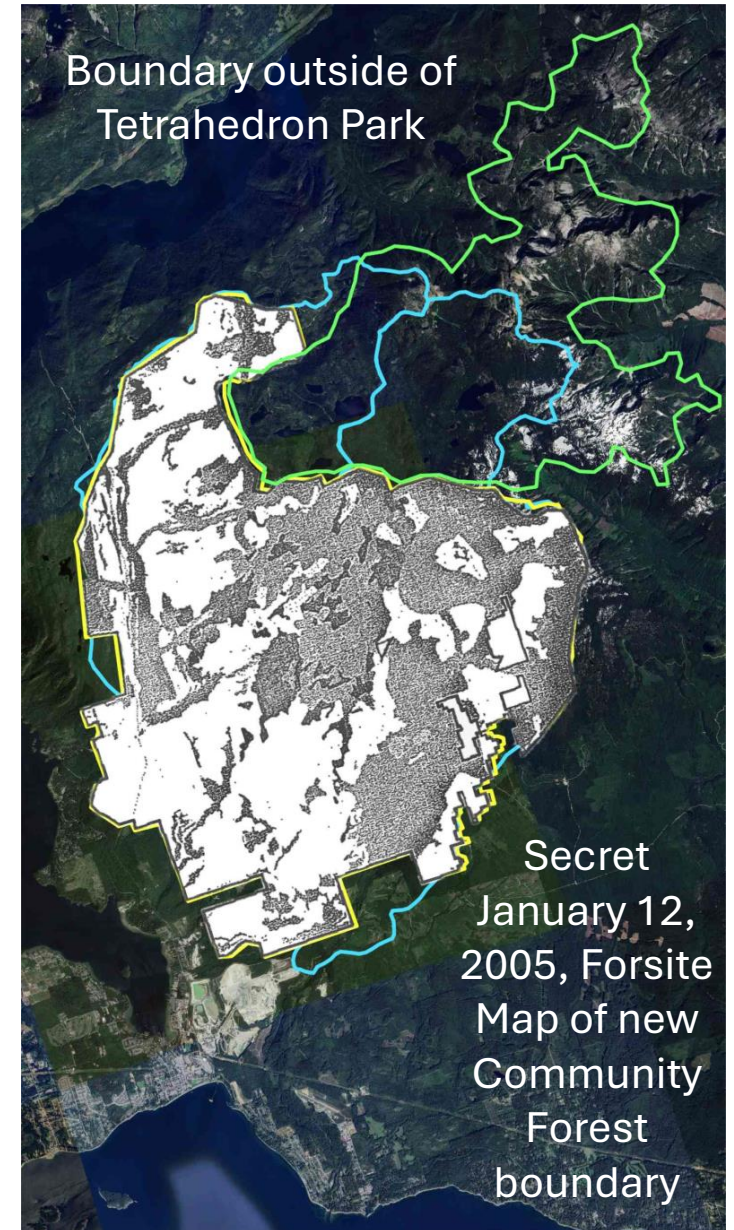






With the release of the January 12, 2005 Forsite report in early March 2025, it reveals that the Ministry of Forests, the District of Sechelt, and the community forest candidate directors withheld the information from the public, withheld information from the Sechelt Indian Band, that the community forest application was in the Chapman and Gray Watershed Reserves.

The reason for withholding the information and misinforming the public was to allow time for the District of Sechelt to submit its Community Forest tenure application to the Ministry of Forests in March 2005, and to have complied with the Ministry's application mandate to "inform the community."







# District of Sechelt

"Heart of the Sunshine Coast"

File No.6750-24



April 5, 2005

Dear Residents of the Sunshine Coast:

**RE: Probationary Community Forest Application – Public Information Meeting**

Please be advised a second public information opportunity on Sechelt's application for a Probationary Community Forest Licence will be held **Tuesday, April 19, 2005 at 7:00pm at the Seaside Centre** (5790 Teredo Street, Sechelt). The application is available to the public for review at [www.district.sechelt.bc.ca](http://www.district.sechelt.bc.ca) and at the District of Sechelt Office.

An initial public workshop was hosted on January 29, 2005. Follow-up meetings and public presentations continued through February and March, 2005. On March 14, 2005 the Ministry of Forests accepted the application as a working draft, and provided a 60 day review period.

In a community forest, the Province transfers decision-making over local forest resources, including non-timber values, to a community. Community forest licence holders can manage their areas for a range of community values, including watershed protection, biodiversity and visual qualities. Five year probationary licences can lead to agreements of up to 99 years, giving communities the chance to manage forest resources for the long term benefit of their residents.

This is a unique opportunity for our area. We look forward to answering questions regarding the application and to exploring options for the future of a Community Forest with the public.

Yours truly,  
Cameron Reid,  
Mayor

DISTRICT OF SECHELT

**Announcement of an  
April 19, 2005, public  
meeting in Sechelt**

## Do

You know that  
after 32 years as  
a police officer  
I will get tough  
on crime.



**Reid, Cameron**

email: [cameron\\_reid@sunshine.net](mailto:cameron_reid@sunshine.net)  
URL: <http://www.sunshine.net/www/400/sn0413>

"CAM CAN"

#202-5760 Teredo Street Box  
380 Sechelt BC V0N 3A0 FAX: 885-9738  
Authorized by J. Clayton, 740-0226,  
Financial agent for Cameron Reid

**BC Liberals**  
**740-0226**

Former Sechelt RCMP staff sergeant and then B.C. Liberal Party candidate admitted in a May 20, 1996, Coast Independent news article that not only was he a member of the **Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition** since the summer of 1995, but he was also a member of the **B.C. Forest Alliance**.



# “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

## 5. “The Community” Meeting and Showdown, April 19, 2005



Almost 20 years ago to the day, in this same meeting hall, the Sunshine Coast Community Forest’s new directors held a public meeting. Many attending the meeting were, rightfully, upset.







Waiting outside the meeting hall: Llewellyn Gray, Linda Williams, Dan Bouman, John Keates.



**PHOTOS AND TRANSCRIPT SEGMENTS FROM A PUBLIC MEETING  
IN SECHELT, APRIL 19, 2005, REGARDING AN APPLICATION  
FOR A COMMUNITY FOREST LICENSE, WHICH INCLUDES  
FUTURE LOGGING IN THE CHAPMAN AND GRAY CREEK  
WATERSHED RESERVES - THE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES FOR THE  
SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT COMMUNITY**

(Photo compilation and audio transcript segments from digital video. Note: some of the speakers name could not properly be heard in the audio tape, so their names are not provided. Hopefully the spelling of the names provided are correct. Information about the Community Forest Tenure application are found on the District of Sechelt's website, [www.district.sechelt.bc.ca](http://www.district.sechelt.bc.ca))

Packed meeting room.



Information and photos  
From the April 19 meeting  
can be found in my report  
shown here, from the B.C.  
Tap Water Alliance  
website, [www.bctwa.org](http://www.bctwa.org),  
with directions to find it  
shown earlier in this  
presentation.



## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE



Dan Bouman



Michael Maser

Sparks flew at the lengthy community meeting, as briefly reported in the newspapers.

About 100 people crowded into the Seaside Centre to hear details of the community forest plan and to question the panel, which included Reid, District of Sechelt planner Ray Parfitt and forestry consultants Kevin Davie and Brian Smart.

The location for the proposed community forest includes large parts of the Chapman and Gray Creek watersheds, and for many at the meeting, that was a deal-killer, despite assurances from Sechelt mayor Cam Reid and his consultants that there would be no logging in the watershed in the short term.

But in response to a request to postpone the application even further, Greg Hemphill, district forest manager for the Ministry of Forests, said the provincial government has a “sense of urgency” to complete the application process. “We took volume back from major licensees [Canfor and Interfor] and compensated them. . . there’s other proponents who would like to get their hands on this,” said Hemphill. “The question is, are you better off to have some management control, or to leave it to the provincial authorities to chart it to other corporations?”

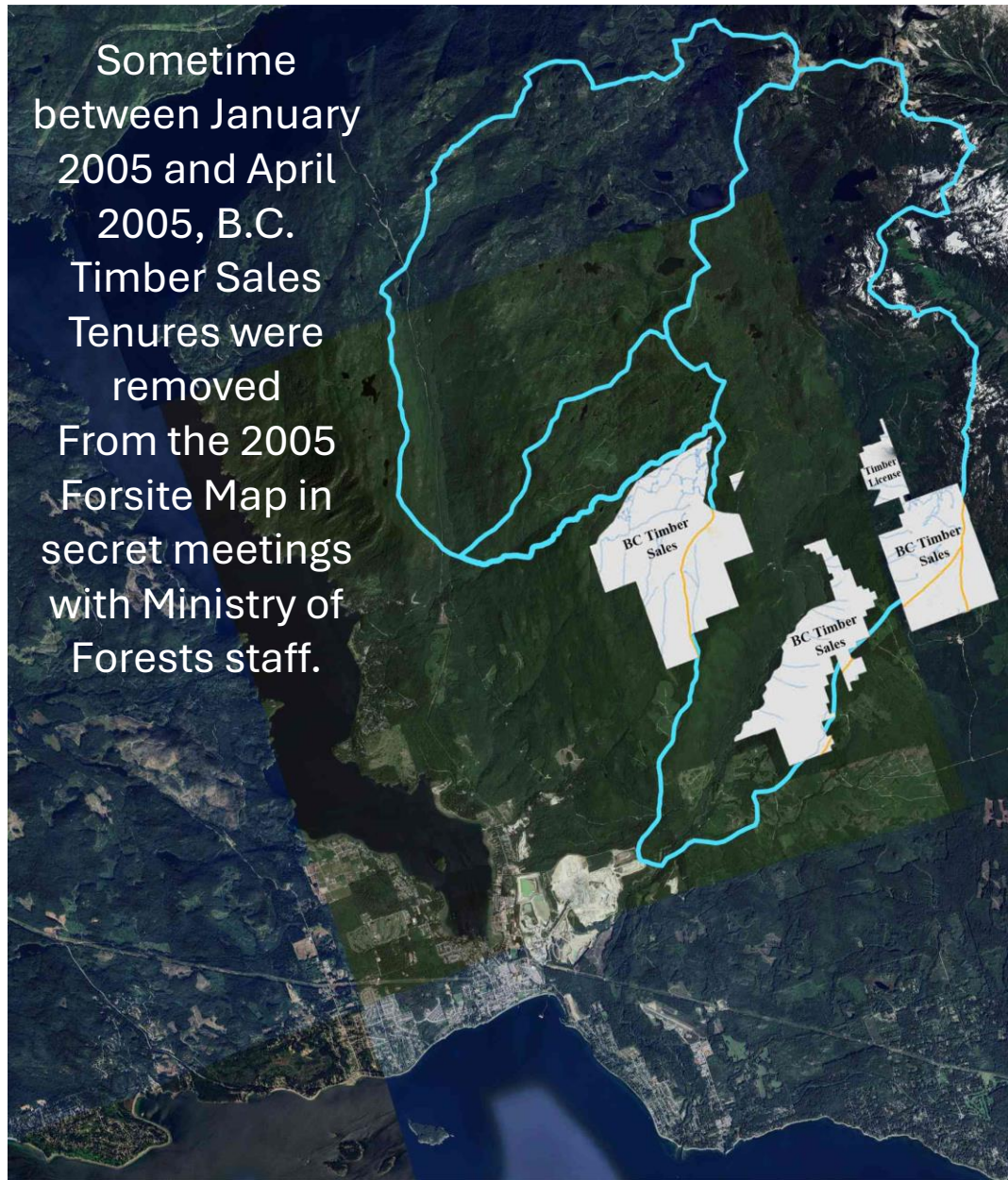
An audience member responded, “sounds like a threat.”



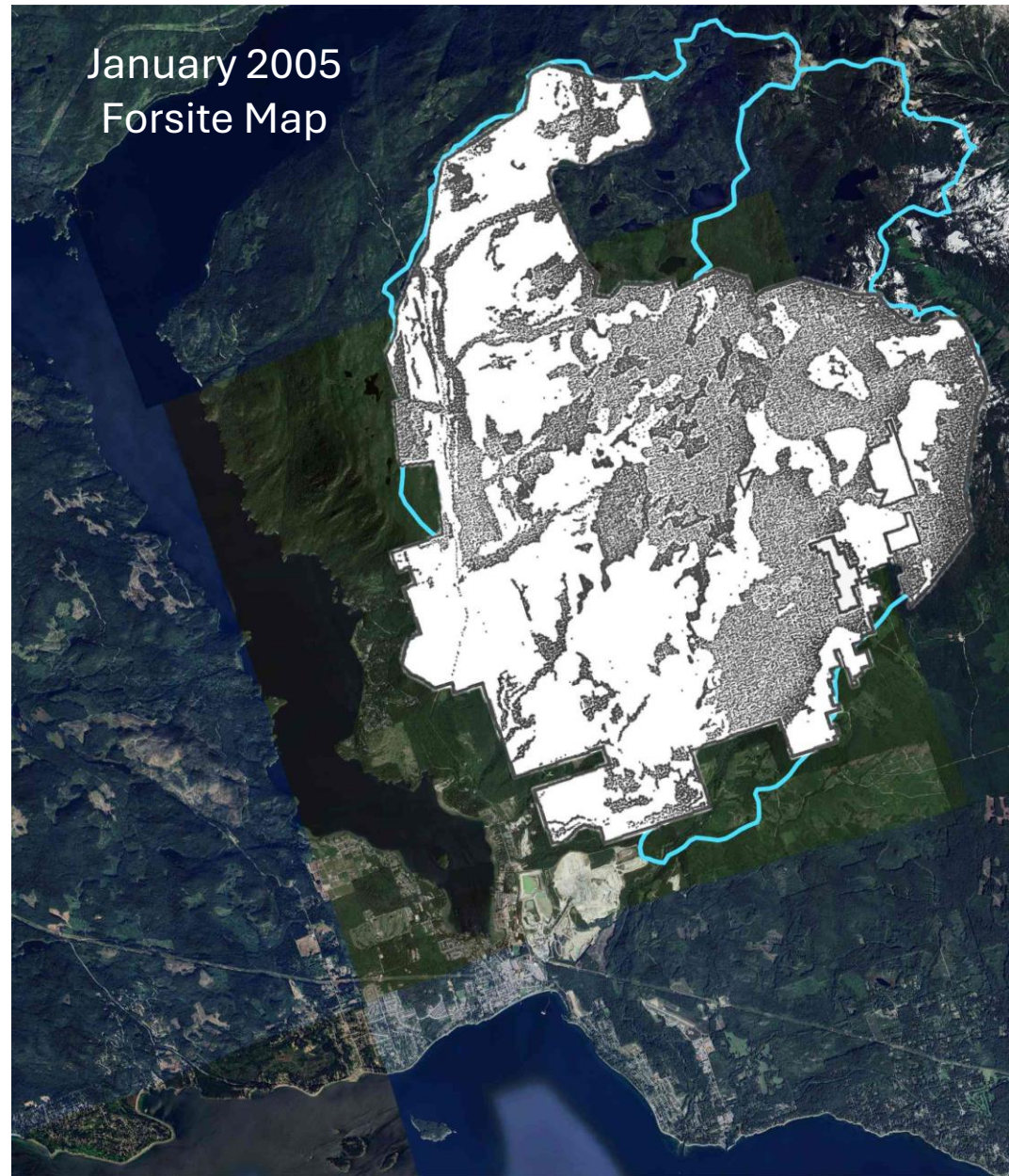
From left to right: Kevin Davie, Cameron Reid, Ray Parfitt (Sechelt District Planner), un-phased by community opposition.



Sometime between January 2005 and April 2005, B.C. Timber Sales Tenures were removed From the 2005 Forsite Map in secret meetings with Ministry of Forests staff.



January 2005 Forsite Map



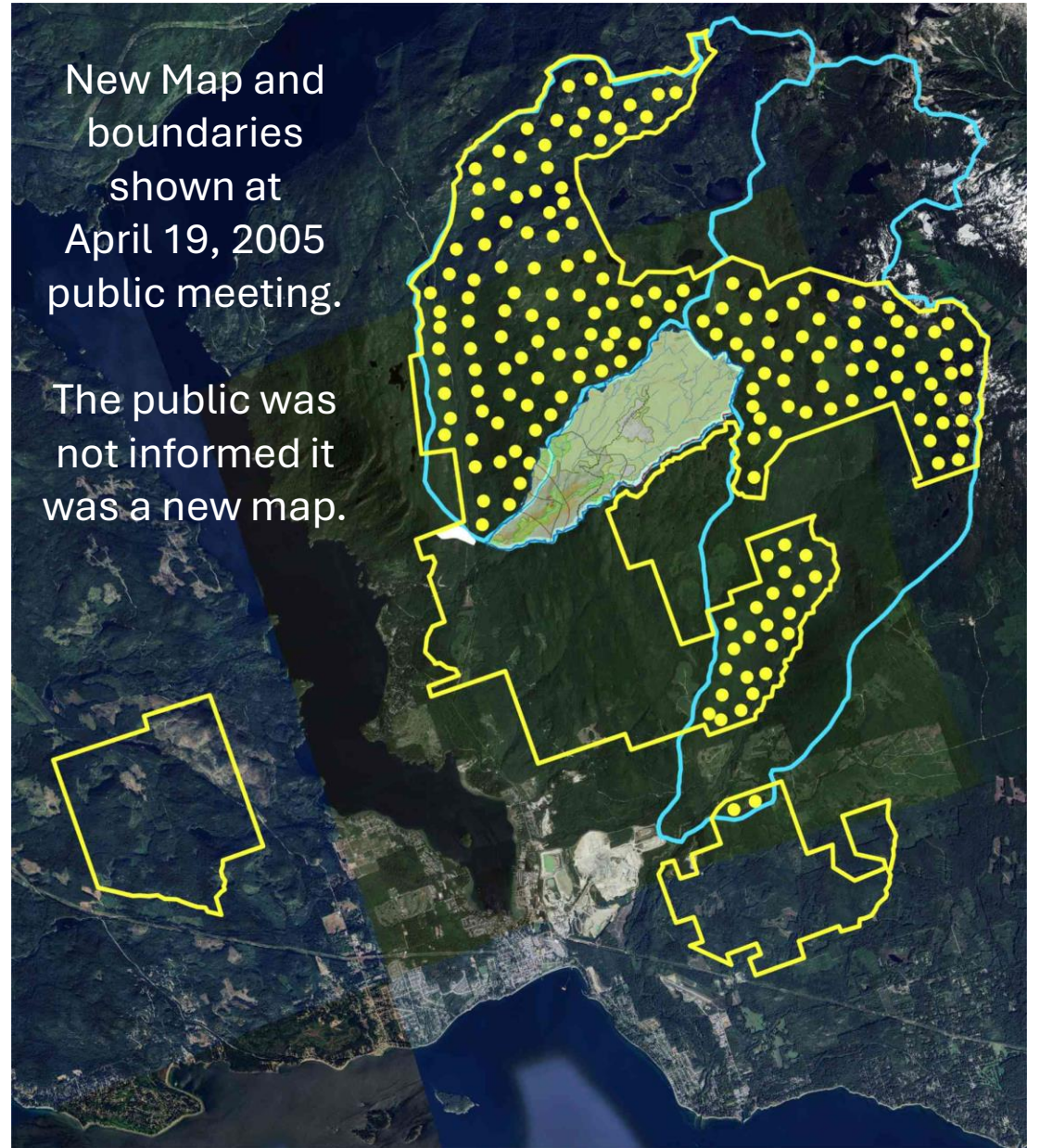


B.C. Timber Sales  
Tenures removed  
from 2005 Map

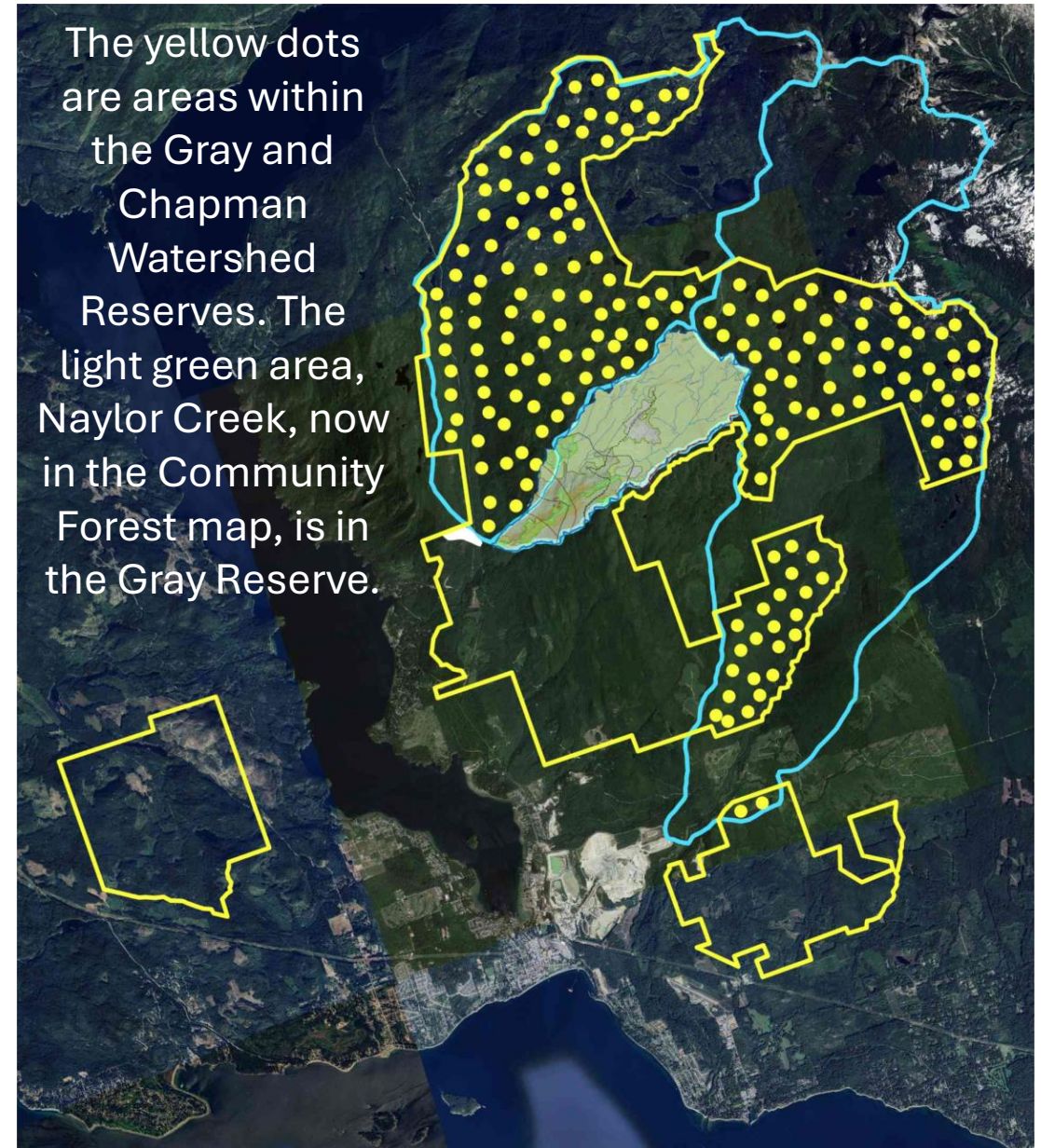
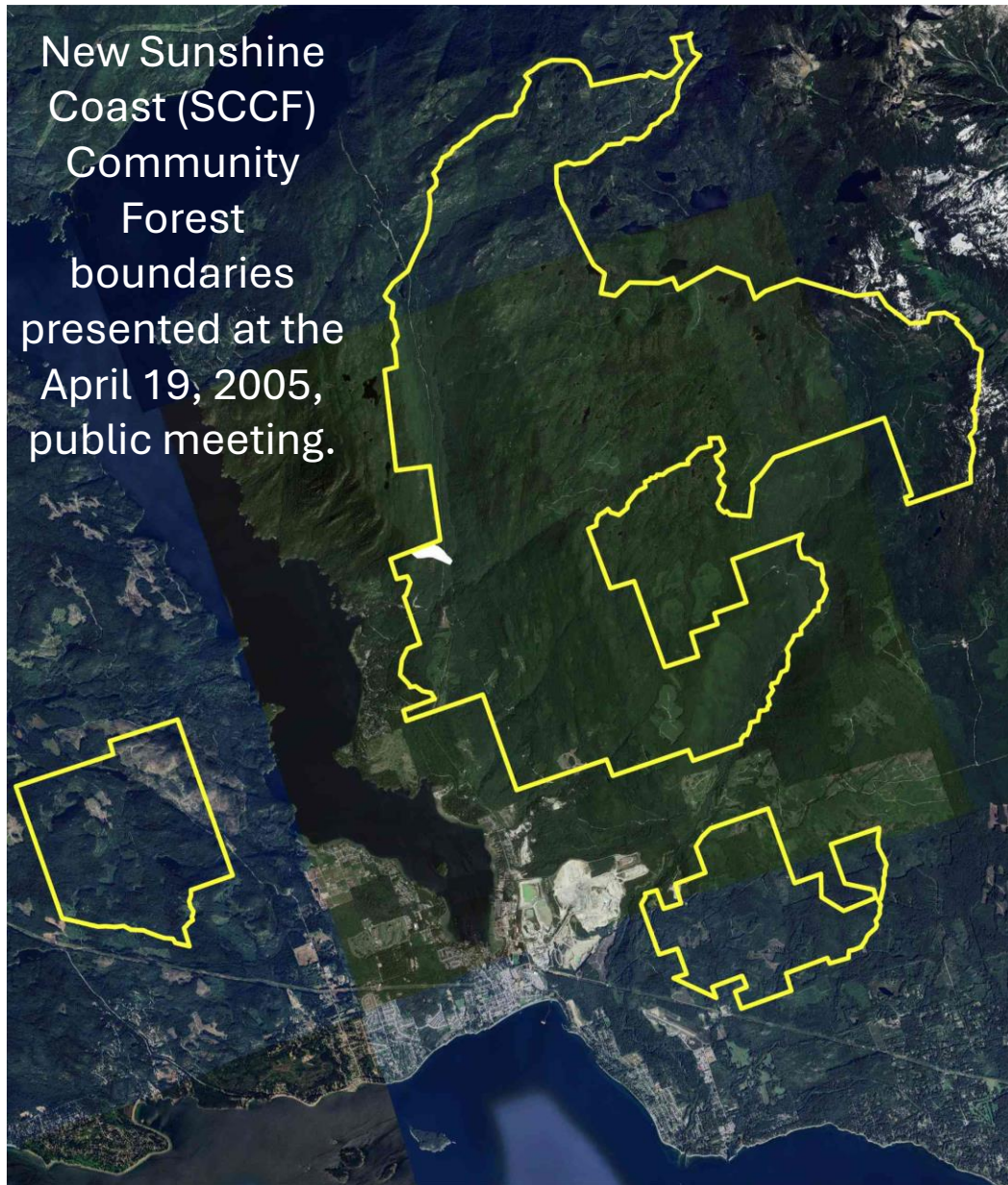


New Map and  
boundaries  
shown at  
April 19, 2005  
public meeting.

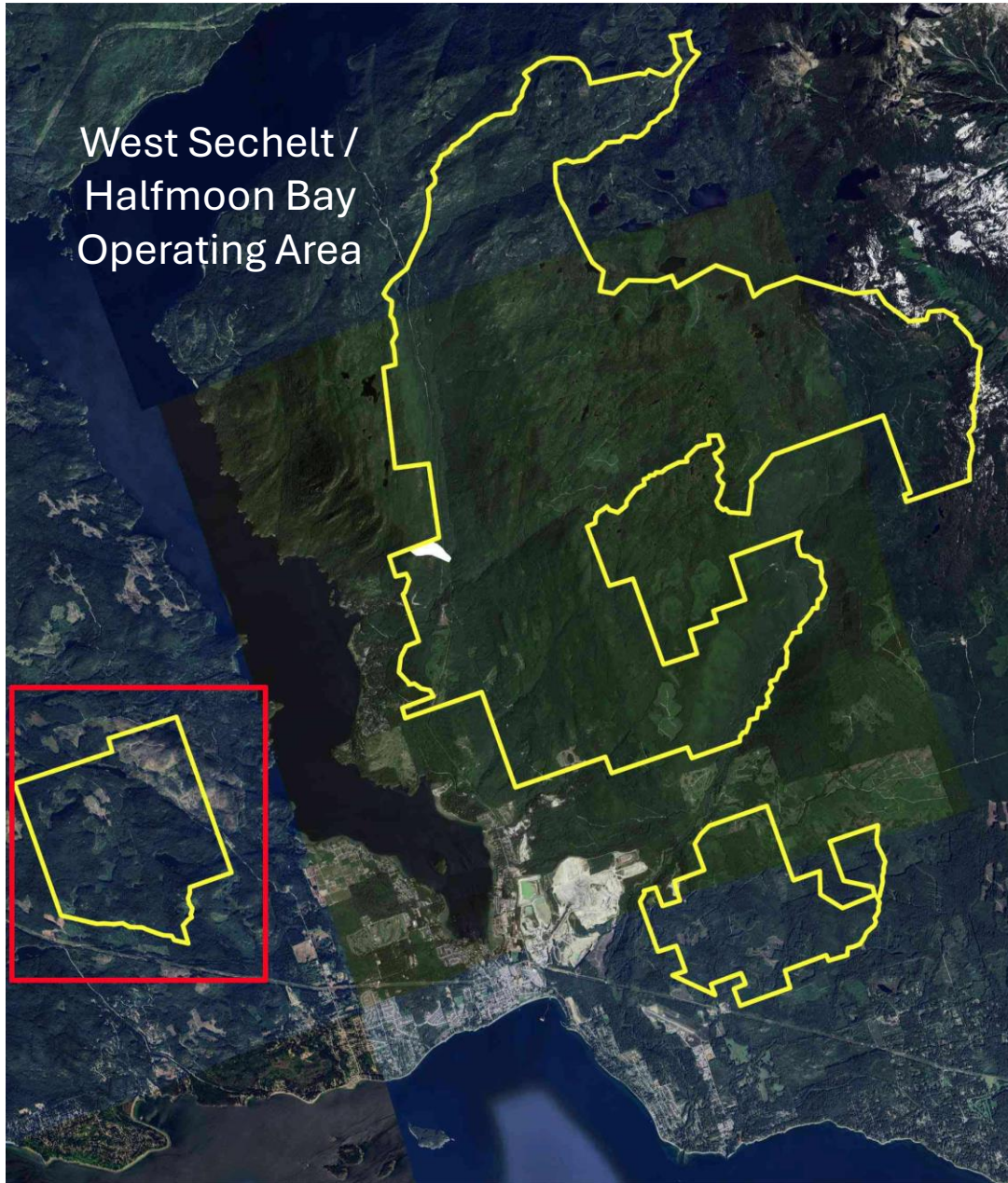
The public was  
not informed it  
was a new map.



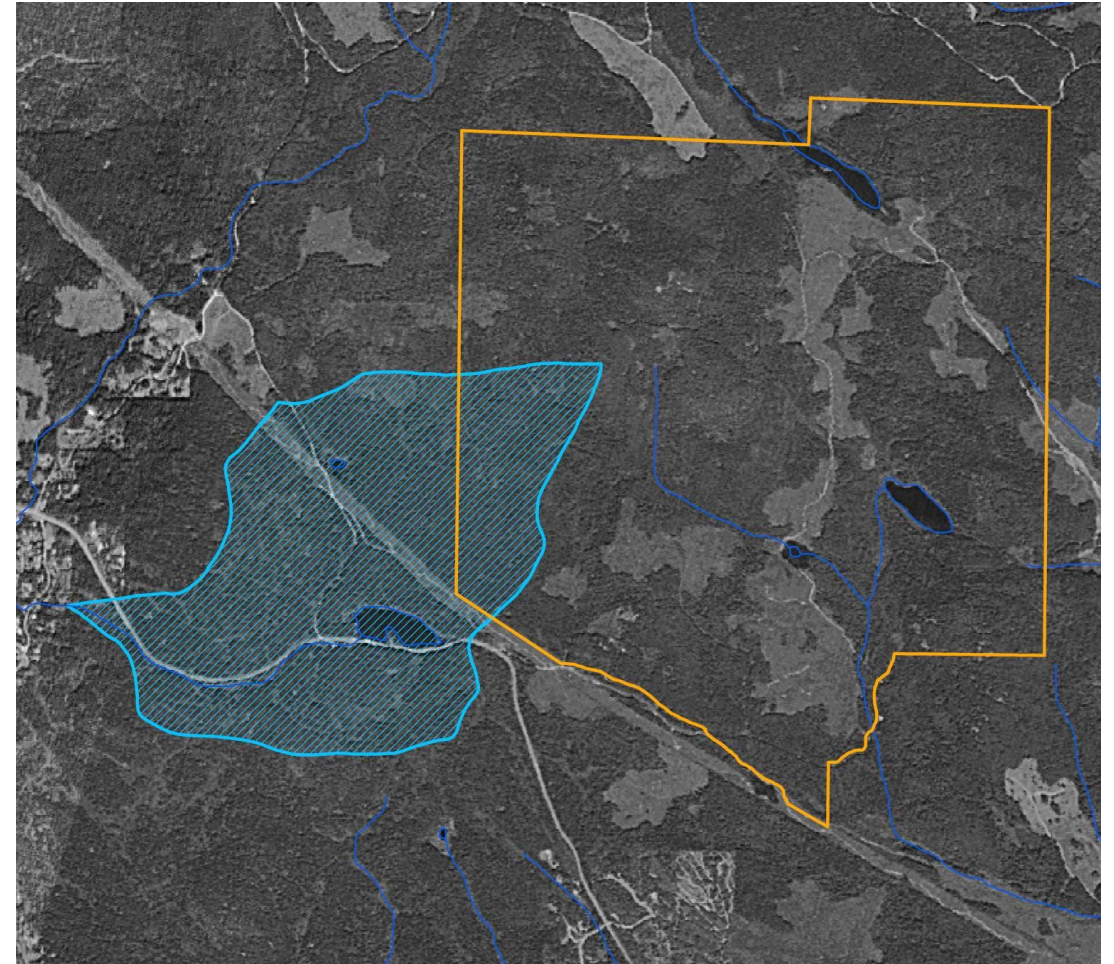








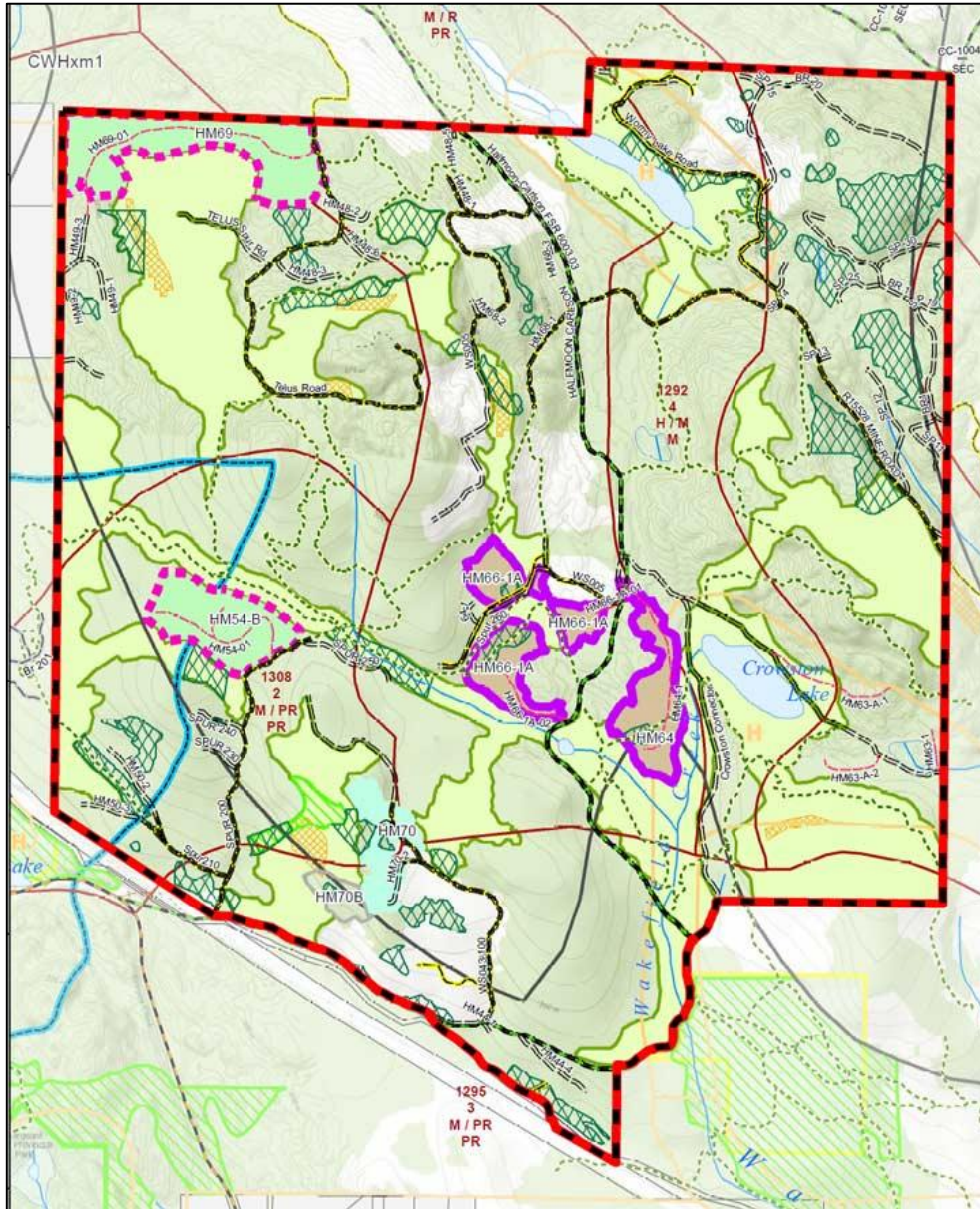
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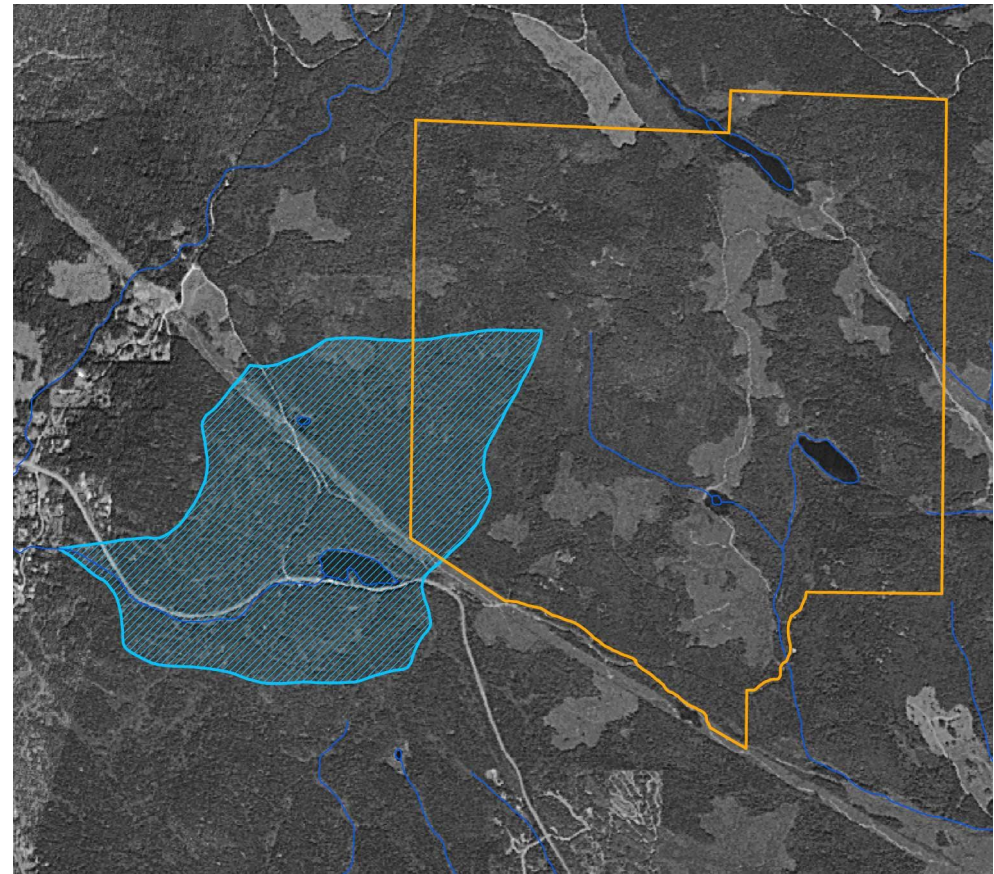




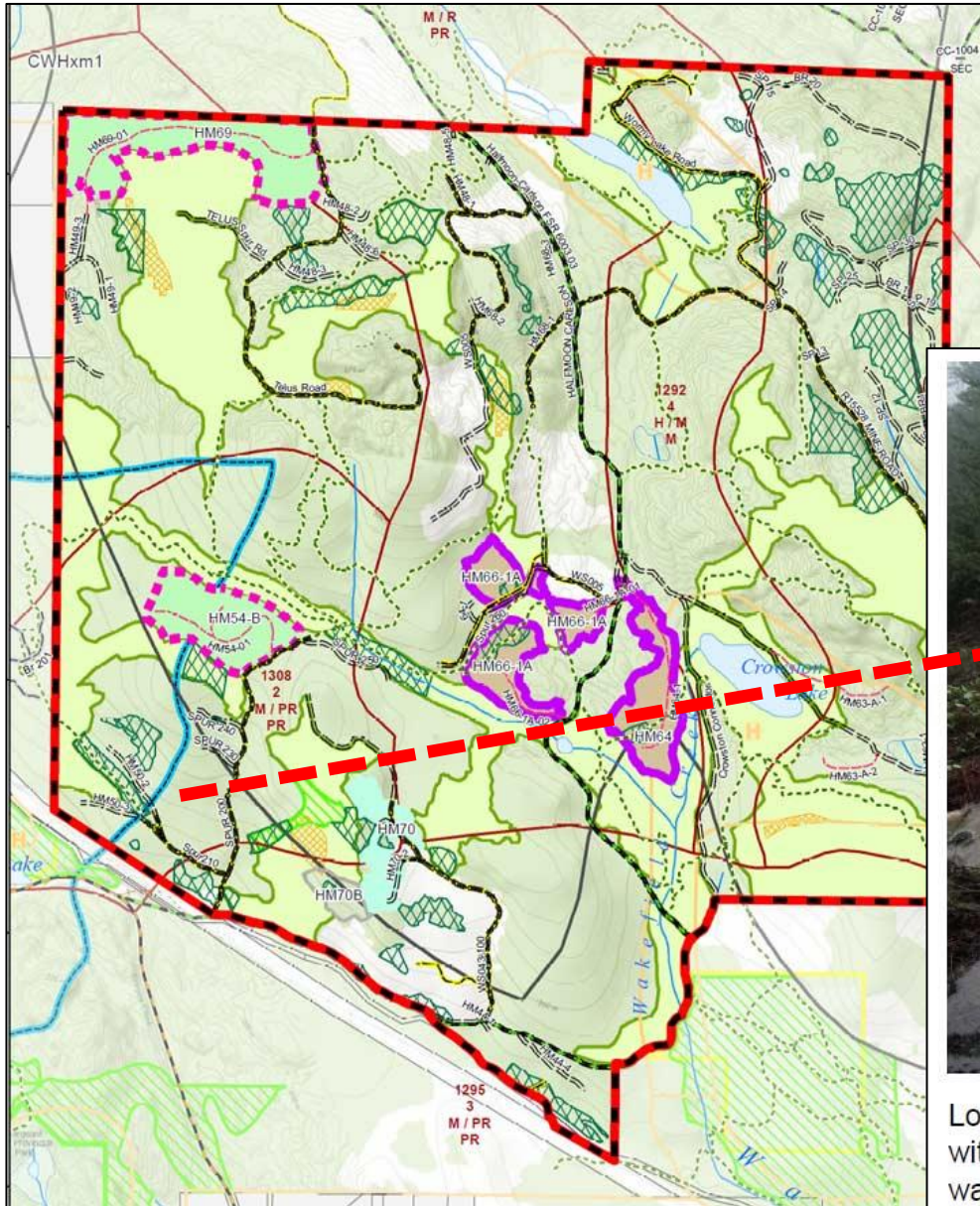




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Photo from January 10, 2022, Elphinstone Logging Focus report

Looking west along Spur 210 Nov 16, 2021. The culvert and ditch line became overwhelmed with surface water. Note Blk WS 065 above road. Water from the HM50 coming downhill. This water poured into the wet zone and out a Stream S6 then into Kenyon Creek.



Meeting Notes Public Information Meeting  
District of Sechelt Probationary Community Forest Application  
April 19, 2005, 7:00pm Seaside Centre

Bob D'arcy, Sunshine Coast Community Association Forum, expressed concerns with watershed and park areas being included in the application. Expressed concern with the lack of public consultation in the early stages of development of the application and requested the District not proceed with the application until broad community support and consultation can be demonstrated.

Michael Davidson, Sechelt Elector's Association, questioned the wisdom of logging in the watershed. Expressed concerns with the lack of democratic representation on the Board of Sechelt Community Projects Inc, stating the Board members of the company that holds the community forest licence should be elected by the residents of the Sunshine Coast at large. Expressed concern with the secrecy surrounding this application and stated opposition to the application.

Dan Bouman asked why Sechelt felt it did not need an agreement with the Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) and Sechelt Indian Band in advance of including the watershed in their application. He also asked why Sechelt has not carried out meaningful consultation with the Sechelt Indian Band regarding the application, as required by the Supreme Court of Canada.



Meeting Notes Public Information Meeting  
District of Sechelt Probationary Community Forest Application  
April 19, 2005, 7:00pm Seaside Centre

Mrs. L. Keates asked why the watershed area was included in the application given that in 1998, 87 percent of Sunshine Coast residents rejected the Integrated Watershed Management Plan for multiple uses in the watershed.

K. Davie replied that the Integrated Watershed Management Plan was rejected and the area remains under the jurisdiction of the Province and Ministry of Forests.



Claude Boisvert stated that he was sorry that more people had not attended the January 29, 2005 meeting to provide input and ask questions about the application. He noted his support for community forests as a way of providing more of the economic benefits of local forests to our communities. He asked why the watershed areas had to be included and whether any other areas may be available.

G, Hemphill noted that the watershed is part of the working forest and the areas will be for licencing to other operators if it is not included in this application.



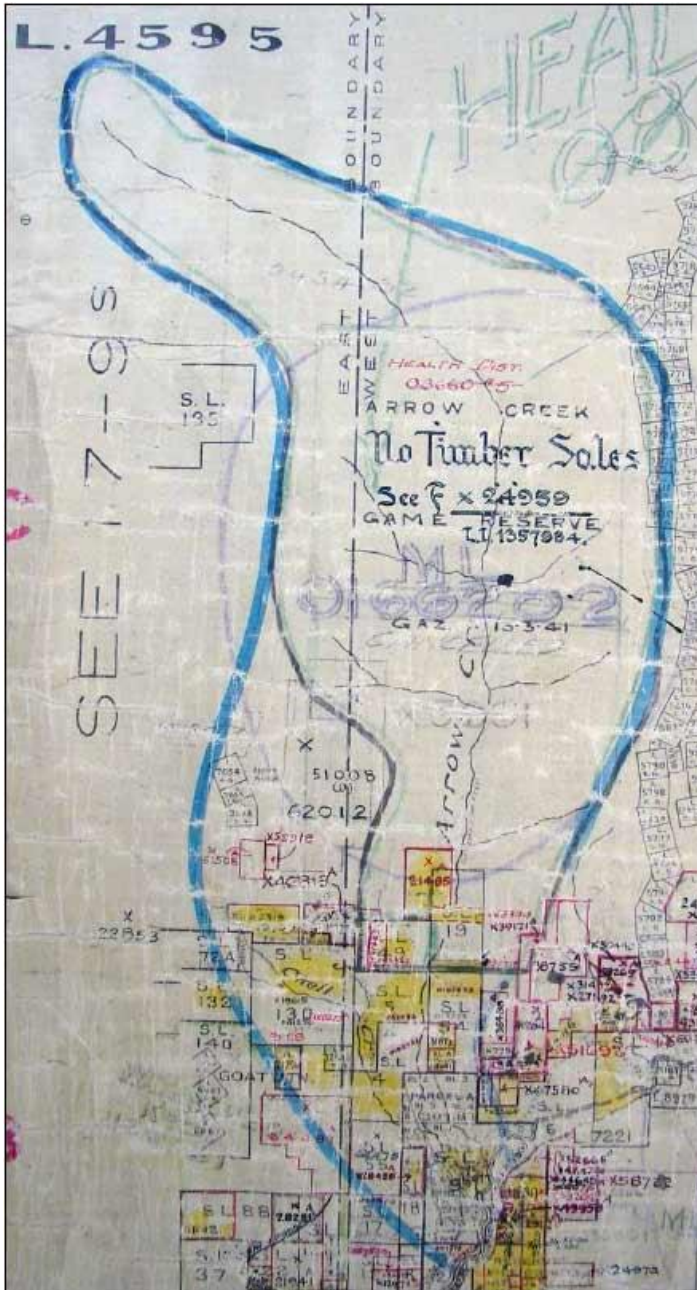
Meeting Notes Public Information Meeting  
District of Sechelt Probationary Community Forest Application  
April 19, 2005, 7:00pm Seaside Centre

John Marian, Halfmoon Bay Electoral Area Director, noted that he represents 2600 full time and 500-600 seasonal residents. He stated that the SCRDC and Sechelt Indian Band have agreed on no industrial activity on the watershed. He asked if Sechelt would respect the interests of all Sunshine Coast and remove the watershed from the application. He asked why Sunshine Coast residents should trust Sechelt to manage areas in the watershed.

Mayor Reid replied that Sechelt remains interested in partnering with the SCRDC and the Sechelt Indian Band on the Community Forest. He noted that management plans for community forests would be approved by the Province and registered foresters, and that Sechelt will be working with the Sunshine Coast community at large to develop plans for the community forest. Brian Smart noted that in the timber analysis, work in watershed areas is not contemplated for a minimum of 25 years. He stated he believed the community could work together to develop a community forest plan that could help manage the watershed for the benefit of local residents.



Meeting Notes Public Information Meeting  
District of Sechelt Probationary Community Forest Application  
April 19, 2005, 7:00pm Seaside Centre



Fern Walker asked if any of the other BC Community Forest projects have tenures in community watersheds and asked about experiences in those communities. She also stated that over 5,000 people signed a petition five years ago regarding a moratorium on logging in the watershed.

K. Davie replied that Kaslo, Creston and Harrop-Proctor Community Forests have tenure in community watersheds. He also noted that he and Mayor Reid would be touring the Creston and Harrop-Proctor Community Forests at the end of the week and would have more information on watershed management after that visit.

The “Creston” Community Forest tenure, mentioned by Kevin Davie in his comment, was let in the late 1990s, and includes four Watershed Reserves. The Arrow Creek Watershed Reserve, created in 1942 (shown to the left), was identified on old Forest Atlas Maps with “NO TIMBER SALES.” It was also protected as a “Health District,” meaning no public trespass, and was also legislated as a “Game Reserve,” with no hunting allowed. Information about the Arrow Creek Reserve is found in *The Big Eddy* report.



# ONE (OF MANY) CONSEQUENCES IN 2005

## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

Town of Gibsons  
withdraws its  
support and  
application for  
partnership in  
the Community  
Forest.

the SCCA’s executive director Dan Bouman gave a presentation on July 19, 2005 to Gibson’s Town Council concerning the SCCA’s concerns and the findings of CFAC. Bouman presented information to Council about the shortcomings of the community forest application, including a “flawed public process”, and how the Joint “Watershed Management Agreement” about to be signed between the Regional District and the Sechelt Indian Band was already being ignored and mocked (Minutes). As a result of Bouman’s information, Gibson’s Council appropriately rescinded its recent July 7, 2005 resolutions to both support the community forest application and to become a “full partner in the new Community Forest Corporation”, a decision that took an anticipated wind out of the community forest sails.

As recorded in a July 20, 2005 email by Ministry of Forests Sunshine Coast District Manager Greg Hemphill to Ministry staff (see quote above), Hemphill, as the Ministry’s local sheriff, was intent on wanting “the Community Forest to proceed” by including the two community Watershed Reserves. Hemphill, who just recently retired from government, blamed the application process hold-up on “the enviros”, referencing their persistent “tactics” against the community forest as “aggressive”. However, Hemphill failed to include or state in his email objections by the Sechelt Indian Band and the Regional District concerning the “contentious area” of the watersheds. In reality, an ‘aggression’ was perpetrated by the community forest proponents, with the aid and consent of the Ministry of Forests, responsible for stirring up public criticism and media attention by including the community drinking watersheds in the proposal.





# ONE (OF MANY) CONSEQUENCES IN 2005

## DISTRICT OF SECHELT DISHONORS THE 2005 WATERSHED ACCORD

### “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

Some three weeks later, on October 1, 2005, the District of Sechelt, through its councilor and Regional District representative and chair Ed Steeves, participated in an historic ceremony. All members of the SCR D, including the District of Sechelt, signed the Joint Watershed Management Agreement with the Sechelt Indian Band. The Agreement was an extension to, and a fulfillment of, the Accord signed in September, 2003, to protect the Chapman and Gray Creek Community

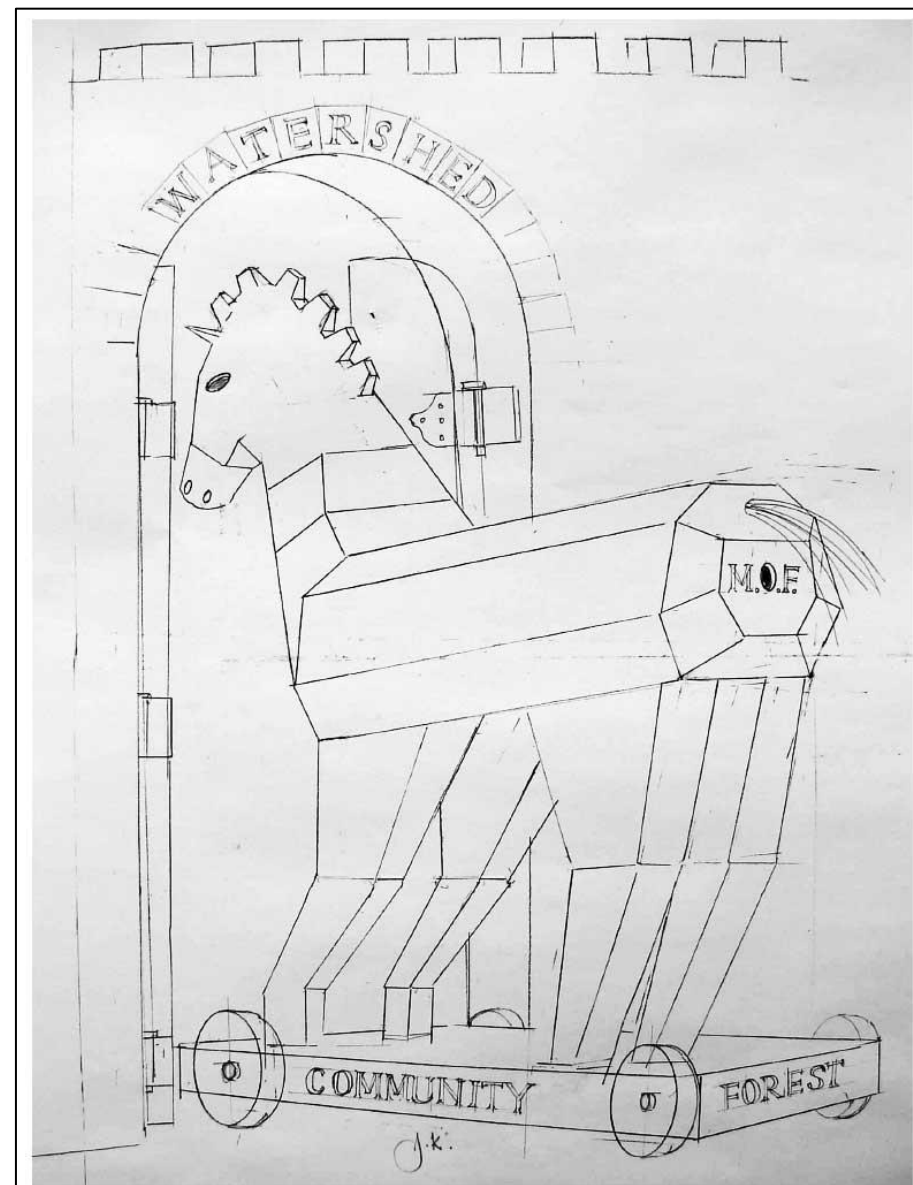
Watershed Reserves. The fact that the District of Sechelt did sign the Agreement, with the Mayor and the community forest proponents dubiously intent on dishonoring it, reveals the façade and double standard by District of Sechelt’s Mayor. Attempting to distance itself from the Agreement and its obligations, public comments were later made by Mayor Reid that the District of Sechelt wasn’t actually a signatory to the Joint Agreement, because, as the Mayor disingenuously argued, Councilor Ed Steeves never represented the District – he only represented the Regional District as its Chair.



## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

Given the background information about the facts presented in this case history study, and the long-held public opposition to logging in the two community watersheds, there are important questions that need to be raised about the Sunshine Coast community forest tenure. One of them should ask what the ultimate objective for including the community watersheds were – was it a goal to possibly prevent another precedent from occurring to protect

drinking watersheds in general? Was the community forest tenure being used much like a Trojan Horse to help ambush and divide the Sunshine Coast Regional District community and the larger provincial community forest context on the protection of community watersheds?



Drawing by John Keates, December 2007: inspired from a 'meeting of minds'.



# TWO FINAL MATTERS

1. LAND ACT WATERSHED RESERVES ON THE SUNSHINE COAST / LOWER MAINLAND
2. THE SUNSHINE COAST COMMUNITY FOREST'S ALLOWABLE ANNUAL CUT (AAC)





# THE CHAPMAN AND GRAY WATERSHED RESERVES

In 2007, prior and during the SCRD's Board of Health hearings concerning the community's resistance against Western Forest Product's logging in the Chapman Reserve, members from the community, who participated in a roadblock on a logging access road, sought legal action in the Vancouver City Supreme Court during an injunction proceeding launched by Western Forest Products.



At the  
Vancouver  
Supreme Court  
July 9, 2007

FORM 126  
(RULE 51A (3))

NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS INC.

PLAINTIFF

AND:

HANS PENNER, RON NEILSON, GERMAINE WILSON, KEN DALGLEISH and  
MICHAEL SIDAL and PERSONS UNKNOWN

DEFENDANTS

## NOTICE OF HEARING

TO: The Respondents

TAKE NOTICE THAT the application of the Applicant, Western Forest Products Inc. dated July 4, 2007 will be heard in chambers at the courthouse at 800 Smithe Street in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, on Monday, July 9, 2007 at the hour of 9:45 a.m.



## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE



Recent photos (2007) of Sunshine Coast community support to protect drinking watersheds. Above, supporters on a public blockade against Western Forest Product’s road and logging entry into Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve. Below, copy of a photo in *The Local* newspaper, August 9, 2007, showing some of the 200-300 residents gathered outside of the Sunshine Coast Regional District office protesting logging in Chapman Creek. The history against community watershed logging by Sunshine Coast residents and Directors has been consistent for more than forty years, during which time the B.C. Forest Service/Ministry of Forests and the forest industry have cooperatively worked against “the community”.



During the initial court hearings, defendant's lawyer John Conroy presented evidence to the Court about Chapman as a "Watershed Reserve," and related its powers under the *Land Act*. At one point, the Court explained to Conroy that to pursue discussions on the point of the legal interpretation of the Reserves, he would have to have the courts conduct a judicial inquiry or review.

During the proceedings, John Conroy submitted my book, *From Wisdom to Tyranny*, as evidence.

# Watershed Decision Pending

When we left off last week, the protestors, who have, for several weeks, been manning a blockade in Chapman Creek to prevent logging and road building in the Watershed, were granted a continuance in the injunction brought against them by Western Forest Products. The continuance provided the protestors with a little more time to make their case, and to prepare evidence to present to the Supreme Court.



At press time on Tuesday, July 17th, Supreme Court Justice Kelleher was hearing evidence from both sides. Following the case, Hans Penner, one of the protestors called The Local, to provide an update on events in court. Penner said that evidence was heard for about four hours on Tuesday. Western Forest Products presented their side, after which John Conroy, attorney for

the protestors presented their case, and lawyer for the SCR D made a statement. According to Penner, the lawyer for the SCR D said that they were not taking a specific position in regards to the issue of the blockade, which is the subject of the injunction. Penner said it was disappointing that the SCR D did not come out in support of the protestors. He said that one of the things they learned through this process was that the Watershed Reserve, instead of protecting the area from logging, actually permits logging. This is contrary to what most people believe is true of a reserve. Following the presentation of all the evidence, Penner said that Justice Kelleher reserved his decision until 9:30am on July 19th, at which time they will reconvene and he will hand down his decision. Look for a follow up next week.

The five blockaders are now faced with a large legal bill. They have incurred this risk on behalf of residents of the Sunshine Coast, as most of you know the named defendants stood on a logging road to prevent WFP from entering Chapman watershed while our community, the Sechelt nation, and our local government continued to seek permanent protection for it. It is not known yet if WFP will get what they want in the end, but the blockade has prevented them from succeeding during the last month. Now five blockaders (four are senior citizens) are faced with the \$10,000 in legal costs for challenging WFP's injunction application in court. These protestors

are asking for the community's help with these costs. If you are interested in making a donation: Deposit or mail contributions for the "Watershed Legal Defense Fund" direct to any Sunshine Coast Credit Union, or you would like an acknowledgement for donations received, send your cheque to:

C/O Dale Peterson Watershed Legal Defense Fund

141 Forbes Rd. Gibsons, V0N 1V6.



Photos Pauline Montgomery

In other watershed news, the Sunshine Coast Regional District sent out a notice this week regarding an upcoming hearing. The notice said that the SCR D Board would be acting as a Local Board of Health and they will convene to hear evidence (pursuant to Section 58 of the Health

Act) in relation to a complaint concerning a health hazard to public drinking water. The Board plans to use the hearing to investigate the complaint, which alleges that road construction and logging activity initiated by Western Forest Products Ltd. in the Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve poses an imminent risk to public health. According to the press release, the investigation may result in the issuance of an order under the Health Act. The Local Board of Health

will hear presentations or written submissions, from interested parties, at the hearing, which will be held on July 23rd at 9:00am in the SCR D Boardroom on Field Road in Sechelt.

Compiled by Linda White France



On July 23, 2007, I gave a presentation to the SCR D's Board of Health Hearings. The following are excerpts from that presentation. (P.S. I also gave the Board a copy of my book, From Wisdom to Tyranny.)

## **B. C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE**

July 23, 2007

**Presentation to the special meeting of the  
Sunshine Coast Regional District's (SCR D's)  
Board of Health**



- 2. Formation of the BC Tap Water Alliance and its ongoing concerns about the Chapman & Gray Creek Watershed Reserves**
- 3. Establishment of the SCR D and its initial requests to protect Chapman Creek from logging**
  - 4(a) Recommendation for Watershed Reserves under the *Land Act***
  - 4(c) Former Health Districts, Game Reserves, and Fish Reserves**
  - 4(d) Resolutions by the BC Medical Association and related Associations**
- 5. Our experience with consultants reports in drinking watersheds**
- 6. Recent court injunction hearings concerning Chapman Creek**



## **6. Recent court injunction hearings concerning Chapman Creek**

The recent public opposition to and blockade of Western Forest Products' road and logging operations in the Chapman Reserve, permitted by the Ministry of Forests, led to a Court Injunction Hearing on Monday July 9, 2007. The named parties, collectively identified under Hans Penner et al (residents of the SCRD), came to Court after acquiring a lawyer on late Friday afternoon, July 6.

During the Hearing, Madame Justice MacKenzie heard John Conroy explain to the court the long, troubled history the SCRD has had to endure regarding road and timber licences let in the Chapman Reserve, and the long history of SCRD and community opposition to logging and mining. In particular, she gave an attentive ear to evidence related to the establishment and legislative nature of the *Land Act* Reserve.

During the brief intermission following Conroy's presentation, I watched Western Forest Products' lawyer leaving the court room, and in his hand was the page showing the Reserve tenure from the newly acquired information handed to him and the Court concerning the Chapman Reserve tenure. He appeared as if quite concerned about this with his clients. In fact, this became an important turning point in the Court discussion, after which the Hearing was adjourned to July 17<sup>th</sup>, in order for Hans Penner et al. to be granted a bit more time to properly prepare and present its case to the Court.



On July 17<sup>th</sup>, Justice Kellerher heard the case (Madame MacKenzie could not hold the second date due to her involvement in a trial hearing) at 10 am. Lawyer Conroy presented a great deal of information to the Court mainly about the Chapman Reserve, government policies and legislation, and a review of the Justice Paris Decision of 1997, providing an introductory interpretation of the legislative significance of the Land Act Reserves. Conroy's presentation continued for two hours, amidst two intermissions. Western Forest Products countered Conroy's argument siding with the Ministry of Forests, saying the Reserve had no standing in interfering with the government's ability to provide road and logging permits in the Chapman Reserve without the permission of other agencies or the SCRD. By this time it was about 4 o'clock, when Justice Kellerher announced that he would reserve judgment until the morning of July 19, 2007.

The fact that Kellerher did not decide in favour of Western Forest Product's injunction that day was remarkable, indicating that he had to consider the counter evidence presented before him. Included in that long list of documents was our book, *From Wisdom to Tyranny*, from which many references related to Chapman Creek and the SCRD were cited to the Court.

On July 19, 2007, Justice Kellerher presented his reasons for judgment. He granted Western Forest Products its injunction. However, Kellerher did make reference to the fact that a Judicial Review of BC's *Land Act* Reserves was wanting.



### **Recommendation to the SCRD Board of Health**

We strongly believe it is your interest, as guardians and protectors of the Chapman Reserve, to obtain transcripts of the three trial dates just referred to. This will be of important benefit for the SCRD's Directors in its proposal for a legal action or a Judicial Review concerning your Watershed Reserve, and ultimately over its concerns about water quality and water quantity concerns related to commercial logging.



# B. C. TAP WATER ALLIANCE

March 21, 2013 *For Immediate Release*

## BC LIBERALS CAUGHT DEMOTING PROTECTED STATUS OF COMMUNITY DRINKING WATER SOURCES

**Some six years  
later ....  
March 31, 2013**

Upon further inquiries, the Alliance was astounded to discover that just two months before the last provincial election in 2009, the BC Liberals had actually altered ALL the Section 16 Community Watershed Reserves within the administrative boundary of the Ministry of Environment's Lower Mainland or Region, including Chapman and Gray Creeks, the SCRD's main source of water supply, where "thinning" was recently permitted in Chapman Creek with no prior notice to the SCRD. Apparently, the demotions were done without formally notifying dozens of water purveyors to whom the Reserves, and the water supplied, were dedicated.

These completely unpublicized, wholesale demotions appear to have been in response to allegations contained in our book, *From Wisdom to Tyranny*, the history of BC's community Watershed Reserves, sent to three Liberal Party Ministers, Forests Minister Rich Coleman, Environment Minister Barry Penner, and Lands Minister Pat Bell (see background). The book strongly recommended that government conduct a provincial inquiry into the administrative history and mismanagement of the Community Watershed Reserves. A year later on July 23, 2007, during the SCRD's Board of Health Hearings on logging in Chapman Creek, which received wide media attention, the Alliance presented detailed information about the SCRD's Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve (see background). In July 2007, when SCRD residents filed a Court Injunction against Western Forest Products logging in the Chapman Reserve, the Alliance's book was entered into Court evidence.



“The public has no idea what this government secretly did four years ago. It is absolutely disgraceful,” notes Will Koop, B.C. Tap Water Alliance Coordinator. “No other administration over the last forty years has dared to do what the BC Liberals have done.”

“This government should immediately reinstate all of BC’s affected Community Watershed Reserves as Section 16 Reserves under the *Land Act* and delete all industrial tenures as intended, including Community Forests, BC Timber Sales and other forest tenures that have been wrongfully permitted within them. Then the Reserves should be designated as Section 15 Order-in-Council Reserves in favour of water purveyors and the communities they serve. It is only fair that the “other” 40 percent of British Columbians have what Greater Victoria and Metro Vancouver citizens reclaimed and now enjoy – protected watersheds that reliably produce clean water. That’s BC’s protection legacy.”



Doug Konkin  
Deputy Minister,  
Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

February 27, 2013

**Emergency Intervention: McNeill Lake / Haslem Creek Watershed Reserve Tenure**

Dear Mr. Konkin

We request your immediate executive decision/action to postpone any and all timber sales in the McNeill Lake/ Halsem Creek Watershed Reserve, until such time as proper clarification and comprehensive adjudication is satisfactorily rendered regarding the history, purpose, policy, function and fiduciary entitlement of the said Reserve tenure, and in making restitution to re-status this Reserve as either a Section 16 or Section 15 *Land Act* tenure. As the deadline for proposed timber sales in the said Reserve is scheduled for tomorrow, February 28<sup>th</sup>, we therefore ask you advise the BC Timber Sales office accordingly.



We are disturbed about recent, internal directives that have changed the legal designation and status of the McNeill lake Watershed Map Reserve, and all other Map Reserves, under the administration of the Vancouver Regional area. These changes from Section 16 Map Reserves to Section 17 *Land Act Designation* Reserves have conveniently allowed for the discretionary letting of timber sales in areas that were to be protected from such, done, apparently, without notification, elaborate or otherwise, to water purveyors, in whose interests the Watershed Reserves were specifically established by a government executive committee.

A summary of our findings and concerns are as follows:

**(b) Section 16 Map Reserve.** It was explained to us that Section 16 Map Reserves over Crown lands have almost absolute powers provided to them against any and all dispositions. We were informed that a disposition means “*a license of occupation, or a permit, or a right-of-way over Crown land,*” and that a disposition includes timber sales. “*Any application that comes in on a Section 16 Map Reserve, we just turn it away.*” We were told that the holder of the Reserve is the Ministry of Environment. When the Watershed Reserve was created for the interests of the water purveyor, it was created to protect the watershed. Given the fact that timber sales have occurred in Section 16 Reserves in general, in spite of their purpose, it seems likely they may have occurred because timber sale permits were not sent as referrals to the Lands Ministry for adjudication, where they would have been rejected.



**(c) Section 17 Land Act Designation.** It was explained to us that the Ministry of Environment, as holder of the Reserves, requested the Reserve tenure be changed from a Section 16 to a Section 17 designation. We were informed that the difference between a Section 16 and a Section 17, is that disposition applications in Section 17 Reserves, such as timber sales, “*can be accepted, if they are compatible*” with the Reserve holder, which is the Ministry of Environment.

We were also informed that the initiative to change the Reserve status was done internally, and that all of the community Watershed Reserves in the administrative boundary of the Vancouver Region were recently changed from Section 16 to Section 17 Reserves. Section 17 Reserves have an expiry date of five years, and are then, or not then, renewed.

**(d)** Where did the directive or authority originate to make the changes to the status of the Reserves located in the Vancouver Region? Was this also done in other Regions? Can such changes be made to the status of Map Reserves without the directive or authority from government executive? When they were created, or re-created, in the 1970s it was done so through an executive committee of government.



(e) Did the government, the Ministry of Environment as holder of the Reserves, notify the water purveyor, the Sunshine Coast Regional District (which had taken over the responsibilities assigned to the South Pender Waterworks District on January 31, 2008), of its intentions to alter the Section 16 Map Reserve status over McNeill Lake, and fully explain to the water purveyor the significance and purposes of the amendment? Did any representative of the provincial government attempt to do so? And if government failed to inform the SCR D, why was it not done? Did government inform any or all of the other water purveyors in the Vancouver Region of changes made to the status of their Section 16 Watershed Reserves? Were the interests of the water purveyors to protect their community watersheds properly defended by the Ministry of Environment, or was this an abrogation of the Ministry's public interest duty?



## WHAT DO THE GOVERNMENT'S SECRET COMMUNITY WATERSHED RESERVE DEMOTIONS MEAN?

1. It means that, since the 1990s, we were right, spot on, in our understanding, statements, media releases, public presentations, reports, and our book about the Watershed Order-in-Council and Map Reserves.
2. It means that government administrators lied to the public about the Reserves.
3. It makes all the earlier public Land Use planning processes suspect, illegal. This includes Integrated Watershed Management Plans, including the Sunshine Coast IWMP.
4. It also means that the Ministry of Forest's awarding of the Sunshine Coast Community Forest Tenure in 2006 is also illegal, because the government included the Map Reserves in the tenure.



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## “THE COMMUNITY” FOREST TROJAN HORSE

### 10.1. The Open House

On February 28, 2008, leap year Thursday, exactly one week before a presentation by the community forest to the Regional District about its tree-thinning permit for Chapman Creek, the Sunshine Coast community forest held an Open House.

Llewellyn Gray, a Sechelt District resident, then rose to the microphone and challenged Pakulak’s response statements.

Contrary to the statement that you made there, there is lot’s of scientific data about the protection of the watershed. We’ve been working on it for a long time. We do support community forest, community foresters, but this was a bit of a love-in. There are Watershed Reserve boundaries, so it is a bit disingenuous to say that all of the Coast is a watershed. There are Watershed Reserve boundaries that have been ignored by provincial governments down through the years, and certainly by this process that the community forest came into being. Because at all the public meetings, most of the public was against it.

John Keates, another Sechelt District resident, requested the community forest to provide him with an answer to a simple question he had recently posed to Kevin Davie at a community forest advisory Board meeting. He had asked Davie, the community forest operations manager, what percentage the two community watersheds represented out of the total community forest tenure area.

Mr. Davie told me at that time that he didn’t know. That’s on record, somewhere. It seems to be a very simple question, and I’m very concerned that I can’t get an answer to that. Can anybody help me here?

Pakulak then quickly responded, “36 point seven percent (36.7%).” Keates then replied,

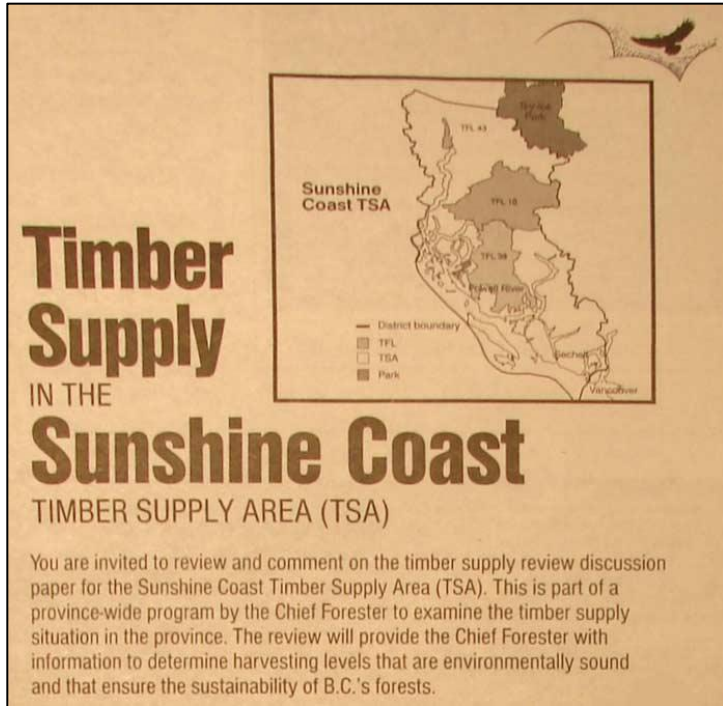
Just a supplementary question. So, why do you think then, that the person that runs your organization essentially didn’t know the answer to that question, and said to us afterwards that it simply wasn’t on the agenda?



Mr. Pakulak was no doubt pleading ignorance knowing full well that with answering questions about the watersheds and percentages would hinge on revealing that the Allowable Annual Cut was artificially inflated.



## 2. THE SUNSHINE COAST COMMUNITY FOREST'S ALLOWABLE ANNUAL CUT (AAC)



**Timber Supply**  
IN THE  
**Sunshine Coast**  
TIMBER SUPPLY AREA (TSA)

You are invited to review and comment on the timber supply review discussion paper for the Sunshine Coast Timber Supply Area (TSA). This is part of a province-wide program by the Chief Forester to examine the timber supply situation in the province. The review will provide the Chief Forester with information to determine harvesting levels that are environmentally sound and that ensure the sustainability of B.C.'s forests.

Coastal Small Tenures  
Timber Supply Analysis

**Sechelt Community Forest Agreement  
Sunshine Coast TSA**

*Timber Supply Analysis Report*


DRAFT v1.0  
January 12, 2005

*Prepared For:*  
Doug Stewart  
Coast Reallocation Team  
Ministry of Forests – Coast Region  
2100 Labieux Road  
Nanaimo, BC V9T 6E9  
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INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Ray Parfitt - Sechelt\_CFA Timber Supply Analysis\_Jan12-05.pdf Page 1



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**Sunshine Coast Community Forest Timber Supply Analysis – Analysis Report**

Presented To: **Sunshine Coast Community Forest**  
c/o Dave Lasser  
Sunshine Coast Community Forest  
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Dated: May 18, 2017  
Ecora File No.: fg\_17\_058\_ssc\_tsr\_update

As I said earlier, there were two documents recently posted on the SCCA's website, which the public were not given access to. One was published in January 2005, the other in May 2017, both of which set out to describe the rate of logging for the 'timber' on 'the timber harvesting land base.'

**DOCUMENTS**

**Forestry Planning**

- Forest Stewardship Plan 2025
- Frontera Wildfire Risk Reduction
- Frontera Tactical Planning Table
- Community Forest Agreement K3F
- Community Forest Operating Plan 2021
- 2022 Ecosystem Based Management Brief
- Coastal Legacy Special Trees BMP
- Invasive Plant BMP
- Management Plan 2018
- 2017 Ecora Timber Supply Analysis**
- 2005 Forsite Coastal Small Tenures Timber Supply Analysis

Two new documents: early March 2025





<u>Table of Contents</u>	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	iii
INTRODUCTION .....	1
METHODS .....	1
COMMUNITY FOREST ATTRIBUTE SUMMARY: .....	2
LAND BASE ASSUMPTIONS .....	5
<i>Modeling THLB</i> .....	5
<i>Parks</i> .....	5
<i>Inoperable Areas</i> .....	5
<i>Environmentally Sensitive Areas</i> .....	5
<i>Terrain and Soils</i> .....	5
<i>Low Productivity Sites / Non Merchantable Types</i> .....	6
<i>Roads, Trails, and Landings</i> .....	6
<i>Cultural Heritage Resources</i> .....	6
GROWTH & YIELD ASSUMPTIONS .....	6
<i>Yield Model Assignment</i> .....	6
<i>Utilization Levels</i> .....	7
<i>Volume Exclusions</i> .....	7
<i>Analysis Units</i> .....	7
<i>Forest Cover</i> .....	7
MANAGEMENT ASSUMPTIONS .....	7
<i>Minimum Harvest Age</i> .....	7
<i>Harvest Scheduling Priorities</i> .....	8
<i>Unsalvaged Losses</i> .....	8
<i>Silviculture Systems</i> .....	8
<i>Silviculture Assumptions</i> .....	8
<i>Other</i> .....	9
INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT .....	9
<i>Green Up Constraints</i> .....	9
<i>Visual Quality - Scenic Areas</i> .....	9
<i>Landscape Level Biodiversity</i> .....	9
<i>Wildlife Trees (WT) and Tree Patches (WTP's)</i> .....	9
<i>Community Watersheds (CWS)</i> .....	10
1. <i>Watershed Conservation Zone</i> .....	10
2. <i>FEN/Terrain Constraint Zone</i> .....	10
3. <i>Plateau Zone</i> .....	11
4. <i>Valley Slopes Zone</i> .....	11
RESULTS .....	12
<i>Projected Harvest Flow</i> .....	12
<i>Growing Stock</i> .....	12
<i>Average Harvest Age</i> .....	13
<i>Natural and Managed Stand Composition</i> .....	14
<i>Average Harvest Volume</i> .....	14
<i>Average Annual Harvest Area</i> .....	14
<i>Age Class Distribution</i> .....	16
<i>Short Term Harvest Availability</i> .....	17

As mandated documents, they rationalize or determine the rate of cut for any particular land area in B.C. Without these determinations, logging would have to take place randomly. It is important for the public to have access to this information, to understand how the logging rate is calculated, through 'netting down' procedures.

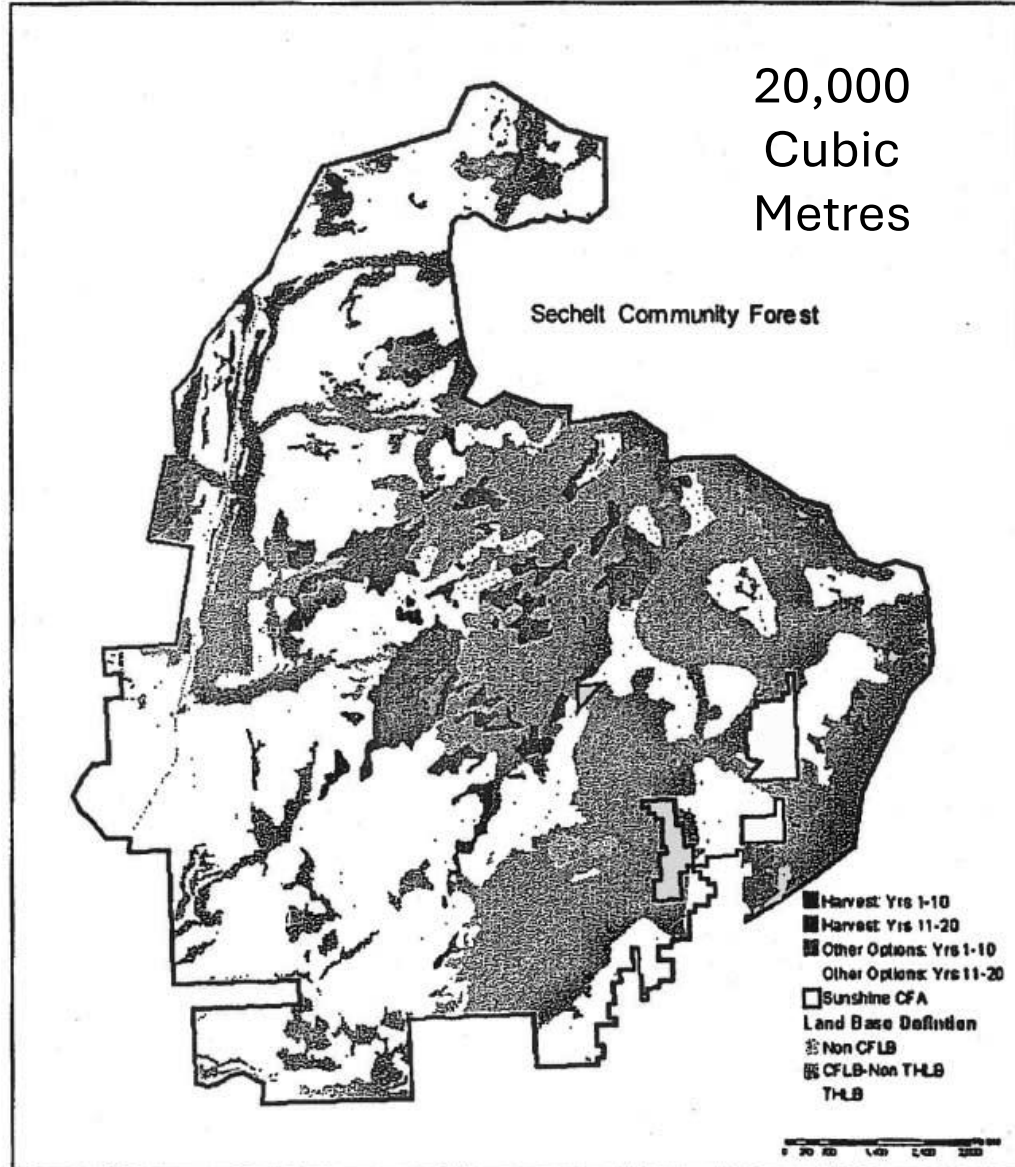
Table of Contents	
1. Introduction .....	1
2. General Description of SCCF .....	2
2.1 Inventory Information .....	3
2.2 Data Sources .....	3
2.2.1 Additional Data Sources .....	4
2.3 Logging History .....	4
3. Land Base Description .....	5
3.1 Netdown Item Descriptions .....	5
3.1.1 Gross Area .....	6
3.1.2 Non-Forest .....	6
3.1.3 Non-Crown .....	6
3.1.4 Roads, Trails, Landings .....	7
3.1.5 Inoperable .....	7
3.1.6 Low Growing Potential and Problem Forest Types .....	7
3.1.7 Cultural Heritage .....	7
3.1.8 Unstable Terrain .....	7
3.1.9 Recreation Reserves and Sites .....	8
3.1.10 Wildlife Habitat Areas .....	8
3.1.11 Old Growth Management Areas .....	8
3.1.12 Environmentally Sensitive Areas .....	8
3.1.13 Riparian Reserve Zones .....	8
3.1.14 Wildlife Tree Patches .....	9
3.1.15 Other Factors .....	9
3.2 Changes to the 2015 Netdown .....	9
3.2.1 Non-Productive and Non-Forest .....	10
3.2.2 Non-Crown .....	10
3.2.3 Roads, Trails and Landings .....	10
3.2.4 Riparian Reserve Zone .....	11
3.2.5 Harvest History .....	11
3.3 Forest Characteristics .....	11
3.3.1 Biogeoclimatic Zone .....	12
3.3.2 Leading Species .....	13
3.3.3 Site Index .....	14
3.3.4 Age Distribution .....	15

Aerial photos are examined, maps and data tables are made, facts and figures are produced to make the netting down factors transparent.

4. Resource Management Zones .....	16
4.1 Integrated Resource Management .....	16
4.2 Visually Sensitive Areas .....	16
4.3 Community Watersheds .....	17
5. Growth and Yield .....	18
5.1 Analysis Unit Aggregation .....	18
5.2 Yields .....	18
5.3 Changes to the Managed Stand Input Assumptions .....	19
5.4 Operational Adjustment Factors .....	19
5.5 Utilization Level .....	20
5.6 Non-Recoverable Losses .....	20
5.7 Minimum Harvest Age .....	21
5.8 Forest Estate Model .....	21
5.8.1 Planning Horizon .....	21
5.8.2 Harvest Systems .....	21
5.8.3 Harvest Priority .....	21
5.9 Disturbing the Non-THLB .....	22
6. Timber Supply Analysis .....	23
6.1 Interim Timber Supply Analysis .....	23
6.2 Base Case Timber Supply Analysis .....	24
6.2.1 Harvest Forecast .....	25
6.2.2 Base Case Harvest Characteristics .....	27
6.3 Sensitivity Analysis .....	29
6.3.1 No Harvest Chapman Watershed .....	30
6.3.2 No Chapman and No Gray Watersheds .....	30
References .....	32



The Jan. 2005 Forsite report does not include, nor references, the Ownership Code table. But it does have a small map!



## Sechelt Community Forest

### Introduction

As a result of timber volume reallocations under Bill 28, new Community Forest Agreements (CFAs) are being created across the province of BC. This report describes the proposed Sechelt CFA areas and the results of a timber supply analysis completed to define an appropriate area to support an annual allowable cut (AAC) of 20,000 m<sup>3</sup>/yr. This harvest objective was defined during the Bill 28 reallocation process.

The proposed Sechelt CFA area consists of one contiguous area covering 10,818ha and is located just outside the community of Sechelt in the Chapman Landscape Unit (see Figure 1).

Figure 12. Integrated Resource Values: Area Summary by Objective

In the short term, the constraints having the largest impact on harvest availability are the partial retention VQOs on the lower slopes of the CFA. These areas are violating the allowable disturbance limits at the beginning of the planning horizon and so no harvest is allowed until the stands have aged into the 2<sup>nd</sup> decade. Community watershed harvest limits (1% per year) are not limiting the harvest levels in the short term not are greenup requirements.

In the long term, all of the VQO constraints and greenup constraints act to limit harvest as many of them are pushed to maximum disturbance levels. The Gray Creek CWS restrictions also serve to limit harvest in the long term but the Chapman CWS restrictions are never reached because of the small proportion of this area that is eligible for harvest.

### Short Term Harvest Availability

The projected short term harvest level for this CFA is 20,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year. The area harvested by the model during the first 20 years is illustrated spatially in Figure 13 using two 10 year periods. This should not be construed as an operational plan but it does illustrate areas considered high priority (relative oldest first priority) and available for harvest by the model. Figure 13 also illustrates "Other Available Options" which represent other stands which were available or became available during the 20 year period. Initial harvesting in the CFA is unlikely to follow this projection but the areas illustrated do provide a starting point for more detailed planning. A different set of available stands would be shown if a different harvest priority was used.



**Table 3.1: Final Netdown Classification**

<b>Land Classification</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
<b>Community Forest Gross Area</b>	<b>10,790</b>
Non-forest	112
Land not managed by the Community Forest	13
Roads, trails, landings	129
<i>Non-Productive Reductions</i>	253
<b>Productive Forest Land Base (PFLB)</b>	<b>10,537</b>
Low sites and problem forest types	978
Established recreation reserves and sites	194
Wildlife Habitat Areas	214
Old growth management areas	393
Environmentally sensitive areas	247
Riparian reserve and management areas	757
Wildlife tree patches	344
Chapman Terrain Stability	677
Gray Creek Terrain Stability	444
<i>Total Productive Reductions</i>	4,248
<b>Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB)</b>	<b>6,289</b>

The 2017 ECORA Analysis report provides a “Final Netdown Classification” table, showing how the final figure of 6,289 hectares was determined for the Timber Harvesting Land Base.

However, there is no accompanying map to help the public see or visualize where these netdowns are located.

Table 3.1 shows this step-wise classification of the land base. The THLB makes up 58% of the land base and the THLB was 6,289 ha.

For more details, refer to the description of each netdown step in sections 3.1.1 to 3.1.14. This analysis was benchmarked to the most recent Sunshine Coast timber supply area TSR (timber supply review) where possible based on the published Data Package and previous Analysis Reports. It also incorporated the SCCF Management Plans where applicable (i.e. Landscape Unit Plan objectives for wildlife tree patches).



**Table 3.2: Non-Crown Ownership Descriptions**

Ownership Codes	
40	Private Land
50	Federal Reserve
52	First Nations Reserve
53	Military Reserve
54	Government Block
60	Crown Ecological Reserve
61	Crown UREP Reserves
63, 67	Crown Provincial Parks
69	Crown Miscellaneous Reserves
70	Crown Active Timber License
72	Crown and Private Schedule A and B Lands
74	Crown and Private Timber
75	Crown Christmas Tree Permit
77	Crown and Private Woodlot License
99	Crown Miscellaneous Lease

The 2017 ECORA Timber Supply Analysis report does include the Ownership Code table. There is no discussion about one of these Codes, “69,” the restrictions from “Crown Miscellaneous Reserves.”

There is a very small, ‘location’ map in the report. The detailed, large format map that was produced for the Community Forest is not (yet) posted on its website. A detailed, readable map will, or should, show all the netting down boundaries and decisions.

### 3.1.3 Non-Crown

Non-crown land includes any private land, federal land, woodlots or other tenures overlapping the SCCF boundary, including parks and protected areas. These lands were identified using the Ministry’s ownership layer (FOREST\_VEGETATION\_F\_OWN) using the following codes to remove areas from the THLB (Table 3.2). A small area in the southern parcel of the community forest that was previously included in the community forest that was removed from the gross area.



# OWNERSHIP CODE SHENANIGANS

## FROM WISDOM TO TYRANNY



<u>69-C/N</u>	Provincial	Miscellaneous reserves (B.C.F.S. recreation reserve or corridor, B.C. Hydro reserve, B.C. Railway reserve, <u>watershed reserve</u> , industrial reserve, islands reserve, <u>map reserve</u> , greenbelt land, multiple-use fish and wildlife reserve)
---------------	------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

CODE	OWNERSHIP	DESCRIPTION
40-N	Private	Crown grant. See 81-N.
50-N	Federal	Federal reserve
51-N	Federal	National park
52-N	Federal	Indian reserve
53-N	Federal	Military reserve
54-N	Federal	Dominion government block
60-N	Provincial	Ecological reserve
61-C	Provincial	UREP (use, recreation, enjoyment of the public)
62-C	Provincial	Forest management unit (TSA, PSYU), Crown land
62-N	Provincial	Timber agreement land (Crown land less timber rights)
63-N	Provincial	Park, Class A
64-N	Provincial	Park, Class B
65-N	Provincial	Park, Class C, park board
66-N	Provincial	Park, Class C, no board
67-N	Provincial	Park, park reserve or equivalent (regional parks, Purcell Wilderness Conservancy, recreation areas, provincial heritage sites, wildlife management reserves)
68-N	Provincial	Wilderness areas within provincial forests
<u>69-C/N</u>	Provincial	Miscellaneous reserves (B.C.F.S. recreation reserve or corridor, B.C. Hydro reserve, B.C. Railway reserve, <u>watershed reserve</u> , industrial reserve, islands reserve, <u>map reserve</u> , greenbelt land, multiple-use fish and wildlife reserve)
70-N	Provincial	Timber license in a TSA
70-C	Provincial	Timber license in a TFL
71-C	Provincial	Timber license in a TFL
72-B	Provincial	Schedule 'B' land in a TFL
<u>74-N</u>	Private & Provincial	<u>Timber alienated in a watershed (Greater Vancouver Regional District, Greater Victoria Water District)</u>
75-N	Provincial	Christmas Tree permit
76-N	Private & Provincial	Ownership status unreported in a TFL
77-N	Provincial	Woodlot license, Crown land portion. Private portion is 40-N.
78-N	Provincial	Community pasture in the Prince George Special Sale Area (SSA)
79-N	Provincial	Provincial forest exclusions in the Prince George SSA
81-N	Private & Provincial	Lands under municipal administration. See 40. Not in use.
90-C	Provincial	Grazing lease
91-C	Provincial	Hay lease
92-N	Provincial	Foreshore lease
93-C	Provincial	Coal lease and placer lease
95-C	Provincial	Hay cutting permit
96-C	Provincial	Special purpose lease
99-C/N	Provincial	Misc. leases (fairgrounds, rod and gun club sites, recreational cottage site leases, and community organizational leases)



On page 182 of the book, From Wisdom to Tyranny, we include a copy of the BC government’s Ownership Code (image to right). It lays out all the ownership codes and their status descriptions. Ownership Code 69 pertains to Land Act Reserves, as do Codes 50 through to 67. The “C” means “contributing” (to resource usages) and “N” means “non-contributing.”



# OWNERSHIP CODE SHENANIGANS

## FROM WISDOM TO TYRANNY



<u>69-C/N</u>	Provincial	Miscellaneous reserves (B.C.F.S. recreation reserve or corridor, B.C. Hydro reserve, B.C. Railway reserve, <u>watershed reserve</u> , industrial reserve, islands reserve, <u>map reserve</u> , greenbelt land, multiple-use fish and wildlife reserve)
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Inquiries by Sunshine Coast residents about their Reserves continued. Following a 1992 administrative and technical presentation by Ministry of Forests Inventory Branch staff about logging in Chapman Creek, residents received a letter from Timber Supply Analyst Andrea Lang. The short letter stated that someone had altered the Ministry of Forests “ownership code” designation for Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve to 69-C. This had occurred in March 1990—coincidentally the initiation period for Integrated Watershed Management planning in the Sunshine Coast Regional District. Ownership codes (see Exhibit 109) assigned the provincial land base into categories. In 1990 the ministry introduced additions to the codes by attaching a letter—“B”, “C” or “N”—to each number. For instance, 51-N identified national parks, 52-N Indian Reserves, 60-N Ecological Reserves, 63-N Class “A” Provincial Parks and 62-C Crown lands designated for timber harvesting.

Lang stated that Chapman Creek was re-designated 69-C when the Ministry of Forests updated its antiquated ASCII database program with a new program called Forest Inventory Planning (FIP). Sixty-nine was the code for Miscellaneous Reserves, which included Watershed Reserves and Map Reserves, and “C” was the new sub-code for “land available for long-term integrated resource management.” It appeared that the Ministry of Forests had introduced a new sub-code for Chapman Creek in order to authorize “integrated resource management” within Reserve boundaries. Sunshine Coast residents wondered what the Ministry of Forests had changed the code and sub-code from? If, for example, the previous code definition had excluded logging in the Chapman Creek Reserve, disturbing questions would be raised about why the ministry was now permitting logging and whether or not such logging was legal in a Watershed Reserve.



ECORA analysis  
Takes “community  
watersheds” into  
consideration

## 4. Resource Management Zones

Resource management zones (RMZs) are grouped areas that support non-timber resource requirements. Each RMZ has forest cover objectives (either retention or disturbance requirements) which are applied to sub-sets of the land base. They are often overlapping and therefore not additive in area. For detailed modelling information on the RMZs, see section 4.1 to 4.3. The following RMZs occur in the community forest:

- Community watersheds
- Integrated resource management areas
- Visually sensitive areas

Direction on resource management zones (RMZ) comes from a variety of sources including:

- Under the Forest and Range Practices Act, objectives that are grand-parented from the Forest Practices Code – such as community watershed objectives;
- The Ministry of Forest and Range’s 1998 Procedures for Factoring Visual Resources into Timber Supply Analyses;
- The 2006 Sechelt Community Forest Stewardship Plan;
- The 2002 Sunshine Coast Landscape Unit Planning Chapman Landscape Unit Plan; and
- The 2004 Sustainable Resource Management Plan Biodiversity Chapter for the Sechelt Landscape Unit.

The sources of information and modelling assumptions for each RMZ are documented in the sections below. RMZs that exist in the Sunshine Coast TSA but not within SCCF include the community interface zone and landscape level biodiversity requirements through the application of seral constraints where there is no legally approved old growth management areas. SCCF has legally established OGMAs that were removed during the netdown classification and therefore require no further modelling considerations.



For “Sensitivity” sake, the ACORA Analysis describes a possible lower logging rate if some sections of steeper forest slopes are removed from the logging zones in the Chapman and Gray Creek Reserves.

## 6.3 Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analyses included are listed in Table 6.1. The inputs and results of these sensitivity analyses are outlined in the sections below.

Table 6.1: List of Sensitivity Analyses

Section	Sensitivities
6.3.1	No harvest in the Chapman Watershed
6.3.2	No harvest in the Chapman Watershed and Gray Watersheds

### 6.3.1 No Harvest Chapman Watershed

The netdown classification process removed area in the Chapman watershed where unstable terrain risk class was high, moderately high, and moderate. This sensitivity was developed to assess the timber supply impact of completely removing the Chapman watershed from the THLB.

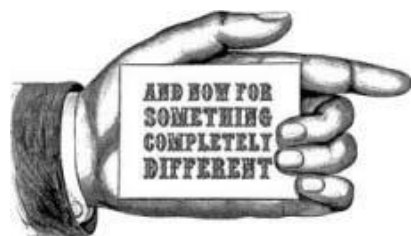
This scenario (s3) can sustain a long-term harvest level of approximately 43,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year as shown in Figure 6.7. This is a 10% decrease from the base case scenario harvest level.

### 6.3.2 No Chapman and No Gray Watersheds

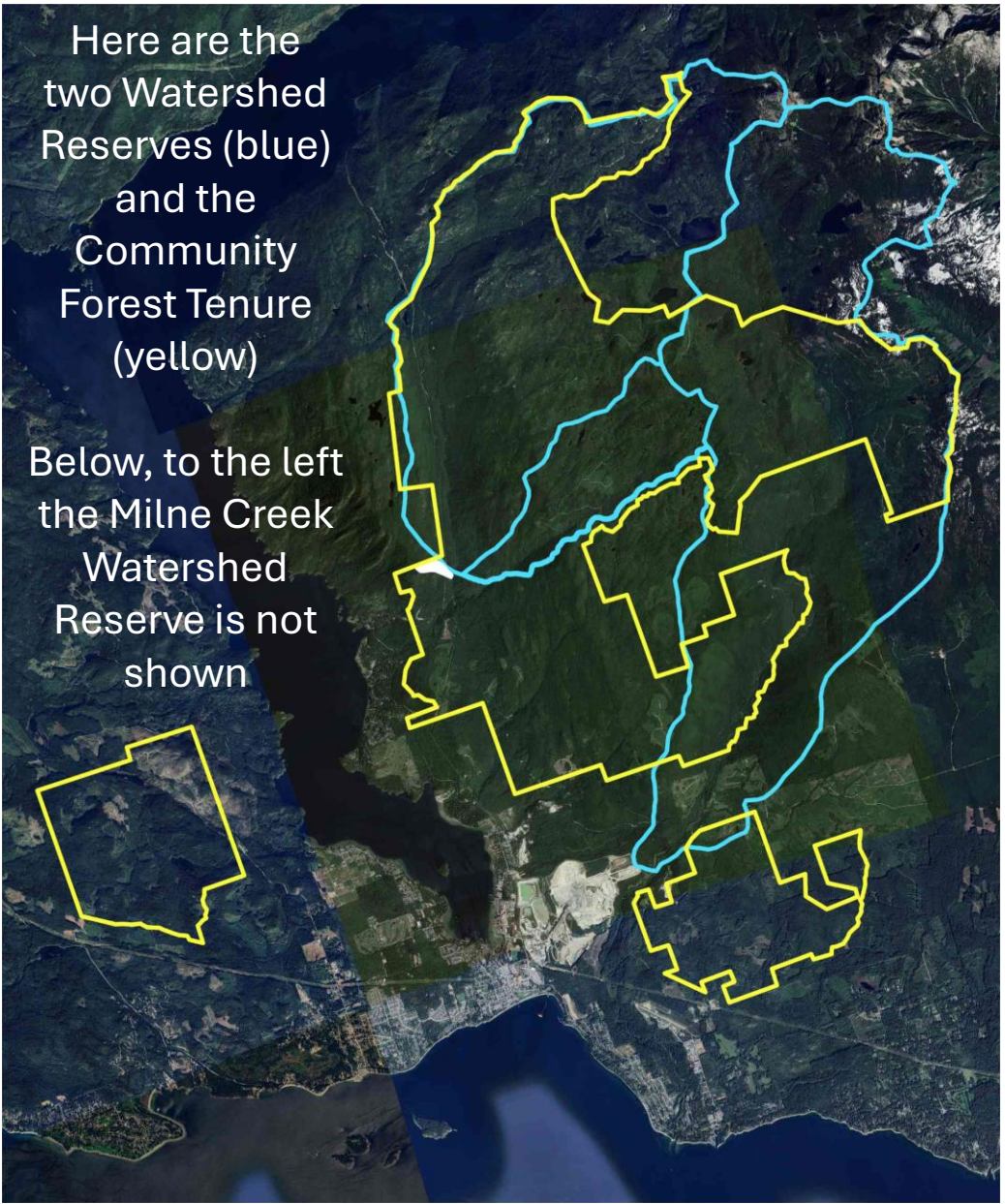
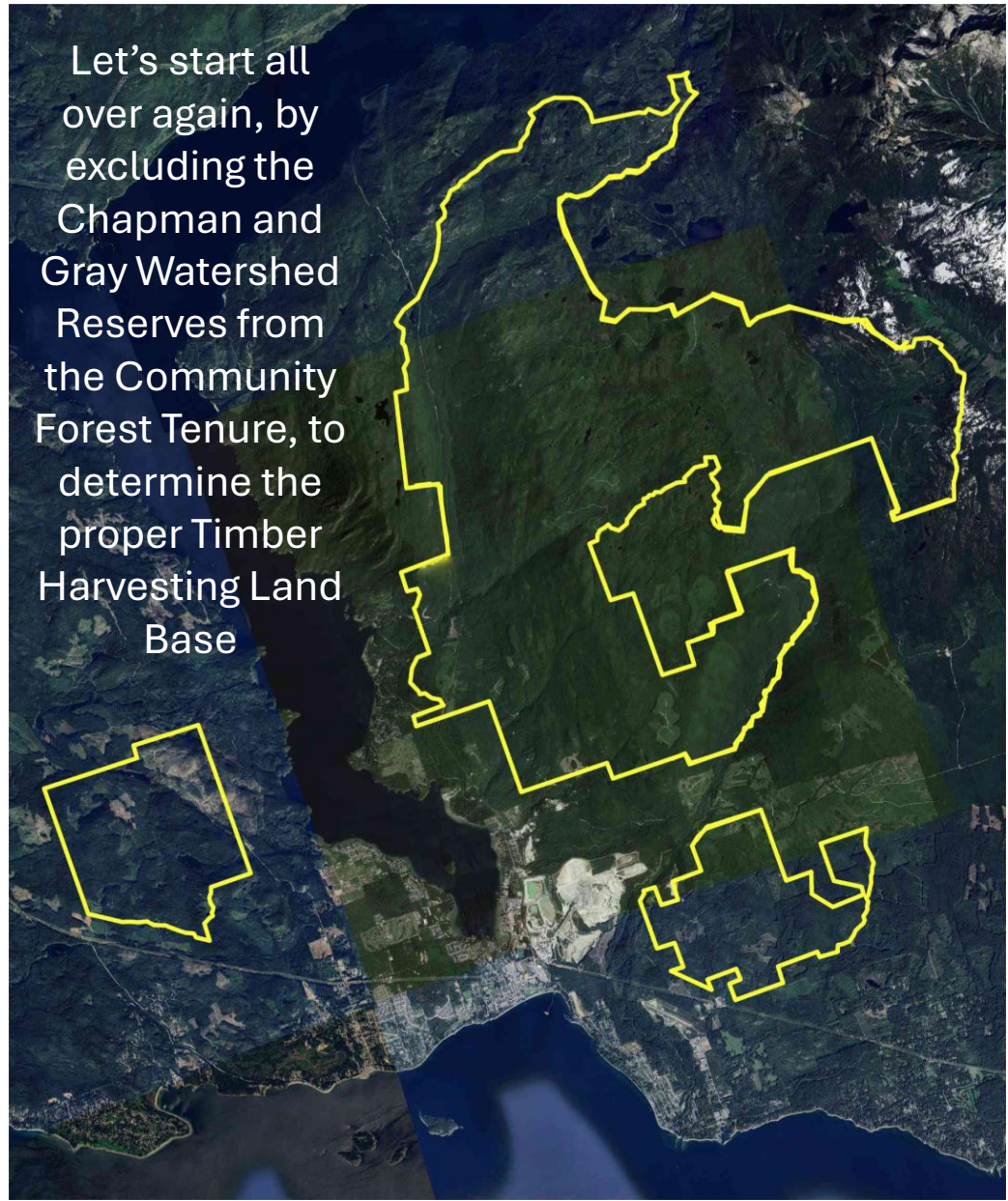
The netdown classification process removed area in the Chapman watershed where unstable terrain risk was high, moderately high, and moderate. The netdown classification process also removed area in the Gray watershed where unstable terrain risk was high or moderately high. This sensitivity was developed to assess the timber supply impact of completely removing both the Chapman watershed and the Gray watershed from the THLB.

This scenario (s4) can sustain a long-term harvest level of 32,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year as shown in Figure 6.7. This is a 32% decrease from the base case scenario harvest level.

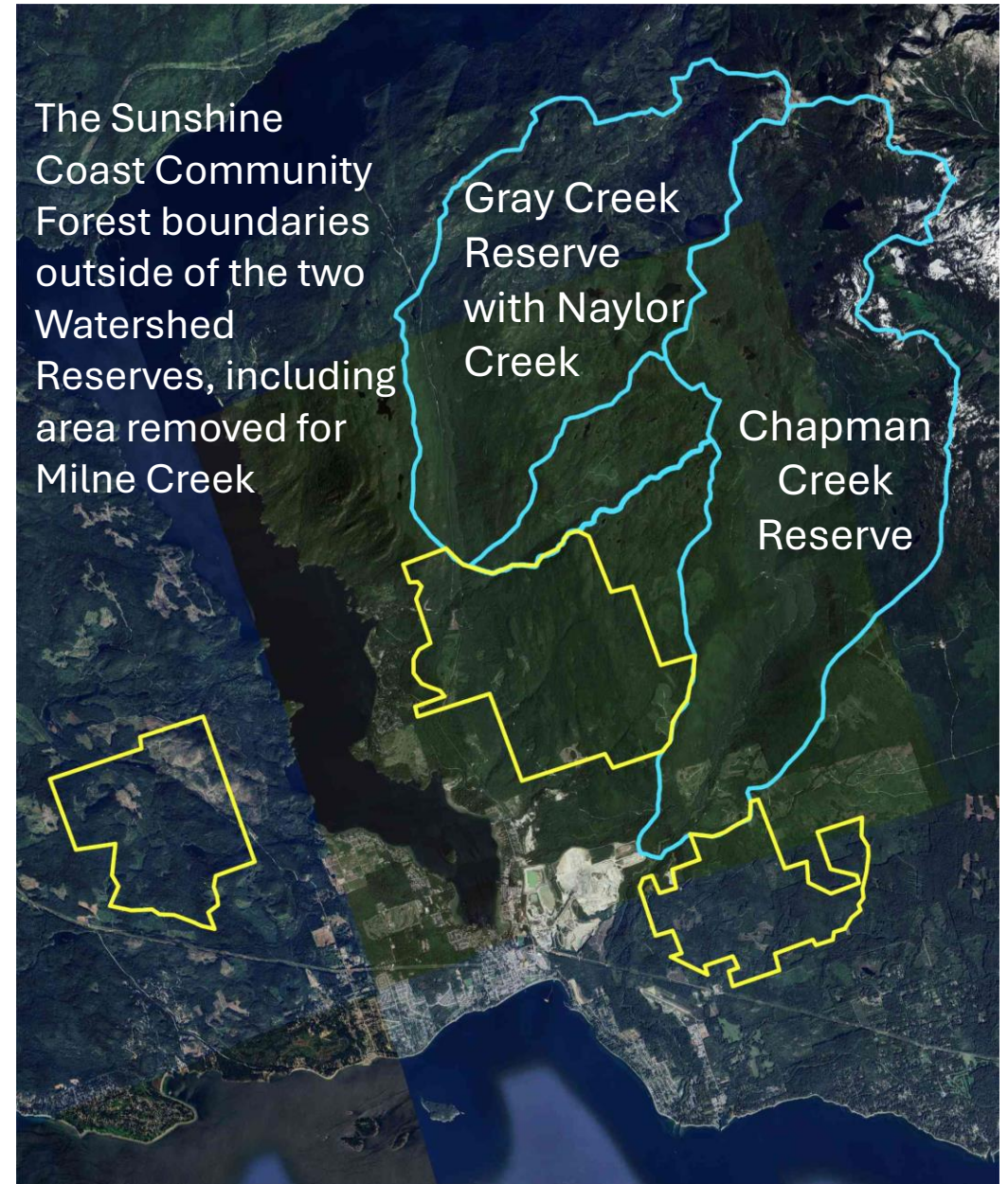
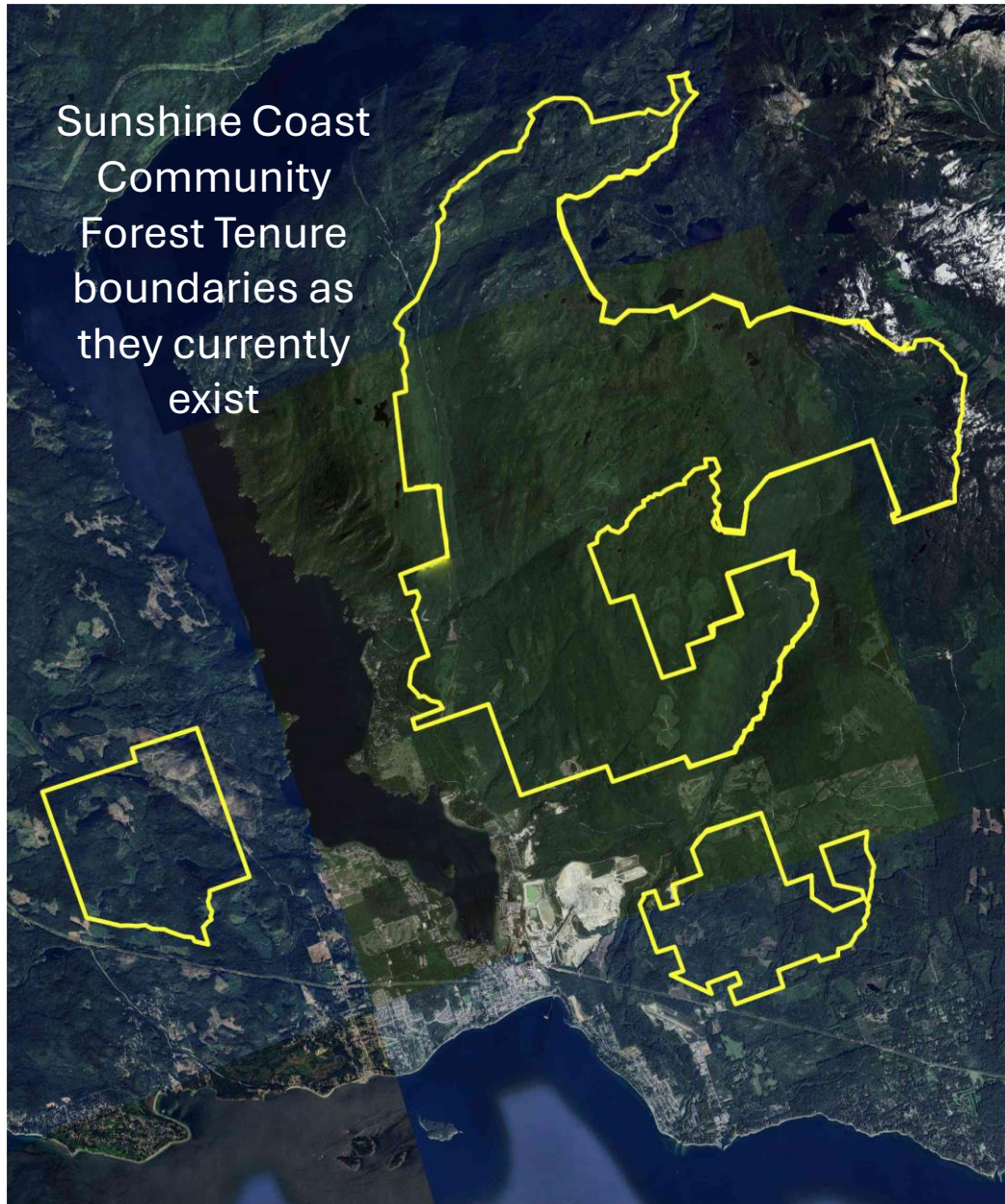






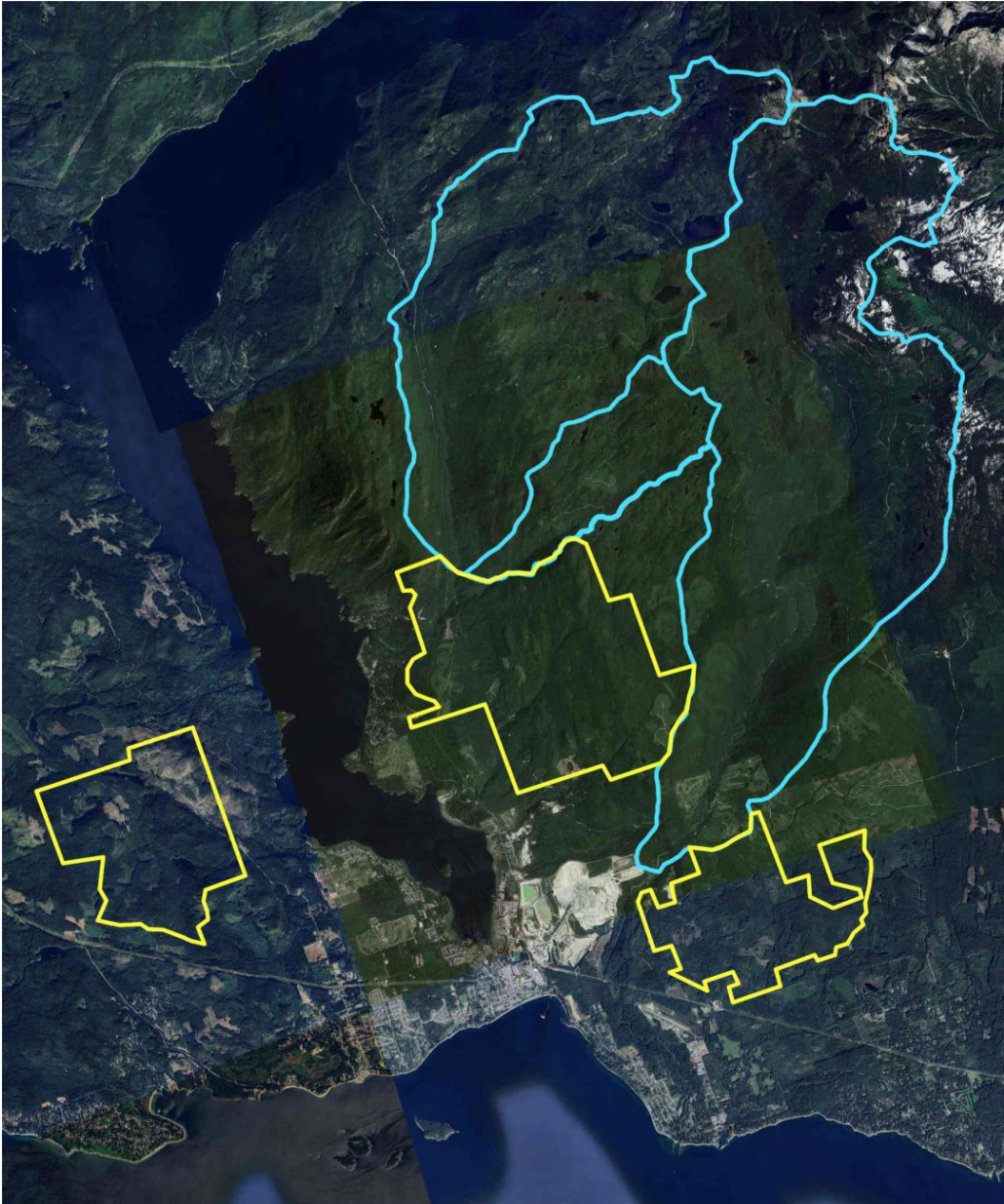
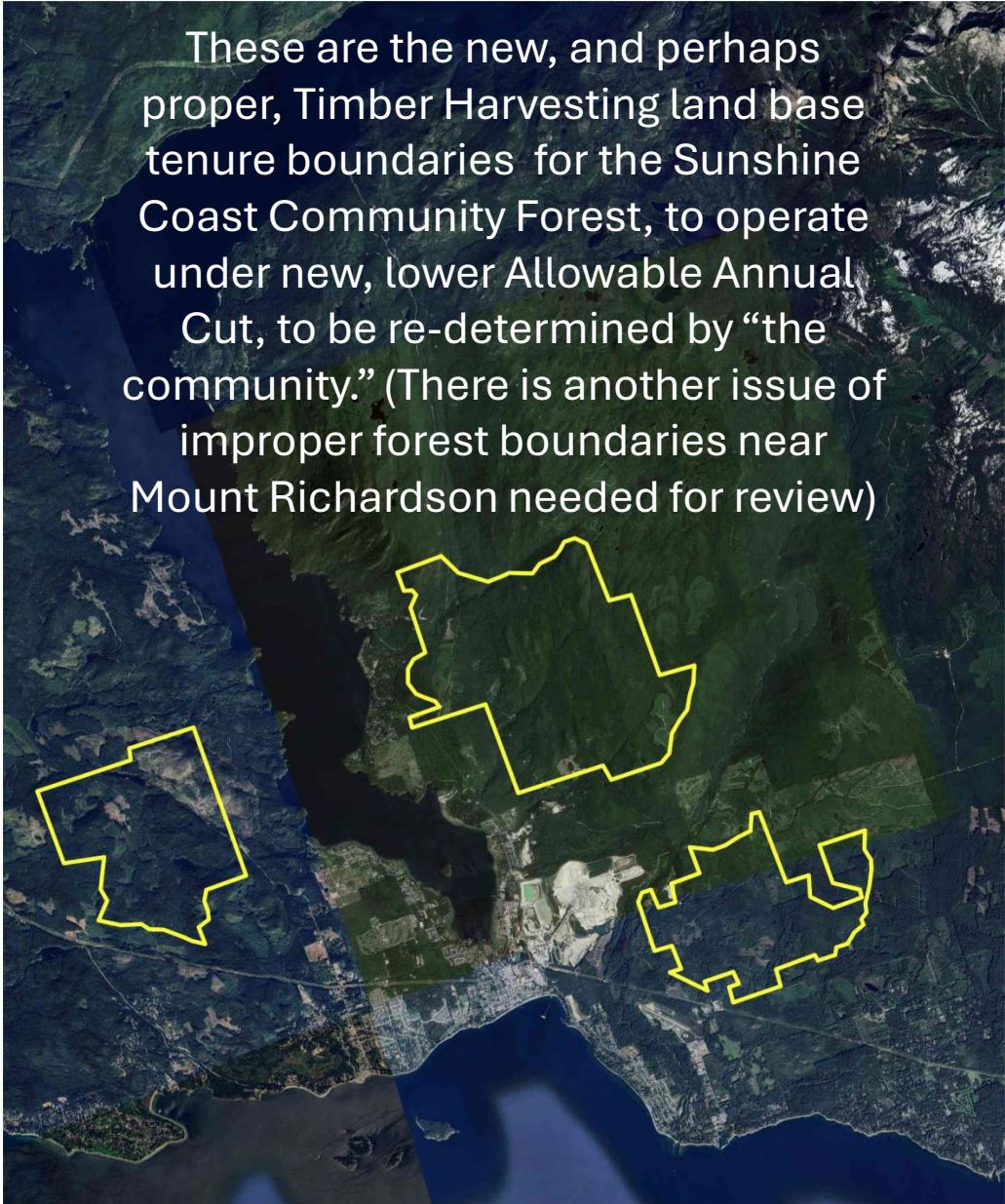




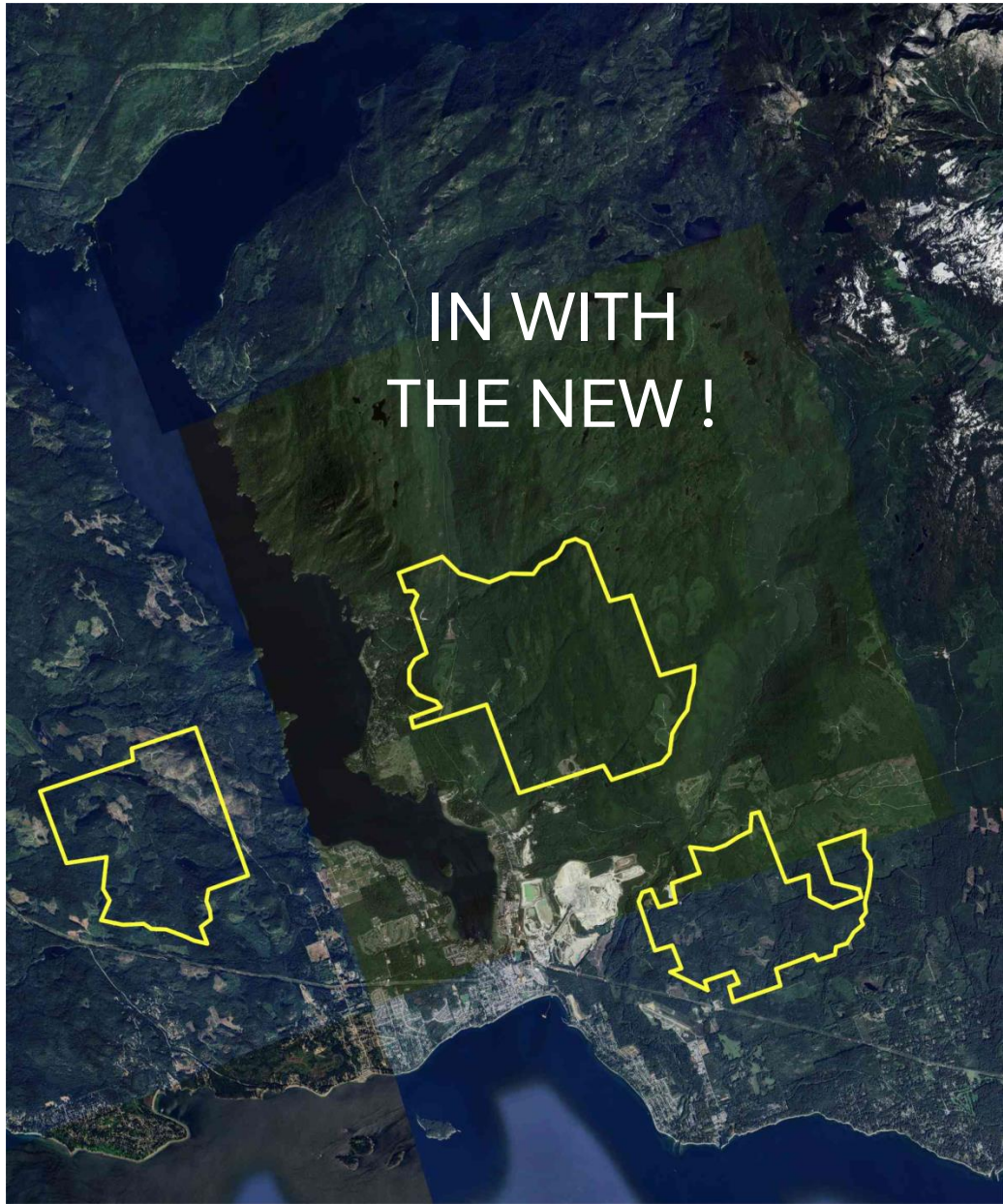




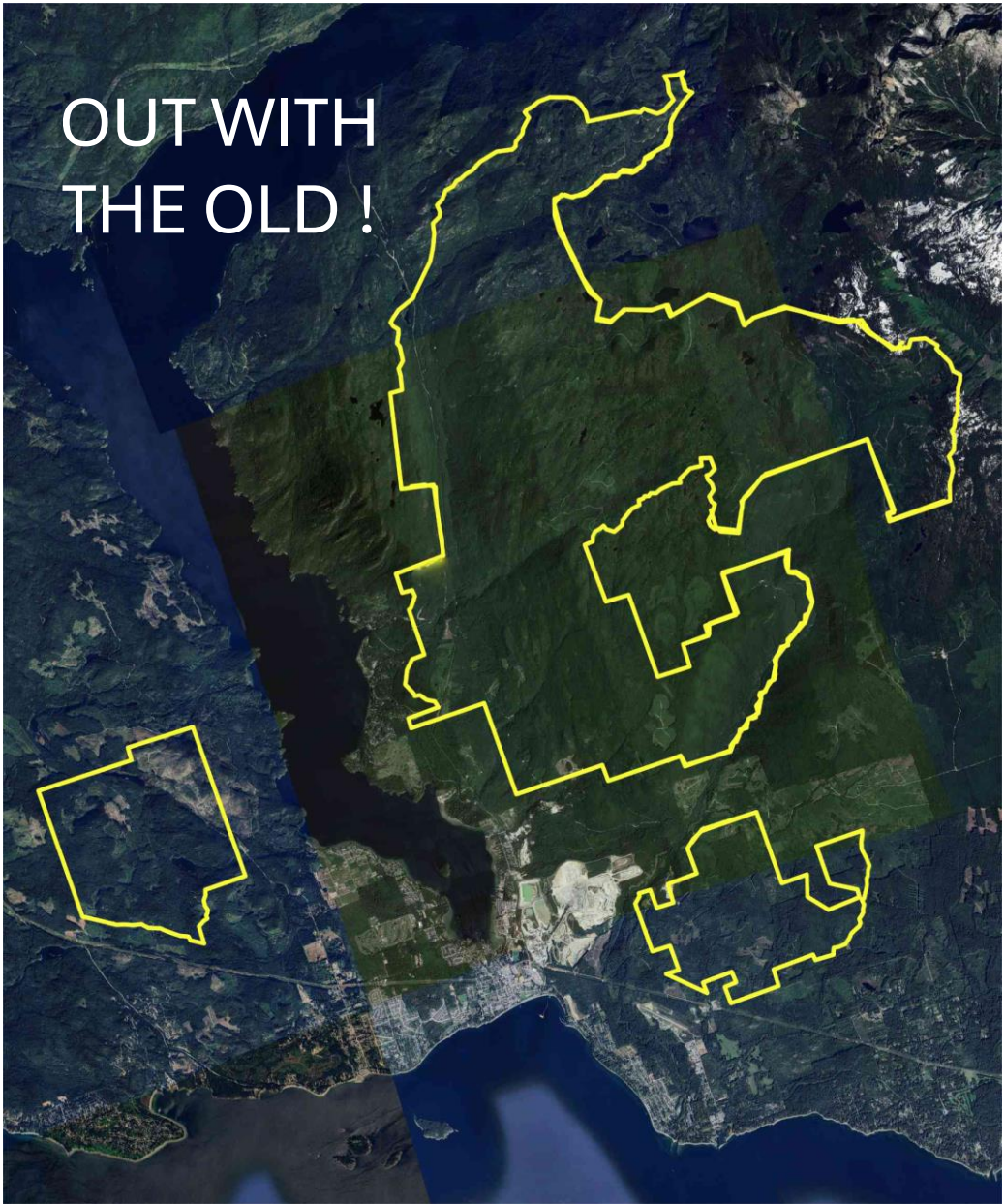
These are the new, and perhaps proper, Timber Harvesting land base tenure boundaries for the Sunshine Coast Community Forest, to operate under new, lower Allowable Annual Cut, to be re-determined by “the community.” (There is another issue of improper forest boundaries near Mount Richardson needed for review)







IN WITH  
THE NEW!



OUT WITH  
THE OLD!



With a significantly reduced timber land base, and the state of the forests therein,  
**THERE IS NOTHING LEFT OF THIS FICTIONAL TENURE!**

# INFORMED RESISTANCE

IS NOT FUTILE

**NECESSARY**

BUT



Recent photos (2007) of Sunshine Coast community support to protect drinking watersheds. Above, supporters on a public blockade against Western Forest Product's road and logging entry into Chapman Creek Watershed Reserve. Below, copy of a photo in The Local newspaper, August 9, 2007, showing some of the 200-300 residents gathered outside of the Sunshine Coast Regional District office protesting logging in Chapman Creek. The history against community watershed logging by Sunshine Coast residents and Directors has been consistent for more than forty years, during which time the B.C. Forest Service/Ministry of Forests and the forest industry have cooperatively worked against "the community".





The *Land Act* Community Watershed Reserves Legacy is represented in this image, a collection of numerous reserves from the Forest Service's Forest Atlas Maps, and the written warning: "NO TIMBER SALES."

Thankyou for attending.