

COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE UPDATE TO MARCH 16, 2022 (8:30 a.m.)

Correspondence

- (1) C. Peters, March 9, 2022, regarding “My script presentation to Federal Justice Committee re prostitution in Canada”**
- (2) March 9, 2022, regarding “Hollyburn Medical Centre - 575 16th Street - broken down air conditioner inquiry”**
- (3) March 10, 2022, regarding “Tree Bylaw Violations”**
- (4) Woodfibre LNG Limited, March 11, 2022, regarding “Request for Council meeting - May 2022”**
- (5) March 12, 2022, regarding “Council procedures bylaw -- amended Sept-29-2021 -- electronic meeting attendance”**
- (6) March 13, 2022, regarding “West Vancouver Pay Parking”**
- (7) March 13, 2022, regarding “Heat Pump Subsidy - West Vancouver 2022”**
- (8) Friends of Cypress Provincial Park Society, March 14, 2022, regarding “FCPP Winter-Spring newsletter”**
- (9) March 15, 2022, regarding “Unfinished house on Queens”**
- (10) Committee and Board Meeting Minutes – West Vancouver Memorial Library Board meeting January 19, 2022**

Correspondence from Other Governments and Government Agencies

No items.

Responses to Correspondence

- (11) Director of Community Relations & Communications, March 9, 2022, response regarding “Serious questions” (Social Media)**
- (12) Parks Environmental and Ecosystems Manager, March 11, 2022, response regarding “Fwd: Concerns about the Coastal Marine Management Plan - Agenda Item 5 on Feb 14 2022”**
- (13) Director of Parks, Culture & Community Services, March 14, 2022, response to C. Peters regarding “My script presentation to Federal Justice Committee re prostitution in Canada”**
- (14) Manager of Legislative Operations, March 15, 2022, response to Woodfibre LNG Limited regarding “Request for Council meeting - May 2022”**

From: [REDACTED] s.22(1)
Sent: Wednesday, March 9, 2022 10:40 AM
To: correspondence
Subject: My script presentation to Federal Justice Committee re prostitution in Canada
Attachments: JUST COMMITTEE presentation.pdf

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Dear Mayor Mary Ann Booth and District Council,
Yesterday was **International Women's Day** and I envision a future where women and girls can dream.
And accomplish all that they want without fear of exploitation.
And a future where their lives are valued and protected.

Attached is my presentation script to the **Federal Justice Committee on February 11, 2022.**

ASK: to present to your Council or stakeholders.

I am available for presentations in May 2022, and October-November 2022.

ASK: that you write the Federal Justice Minister to strengthen and enforce the "Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act".

Sincerely, Cathy Peters
BC anti-human trafficking educator, speaker, advocate
Be Amazing; Stop Sexual Exploitation
beamazingcampaign.org

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

North Vancouver, BC

**JUST COMMITTEE presentation- 5 minutes
February 11, 2022.**

By: Mrs. Cathy Peters

BC anti-human trafficking educator, speaker, advocate

s.22(1)

, North Vancouver, BC

Canada

s.22(1)

Thank you Mr. Chair.

I am a former inner city high school teacher raising awareness about Human Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation for the purpose of prostitution, which is **modern day slavery**.

Stats:

13 years is the average age of recruitment, much younger for Indigenous girls. In the Vancouver area, the **target age has dropped** to 10-12 years old. CoVid has made this worse; traffickers are organized and sophisticated. 90% of the luring, grooming, buying and selling is **ONLINE** on social media platforms.

-54% of the sex trade are Indigenous, 70-90% in urban centers-they are **severely** over-represented in the sex industry. I told the BC Indigenous Chiefs in front of Justice Minister David Lametti- this is the **most egregious form of systemic racism** in Canada.

-82% involved in prostitution had **childhood sexual abuse/incest**

-72% live with **complex PTSD**

-95% in prostitution want to leave-it is NOT a choice or a job

-84% of prostituted persons are pimped or trafficked so organized crime and International crime syndicates are typically involved. Crime follows the money and traffickers make hundreds of thousands of dollars per victim per year.

My **GOAL** is to **traffick proof** every community in British Columbia **AND** to stop the full decriminalization of prostitution in Canada, by supporting the Federal Law **“The Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act”**.

I have been involved with sexual exploitation **prevention** for over 40 years and began raising awareness **fulltime**, for the last 8 years, since PCEPA, **became Federal Law**.

In 2014 I began presenting to politicians (all 3 levels of government), the police and the public. I explain PCEPA so that police would enforce it, the public would understand it and be able to report it.

The Law has 4 parts:

- 1. Targets the DEMAND by targeting the buyer of sex. The traffickers, facilitator, buyer of sex are criminalized**
- 2. Recognizes the seller of sex as a victim; usually female and is immune from prosecution**
- 3. Exit strategies are in place to assist the victim out of the sex trade.**
- 4. There is robust prevention education so youth, children and the vulnerable are not pulled into the sex industry.**

This Law focuses on the **source of harm**; the buyers of sex and the profiteers. The clear statement from Parliament was that girls and women in Canada are **NOT FOR SALE**; that they are full human beings, with dignity and human rights.

In 8 years I have made over 500 presentations to over 20,000 people, not including the presentations that can be viewed online.

The turning point was last March when the **Kamloops Mass grave** was reported. Since then I have made over 200 presentations to City Councils, Regional Districts, School Boards, Police Boards, schools, frontline service providers, Indigenous groups including MMIWG gatherings in British Columbia.

3 points:

1. PCEPA is not known or enforced in BC. Therefore, BC is the best Province in Canada to buy sex. Organized crime and International crime syndicates are typically involved.
2. PCEPA has not had a **National rollout campaign**- so Canadians have not heard of the Law and police are not getting the funding or training to enforce the Law.
3. The sex industry wants to repeal PCEPA to normalize, commercialize and institutionalize the sex industry in Canada-if this happens, Canada will become a global sex tourism destination and America's brothel. Indigenous women and girls will be first casualties. Canadians would **NEVER** support this.

Consistent enforcement and the strengthening of PCEPA combined with a robust **Educational campaign** is needed. Without the enforcement of the Law, the sex industry will continue to **rapidly grow**.

The REVIEW of PCEPA puts Canada at a **Tipping Point**; repealing or weakening the LAW will have a **catastrophic impact** on Canada.

Conclusion: I do not want anyone on this Committee to be under the **illusion** that the sex industry is **SAFE**. It can **never** be made SAFE. It is a **deadly industry**. I have presented with the forensics RCMP officer who picked up and identified the body pieces on the Robert Pickton farm. Trisha Baptie is presenting next hour, is a survivor and was a journalist for 2 years at the Pickton trial. Please read and understand the **Robert Pickton case thoroughly**; that describes the **REALITY** of the sex industry and how it works.

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Wednesday, March 9, 2022 3:42 PM
To: Bylaw Dept; correspondence
Cc: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Subject: Hollyburn Medical Centre - 575 16th Street - broken down air conditioner inquiry

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Dear WV bylaw folks,

This is a follow up regarding the malfunctioning air conditioning unit at Hollyburn Medical Centre, 575 16th street. As you are aware this racket has gone on for two summers, with various attempts to fix the unit, none to the satisfaction of the immediate neighbourhood, end of last season the unit was still unbearably noisy.

Being now March 2022, the start of the 3rd year, can we enquire if any significant repairs have been yet completed, as promised? Air conditioning season is around the corner.

Thanks for any early attention before the issue is a big problem again,

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

West Vancouver, BC

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2022 6:51 PM
To: correspondence
Cc: Mary-Ann Booth; Craig Cameron; Nora Gambioli; Peter Lambur; Bill Soprovich; Sharon Thompson; Marcus Wong
Subject: Tree Bylaw Violations
Attachments: TreeBylaw.pdf

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To Mayor and Council
Letter attached

s. 22(1)

West Vancouver, BC, s. 22(1)

March 10, 2022

West Vancouver Municipal Hall
750 17th Street
West Vancouver, BC V7V 3T3

Attention: Mayor Booth
Councillor Cameron
Councillor Gambioli
Councillor Lambur
Councillor Soprovich
Councillor Thompson
Councillor Wong

Dear Mayor Booth and Council,

Re: Non-compliance/Lack of Enforcement of West Vancouver Tree Bylaw
Tree Protection Barrier Requirements

The objective of this letter is to request that you investigate and take appropriate enforcement action regarding various West Vancouver Tree Bylaw tree protection barrier violations and prohibited encroachments into tree protection zones during property redevelopment. I am appealing to you as I have already exhausted all administrative avenues without success.

Background

I am a long time resident of West Vancouver. My family home, where I grew up and still live, is s. 22(1). Over the years, my neighborhood of modest homes on sloping lots and abundant natural vegetation has changed significantly as mature trees are felled and vegetation is stripped to improve views and maximize home size.

The changes you made to the Tree Bylaw in November 2020, reflected widespread community concerns regarding the need to preserve these large mature trees, as well as smaller trees of specific species, and to protect them from damage during property redevelopment. The Tree Bylaw's mandated retention of mature trees and the updates to the tree protection barrier requirements for such trees were particularly welcome for my block s. 22(1) in which only 10% s. 22(1) of the properties still have trees of sufficient size to qualify as protected under the bylaw. Of particular interest to me are the Tree Bylaw's protection provisions that could have prevented the damage and subsequent loss of a large fir on my property when an adjacent property was redeveloped to include retaining structures up to 10 feet high to support an above s. 22(1).

As the decision makers for the Tree Bylaw and its amendments, you will be concerned that several protected cedar trees at [REDACTED] s. 22(1) are not receiving the protection you have afforded them. Three of the protected cedars, located within the right-of-way at the base of this property, have already suffered extensive damage to their root systems within the drip line of one tree and within the protection zone of all three trees due to the construction of a 6 foot high retaining wall supporting a level area at the elevation of [REDACTED] s. 22(1). Three other protected cedars, located on the boulevard adjacent to [REDACTED] s. 22(1) have not been damaged to date, but could be subject to similar root and other construction activity damage if a retaining structure that is currently shown on the approved building permit plan is not prevented from being built.

Bylaw Enforcement staff have responded promptly to various complaints regarding the removal of tree protection barriers around both these groups of protected trees, and have pursued bylaw enforcement for violations of the Tree Bylaw related to the damage inflicted on the retained cedar trees during prohibited excavation within the tree protection zone. However, they have not addressed the ongoing and significant encroachment into the protection zone by the prohibited retaining wall, failure to reinstall the tree protection barriers around these trees and the lack of an Arborist on site during the entire period that protection barriers have been absent.

I am concerned that without your intervention, this practice of approving prohibited encroachments into tree protection zones during the issuance of building permits and the subsequent lack of enforcement by Enforcement staff, not only will endanger other “protected” trees your Tree Bylaw seeks to protect, but is already endangering the “protected” cedar trees on the boulevard adjacent [REDACTED] s. 22(1). Construction plans that accompany the approved building permit [REDACTED] s. 22(1) contain a retaining structure similar to that which was constructed adjacent to the right-of-way. The significant damage inflicted on these right-of-way cedar trees has already weakened them and could ultimately kill them. Please do not let the boulevard cedar trees suffer a similar fate.

Action Requested

Please promote compliance with the Tree Bylaw and ensure that valued community trees receive the protection you provided them in the Tree Bylaw by:

- Preventing the construction of the retaining wall through the protection zone for the “protected” cedar trees on the boulevard adjacent [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
- Ordering the removal of the encroaching retaining wall at the base of this property.
- Ensuring that all future plans accompanying approved building permits comply with all “Protection of Trees from Damage” requirements of the Tree Bylaw.
- Providing clear direction to Enforcement staff regarding authority to pursue non-compliance with Tree Bylaw tree protection requirements.

I would also be grateful if you would consider amending the Tree Bylaw to discourage the practice of deliberate damage with the intent to have the tree declared a hazard and achieve its removal. In such circumstances, instead of removal, could you please require the tree be retained as a wildlife tree.

I would be pleased to provide any additional information you may require as you consider the requests I have made. I can be reached by email at [REDACTED] s. 22(1) or by calling [REDACTED] s. 22(1) [REDACTED] s. 22(1)

Thank you for your consideration and in anticipation of hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

From: Julia Diamond <julia_diamond@wlng.ca>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2022 3:57 PM
To: correspondence
Subject: Request for Council meeting - May 2022

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Good afternoon, below please find a request to present at a Regular Council Meeting in May. Don't hesitate to reach out for more information and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Julia

March 11, 2022
District of West Vancouver

Re: Request to present at a Regular Council Meeting

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to request a presentation to Mayor and Council regarding the Woodfibre LNG project that is being constructed near Squamish on the former industrial site of the Woodfibre pulp and paper mill. Woodfibre LNG is committed to contributing to a net-zero future, driven by innovation; ensuring meaningful reconciliation with Indigenous people; and providing positive socioeconomic benefits for Squamish and neighbouring communities, including West Vancouver.

We believe we have a unique opportunity and a social obligation to leave a positive lasting legacy from our project, by providing high-paying, skilled jobs for the Squamish Nation, British Columbians and other Canadians while advancing community benefits and protecting the natural environment. 2022 will be a milestone year for the company and we would appreciate the opportunity to provide a comprehensive update on our project to West Vancouver Mayor and Council. A presentation will be provided by a member of our senior leadership team, depending on availability:

- Christine Kennedy, President;
- Selena Basi, Vice President, Government and External Relations;
- Julia Diamond, Senior Manager, Government Relations; or
- Laura Prosko, Advisor, Stakeholder Relations

We wish to present at your May 9 or 30 meeting, and will use a powerpoint presentation which will be forthcoming (and be provided one month in advance of the confirmed meeting).

Thank you for your consideration.
Sincerely,
Julia

Julia Diamond
Senior Manager, Government Relations



Woodfibre LNG Limited
900-1185 W. Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V6E 4E6
Cell: 778.847.3428

Located on the unceded traditional territories of the Squamish (Sḵw̓x̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw),
Tsleil-Waututh (Səlílwətaʔ/Selilwitulh), and Musqueam (xʷməθkʷəy̓əm) First Nations

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Saturday, March 12, 2022 4:02 PM
To: correspondence
Cc: Mary-Ann Booth; Sharon Thompson; Bill Soprovich; Peter Lambur; Marcus Wong; Mark Chan; Craig Cameron; Nora Gambioli
Subject: Council procedures bylaw -- amended Sept-29-2021 -- electronic meeting attendance

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Your Worship,

The Provincial government published a guideline during 2020 outlining recommended procedures for electronic attendance. One of the guideline recommendations stipulates that the number of council members attending electronically be limited for any given council meeting. The guideline also stipulated the number of times that a council member can attend a council meeting electronically.

For details see,

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/british-columbians-our-governments/local-governments/governance-powers/procedure_bylaw_guide_for_bc_local_governments_december_2020.pdf

With the lifting of emergency guidelines on Sept. 28, 2021, and the recent lifting of restrictions on attendance numbers for most private and public functions, and the restrictions on such activities as dancing during those functions, and in view of the lifting of the requirement to present a valid BC Proof of Vaccination on April 8, 2022, per the Provincial Health Officer, the public should be able to attend in person:

1. The Municipal Hall to conduct business with the local government face-to-face; and,
2. Regular Council Meetings, Open Special Council Meetings, and Public Hearings.

Will you confirm (a) that the amendments to the Council Procedures Bylaw of Sept. 29, 2021, conform to the provincial procedures bylaw requirements for local government (cf. URL above); and, (b) the date of the first Council Meeting or Public Hearing that will be conducted with Council members and the public present in person?

Your servant,

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)
[REDACTED] s. 22(1) West Vancouver, BC [REDACTED] s. 22(1)

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Sunday, March 13, 2022 5:32 PM
To: correspondence
Subject: West Vancouver Pay Parking

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Subject: West Vancouver Pay Parking

Dear Council,

My wife and I have been residents of West Vancouver for [REDACTED] s. 22(1) years and have always enjoyed the privilege of free parking in West Vancouver.

As we all know we were recently hit with a massive King Tide and high winds which did extensive damage to the Seawall, beaches, parks and piers from Dundarave to Ambleside.

We would like to use this opportunity to compliment the district for the fantastic job they carried out to clear up the massive amount of debris and repair the damage left behind from this event.

Following the clean up it is apparent that we are left with the expensive challenge of repairing a great deal of the concrete Seawall structure, seats and seating areas, dog walk etc.

We fear the Seawall may have to be redesigned and modified at the Seawall edge that faces the water in order to withstand future high water and wind damage as rising waters, based on global warming science, appear to be inevitable.

Being frequent users of our beautiful Seawall it has become apparent over these past few years that the Seawall has become increasingly busier and busier with people from not only West Vancouver but also from other nearby growth areas like North Vancouver, Burnaby, Coal Harbour etc. West Vancouver has experienced it's own share of growth with more to come with the completion of the high rise apartments at Park Royal and Taylor Way.

We are of the the opinion that many of the people visiting here do so not just because of the beauty and ease of access to the Seawall and Parks but also because the parking is free.

We also believe that to have free parking only encourages visitors to arrive by car rather than taking transit thus contributing further to pollution and global warming.

Sure, there is a small spin off from these visitors as some people do eat in the local coffee shops and restaurants but a great many bring their own food and drinks to consume and as a result spend little or nothing while they are here.

This increase in the use of our parking lots, parks, Seawall etc., obviously comes at an increased cost in washroom cleaning, garbage pick up, park maintenance etc.

Also we feel that Ambleside and Dundarave parks and beaches desperately need the 4 station recycle containers similar to those that have been placed along Marine Drive and on other streets over this past year or so.

In summary these increased costs including the high costs of repairing and possibly modifying the Seawall are presently to be born by the residents of West Vancouver only.

This to our minds appears to be unfair and out of balance.

We believe that most people in West Vancouver agree that we are happy to share our beautiful area with others but to also have visitors share in the cost would be appropriate.

We also support West Vancouver Council's vision to carry out the much needed improvements to downtown Ambleside, the building of a new art centre and the refurbishment of Navy Jack House.

This however, we realize, all takes money - lots of money.

Therefore, we would like to suggest the following as a means of raising some of this capital to address our present and future needs:-

We respectfully suggest placing new, state of the art parking meters in Ambleside Park, John Lawson Park, along Marine Drive, Argyle and Bellevue from Dundarave to Ambleside and have visitors pay a nominal fee for parking.

For residents of West Vancouver we suggest the issuing of 2 parking stickers per principle registered owner at a suggested annual cost of \$35.00 total per year. These stickers would be available for purchase at the same time that property taxes are paid. (These stickers would be applied to the inside of the windshield).

We are of the opinion that this sticker program for residents would demonstrate that West Vancouver property owners are also contributing to paying for their parking in addition to that portion of their taxes that go toward the upkeep and repairs and development as described above.

We note that the town of Whistler now has pay parking for residents and visitors alike in all town and park parking. This has become necessary to cover the cost of increased upkeep and maintenance due to high volume in traffic and visitors.

Our situation is really no different except that we feel it would be more equitable to have the separate annual parking sticker situation for residents who, as we expressed

before are already paying through their taxes for the items outlined above.

Respectfully submitted,

s. 22(1)

West Vancouver

B.C. s. 22(1)

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Sunday, March 13, 2022 5:46 PM
To: correspondence
Cc: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Subject: Heat Pump Subsidy - West Vancouver 2022

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Hello,

I am writing to inquire if West Vancouver has or will be renewing the heat pump subsidy for 2022.

My family lives in one of the few [REDACTED] s.22(1) and are working hard to upgrade our home to be as energy efficient as possible. We have replaced all of the windows and doors and many other upgrades to maintain and improve the house over the [REDACTED] s.22(1) years.

We have been looking into adding a heat pump this year and were initially informed by our contractor that West Vancouver had a rebate available. Upon further investigation we were told that it had been fully depleted but might be renewed for 2022. We have gone ahead and had an energy audit in order to qualify for federal subsidy programs and are preparing to move forward.

I was hoping that West Vancouver had renewed the subsidy as the other neighboring jurisdictions have done (City of North Van, District of North Van, City of Vancouver) but have not been able to determine the status of this program for 2022. Can you please confirm if West Vancouver has or is planning to renew the heat pump rebate?

Thanks and regards,
[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

From: Eva Nagy [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2022 12:42 PM
To: correspondence
Subject: FCPP Winter-Spring newsletter
Attachments: News winter spring 21-22 Final.pdf

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Dear Madam Mayor and council,

Welcome to the Friends of Cypress Provincial Park (FCPP) Winter-Spring newsletter

Respectfully,

Eva Nagy

FCPP Membership coordinator



Friends of Cypress Provincial Park Society
P.O. Box 91053, West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 3N3
www.Cypresspark.ca

Winter/Spring 2021/22 Newsletter



With a spectacular start to the snow season in mid-December, the traffic to Cypress Provincial Park was intense from 7:30 AM and continuing until the early evening. Parking for pass holders and for those wishing to pay for parking in the pay parking area near Black Mountain Lodge was at a premium. Those who did not wish to pay for parking, principally backcountry skiers and snowshoers, could park, without paying, in parking lot 3 B, and walk the approximately 600 m into the Black Mt Lodge to access the Backcountry Access Tags. The Backcountry Access Tags are available only in the Black Mountain Lodge Brown Bag Room. A ticket machine is available in the Brown Bag Room for those who wish to pay

for day or partial day parking. We are pleased to announce that the Brown Bag Room was heated. Temperatures were cold, as you will remember.

Questions were directed to members of the FCPP Board this winter about pay parking requirements for those accessing the Hollyburn Hikers Access Trailhead. Pay parking is allowed under the Ski Area's Park Use permit 1506, but only within the ski operation's Controlled Recreation Area Boundary. The Hollyburn Hikers Access Trailhead was created as a trail access with legal standing outside the Controlled Recreation Area (CRA) in 1986. Vehicles parking north of the trailhead on either side of the road, are also outside the CRA and thus not liable to a parking charge. This distinction may not always be clear to staff new to the ski hill. Of course, if all parking spots on both sides of the road are taken, parking is available at Lot 3B (which is also outside the CRA—which is why it is free). It's a 1,000-m walk to the Hollyburn Hikers Access Trail head.



BC Parks News

Sam Stickney, now a year into his position as Area Supervisor for the South Coast Region, has forwarded the following:

The Vancouver Area Ranger team is currently comprised of:

Sam Stickney – Area Supervisor

Simon Debisschop – Senior Park Ranger

Gareth Wheatley – Senior Park Ranger

Sarah Town – Auxiliary Park Ranger

Curtis Ripmeester – Auxiliary Park Ranger

Eli Simcoe-Metcalf – Auxiliary Park Ranger

Gareth Wheatley, who has been working with BC Parks since 2015, recently accepted a full-time Senior Park Ranger position in the Vancouver Area (he had been acting in the position for almost two years).

Erin Rutherford ended her tenure with BC Parks in Dec 2021 to take on a new role with In-lailawatash, an environmental consulting firm associated with the Tsleil-Waututh First Nation.

Elyse Curley will not be returning as expected. Instead she will be taking a temporary job with parks at the ministry level, and Jennifer Kardynal will maintain her position as Community Liaison Officer.

Continuing, Sam provided some thoughts on the past year:

- The Vancouver area has seen incredible visitation numbers and associated visitor management challenges over the past year
- We've had some great success with implementing the Discover Park Ambassador Program, with the help of our Park Operators and the BC Parks Foundation
- With new capital investment money announced for BC Parks, we've been busy evaluating projects/plans for where and how to spend the money within the South Coast Region
- The Vancouver team will continue, in 2022, to make progress at Cypress on trail maintenance and signage, as well improvements on the Yew Lake loop, Hollyburn and the HSCT.

FCPP Board and members welcomes Gareth Wheatley as full-time Senior Park Ranger. We wish Erin Rutherford well in her new position and we look forward to working again with Jennifer Kardynal.

We recognize and acknowledge the extent of the area the Area Supervisor and staff are responsible for. The South Coast region includes the three lower mainland Provincial Parks: Cypress, Seymour and Pinecone Burke; Peace Arch Park, and the Marine Parks of Hacklett Bay on Gambier Island and Plumper Cove on Keats.

Cypress Mountain Resort News

Reports from Russell Chamberlain CEO Of Cypress Mountain Resort 2021/22 Winter Season

- It has been another solid year of snowpack for Park visitors.
- No major infrastructure damage within the CRA.

- The colder temps have caused some issues on the Highway (potholes, cracks, and road shoulder deterioration).
- Hopefully there is sunshine in the middle of March for all the families looking for recreational activities.

2022/23 Summer Plans

- The Outdoor Patio construction will re-commence from the middle of April and scheduled completion is June 30, 2022. We will fence off the area and provide signage to guide Park visitors to designated hiking trails.
- Mountain Coaster will operate from approximately June to the end of September. We will start pushing snow in the middle of April and re-install the Coaster beginning in May.
- We will have our usual proactive summer maintenance program for our facilities and ski trails.
- We will continue to import soil into the Nordic Area (work we started last summer). All soil is tested prior to import via Satori Environmental.

2022/23 FCPP Trail Projects

The materials are still on site to complete the boardwalk and other improvements on the 680m. section of the Black Mountain Loop trail on Black Mountain Plateau, however we still have some mapping and planning documentation to complete before the spring. This trail section runs from Sam & Theagill Lakes Southwest to the junction with the Baden-Powell Trail, and considerable preliminary work has already been done, prior to putting the yellow cedar boardwalk in place, with a crew from well-known trail builder Ted Tempany of Squamish. The long-term plan is to upgrade all of the (increasingly) popular hiking trails to the various viewpoints on the Black Mountain plateau over the next several years. We also are preparing to fund a Student Ranger training project, supervised by Ranger Simon Debisschop, to install sturdy steps this summer at a safe detour around the 'missing ledge' on Hollyburn Peak, as part of measures to deal with that long-standing and serious hazard. It is worth noting that other hiking groups have recently put forward their own possible solutions for the ledge to BC Parks (bolting on a metal ledge, installing a chain, etc.), as this dangerous situation on Hollyburn, high up on a summit hike popular with seniors hiking groups and families with kids has resisted several repair attempts - over the last 30 years!

The Howe Sound Crest Trail upgrade is now a BC Parks capital project managed by Ron Goldstone of the BC Parks Squamish Office, and work continued in dry and difficult conditions last summer by Jeremy Power and his crew. They installed steps on a steep rooty section (despite the ground turning to dust underfoot) and then a section of boardwalk on the approach to Saint Marks Summit, - where they likely still have several years of work to complete the project to this extremely & increasingly popular Viewpoint.

FCPP Maps

Ongoing thanks to Mike Castle for his tireless work on the Cypress Provincial Park Summer Hiking Map.

In late spring the maps will again be available in the Park's kiosks and will undoubtedly be handed out by FCCP members to confused hikers who are taking the route to Bowen Lookout when they intended to head for Black Mountain. The electronic device in the hand is frequently not as useful as the map! The map is now available electronically on the FCPP website and the Cypress Mountain Ski Hill's Website.

An Environmental Battle Fought—and Won!

Gail Ross

A recent battle fought and won was the saving of the Donut Hole, a 5,800-hectare “hole” in provincial park protection between E.C. Manning and Skagit Valley Provincial Park.

The Province has now entered into a Memorandum of Agreement that will see Imperial Metals return to the province all mining and related rights within the hole.

The Agreement will ensure the preservation and protection of the natural and cultural resources, as well as recreational opportunities within the headwaters of the internationally significant Skagit River.

Many individuals, organizations and Indigenous peoples were involved in this effort to save the donut.

One of the champions involved in the effort to save the Donut was the recently deceased Ken Farquharson.

FCCP gave tribute to Ken in our 2022 Fall Newsletter. Ken was an activist. It was in the '60s when he got involved in environmental issues in the Skagit and in environmental issues in Cypress Bowl. A private ski development was proposed for the Bowl. Logging was undertaken that was greatly in excess of the initial proposal. Ken was instrumental in having the logging stopped.

Saving Cypress Bowl from rapacious logging was an early battle fought by Ken - and won. Unfortunately, he died before he could know for sure that the Donut Hole was saved.

Memorial to Paul Berlinguette

Paul's sudden and unexpected death was reported in the FCCP Winter/Spring Newsletter 2020/21. Paul died on March 9, 2021 at the young age of 64. Paul was moving force in many environmental organizations on the North Shore and a strong supporter of Friends of Cypress Provincial Park in word and in deed.

As of May 2021, FCCP had received \$2,125 donated in Paul's name.

Discussion among the directors ensued about the best way to honour Paul so that his legacy as trail builder and trail maintainer would not be lost.

Paul and his partner Fiona Wright were the Trail Watchers for the Lost Lake trail, and the Directors agreed that a significant place for a memorial to Paul would be at Lost Lake. Paul and Fiona had done much over the years to improve the trail access. It is not always an easy trail to access as a hiker, and certainly presents challenges in terms of maintenance and improvements. The FCCP Board members agreed that they would like to work with Fiona to bring about ongoing improvements to the trail and perhaps install a bench near the lake in memory of Paul.

An alternative project under consideration and to be discussed with Fiona would be a new picnic table at Blue Gentian Lake. The Blue Gentian Lake Trail is another trail that Paul and Fiona had worked on as recently as in the fall of 2020. The current picnic table at Blue Gentian lake is sinking into the ground. A new table is needed. A new table could be considered as a fitting tribute to Paul.

Both options will be discussed further with Fiona and of course with Parks, and a decision made during 2023.



Louise Irwin

Louise Irwin, a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of Cypress Provincial Park, died on January 6, 2022. She was 94. Louise lived an active and interesting life. She was a teacher, later a librarian, a hiker, a great lover of the outdoors, an enthusiastic member of and generous donor to the Vancouver Natural History Society, and to Friends of Cypress Provincial Park.

In fact, it was Louise Irwin who funded the first run of the Cypress Provincial Hiking Map in 2011. That generous donation was followed by other significant donations up to 2016. Mike Castle, former Treasurer of FCPP, forwarded the following: "Together with the contributions from Cypress Mountain and the Park Enhancement Fund the combination of these funds provided full funding for all three Editions of the printed map (2013, 2014, 2018) – a total of 100,000 maps - and also the Digital version in 2020". Louise Irwin, a generous donor indeed.



Many are the anecdotes about Louise from Nature Vancouver (formerly Vancouver Natural History Society) and the Natural History Camps she attended regularly, from the North Shore Hikers and from Friends of Cypress Provincial Park Society.

For many years Louise was the trail watch monitor for Blue Gentian Lake. Armed with her clippers, her secateurs, the necessary bag for garbage collection, Louise hiked to Blue Gentian Lake at beginning of the season to clip back obtrusive bushes on the trail, to take note of winter damage, to pick up garbage and to observe the early indications of spring flowering. She went again in midsummer and again in the fall. She wore shorts whatever the weather. And it was well known that she liked to do that duty alone.

Cynthia Crampton, a friend and a fellow FCPP member, asked Louise, on one occasion, if she could possibly join her. Both Cynthia and Louise remembered the occasion well.

Cynthia writes: "On June 11th 2014, as spring had arrived early on Hollyburn Mountain, we set off on a sunny day. We arrived at Blue Gentian Lake, and Louise started on her checking. I was walking on the boardwalk, when a young black bear came on to the trail. He jumped in the lake, and proceeded to dive and pull up some of the numerous yellow pond lilies (*Nuphar polysepalum*), our native water lily. He tossed them around playfully, totally ignoring the humans, the two of us, on the boardwalk. He dipped down several times in the lake, each time coming up with a muzzle full of lily roots. As he could have presumably avoided them if he had wanted to, it seemed to us that his move was deliberate, and that he was eating them. He was in the lake for a good 20 minutes, before clambering out towards Brothers Creek.

I had seen a swimming bear before, and it surprised me that Louise, for all of her many times in nature, had never seen a bear swim. It was a gala day for both of us. Unfortunately, we had clippers and secateurs, but no camera!"

And on another trail clearing occasion in 2006, a park ranger, fortuitously, took a photo of a FCPP trail clearing crew on the Pumphouse Road. How important is that photo. Louise Irwin is standing next to Katharine Steig, Katharine is next to Eva Nagy. And then there are the four men holding their cookie treats in their hands. From the right we have Norm Purcell, then Halvor Lunden, then Bob Holden in the red jacket standing next to Alan Banwell. All in the photo were, and some are still, outstanding supporters of Cypress Provincial Park.



Halvor Lunden, builder of trails, staunch and generous supporter of FCPP, died 2 years later, in 2008.

Eva Nagy has commented, with some sadness, that she and Katharine Steig are now the only ones from that photo even “minimally” on the trails.

In our Winter-Spring newsletter last year we mourned the loss of two long term and active members Irene Miller and Paul Berlinguette. And now this year we are mourning another - Louise Irwin.

Our members are ageing. We need new and enthusiastic young people. Another way to honour those who have passed away is to keep our Society vibrant. Dare I say-please recruit!!!

To further celebrate Louise a link is attached to an article Louise wrote for the Natural History Magazine **Discovery**.

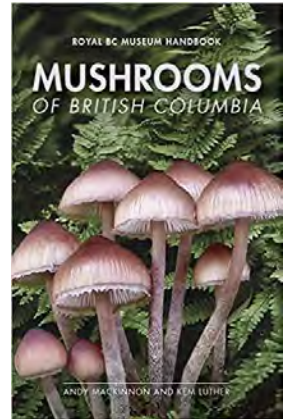
Louise’s love of nature ran deep, and she transmitted that love to all who knew and hiked with her. Another stalwart member of Friends of Cypress, Louise will be sadly missed, and long remembered.

MUSHROOMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Royal BC Museum Handbook 2021 by Andy MacKinnon and Kem Luther

a book review by our own mushroom expert- Anne Leathem

This new book on fungi is a wonderful addition to the identification and enjoyment of the mushrooms of our province. It is written by two so very knowledgeable mycologists who have many kilometers on their boots from roaming the forests, mountains, beaches, meadows and semideserts of this province. The book is friendly to beginners and seasoned 'shroomers' alike; the language is simple and yet is detailed enough to make identification of samples possible for all. Common names are used for easy identification and for the more experienced user the most recent Latin names are used in keeping with the ongoing DNA studies showing relationships between often very different looking species. Before this book was printed our main references were from the USA and based on the western states Washington, Oregon, northern California, or on the whole of the continent. This is the first coloured guide book encompassing fungi of British Columbia. Our own Vancouver mushroom guru Paul Kroeger had a hand in editing and proof-reading the detailed fungal descriptions of the book and the added special essays.



As many of you have learned lately, mushrooms are only the fruiting bodies of large underground networks of mycorrhizae or 'roots' of the fungi. Fungi have so many jobs: breaking down organic matter to return nutrients to the soil, delivering water, minerals, and other nutrients to many trees and other plants, and also connecting trees to their offspring and neighbours via these mycelia.

The Introduction section leads the reader through many steps to learn about fungi and how to become fluent in this fascinating past-time. There is detail on the many shapes of mushrooms, their colours, gill-types, ecology, habitat, edibility and more. Of great use is the Guide to Mushroom Groups; this section complete with line drawings shows the many basic shapes and groups of mushrooms and is a good head start to identification. You are guided to the specific group to start your investigation. The species and photos are arranged according to similarity in appearances rather than alphabetically by genus name so the user can go straight to the section where their specimen is most likely to be seen.

The authors have chosen carefully selected main entries for 350 species with beautiful coloured photographs that are representative of the species. Under each photo there are detailed descriptions of characteristics used in identification. There are about 850 species mentioned in the book often in conjunction with those of similar appearance. Also, throughout the book there are featured vignettes on engrossing topics including: Death Caps Arrive in BC, Zombie Ants and Other Horrors, Hot, Dry and Lovin'it, First Nations and Fungi, and Various Plant Rusts, to name a few.

For your added enjoyment there are meanings given to some of the colourful Latin names that are also used in plant descriptions, did you know that 'tomentose' means covered with soft hairs? The genus name *Lactarius* notes that these fungi exude a 'milk' or latex when the gills are cut and the colour of the latex can denote the name to the species; for example, *Lactarius rubrilacteus* has red milk. And of course, *Lactarius deliciosus* is delicious! So much to enjoy in this guide. The first printing sold out but a second printing has now been delivered to book-stores.

It can also be ordered from the Royal BC Museum: www.rbcm.ca/mushrooms

Cypress Provincial Park Lies Within Canada's 19th UNESCO Biosphere Region

On September 15, 2021 Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound Region Initiative Society announced that **Howe Sound** was had been accorded recognition as a **Unesco Biosphere Reserve**.

Anne M. George

UNESCO Biosphere Regions are international designations for areas of ecological significance, requiring not only geographic significance but also communities of people who commit to ongoing implementation of best practices for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development. Communities commit to inspiring people to live and work in harmony with nature. The region's designation should encourage scientific research, educational and recreational opportunities, as well as promote Indigenous cultural significance and an understanding of the biodiversity of wildlife and wilderness.

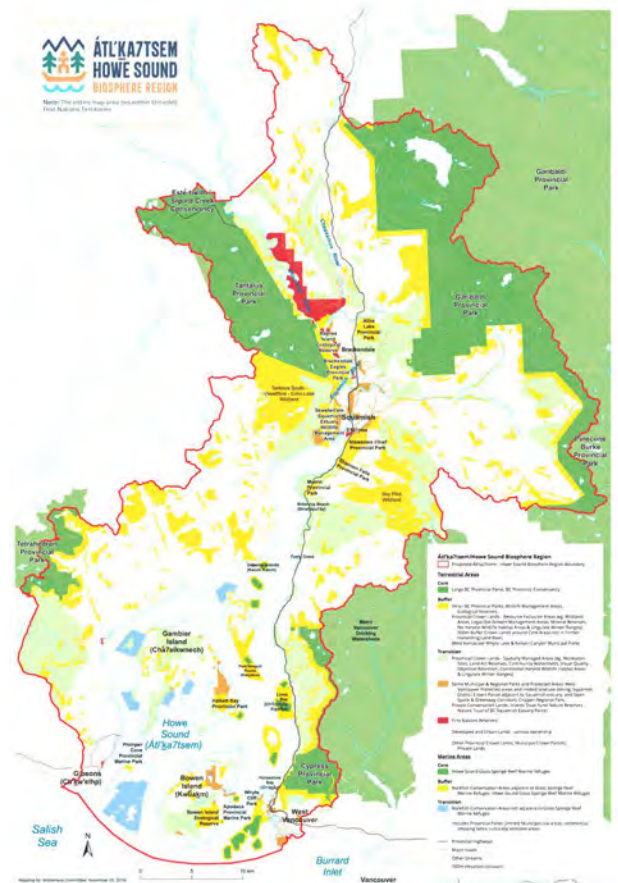
Numerous communities worked towards acquiring the designation including First Nations (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw), all levels of government NGOs, various industry sectors, scientists, post-secondary institutions, and citizens.

The International Coordinating Council for Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB-ICC) recognized Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound as an area renowned for its rich indigenous culture, biodiversity and distinct geography. "As jurisdictions around the globe face the profound impacts of habitat loss and climate change, the Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound Biosphere Region (AHSBR) is an international showcase for how regional coordination can create a place for humanity and nature to thrive".

"Átl'ka7tsem is really about beauty and hope, as much as it is about sustainable development." Joyce Williams, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Councillor and Co-Chair of Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society Board, September 15, 2021.

The UNESCO Biosphere Region is a 218,723-hectare area of both land and sea. The protected area crosses 5 BC provincial parks including Cypress Provincial Park, a provincial conservancy area and numerous marine refuges. It covers land, with mountains developed by ancient glaciers from the last Ice Age and prehistoric volcanoes, and water where citizen scientists recently discovered fragile glass sponge reefs which were thought to be extinct and animals that play important roles in environmental sustainability.

It is the only existing framework for conservation and sustainable development encompassing the entire Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound watershed, finding local solutions to global environmental challenges.



Walks and Hikes in Association with Nature Vancouver

All leaders are both FCPP and Nature Vancouver members. While most of the hikes offered are within the park, some are in surrounding areas where natural features are similar in some instances, and in others quite different - leading to interesting observations and discussions. All of the hikes listed are offered to Friends of Cypress members and to members of Nature Vancouver. Exercising caution in this time of COVID, Nature Vancouver is limiting the numbers of people on any one hike to 10, and Nature Vancouver recommends that you carpool with caution.

To ensure you have a place on the hike you wish to join, please notify the hike leader as soon as possible before she/he puts it on the Nature Vancouver message board. Otherwise you may not secure a place.

Difficulty ratings can be found on the following Nature Vancouver link: www.naturevancouver.ca/events/field_trips.

Monday March 21 Yew Lake to Bowen Lookout

Leaders: Janet Snell & Lyn Grants
Meet at Black Mtn. Lodge 10:00 am
4.3k return, 110 m elevation gain, moderate terrain.
Nature Vancouver rating C3.

Contact Lyn at lmgrants@gmail.com and to discuss **parking** options at Cypress during the ski season.

Wednesday March 23 Arbutus Ridge to Whyte Lake

Leader: Anne Leathem
Meet at Whyte Lake Parking Lot 9:30 am. Parking Lot can be crowded so carpool if possible.
Approx. 6 km, 300 m elevation gain.
Moderate, some steep sections.
Nature Vancouver rating B Strenuous
This interesting hike begins by a switch back section up a rocky bluff to a wonderful viewpoint in an Arbutus menziesii and Arctostaphylos columbiana grove. We'll climb further in Arbutus woods along rocky bluffs, then up to a trail going east along a power line to reach an old helipad.
Then we proceed into mixed forest near seasonal ponds and up to a highpoint for lunch. A narrow rocky trail leads us down to an old road that takes us to Whyte Lake. We'll walk along a boardwalk by the lake to take a rest. The hike back is along the well-established Whyte Lake and Nelson Creeks back to the parking lot.
Contact Anne at anneleathem07@gmail.com

Friday April 1 Whyte Lake to Cypress Provincial Park Boundary Sign on Baden Powell Trail

Leaders: Jane Srivastava & Lyn Grants
Meet at Whyte Lake Parking Lot 9:30 am. Parking Lot can be crowded so carpool if possible.
Approx. 8 km, 350 m elevation gain.
Nature Vancouver rating B Strenuous.
We take the hike up the standard trail to and around the Lake and then head north on a forested trail to join the Baden Powell trail that starts above Horseshoe Bay. We stay on the Baden Powell, steep and rocky at times, until we come to a provincial park sign indicating Cypress Provincial Park boundary. We will make frequent stops to look at ferns, trees, mossy rock walls and other interesting things that might catch our eyes. The area is in great contrast to the more open and differently vegetated area of the hike offered March 23.
Contact Jane at Janejs@shaw.ca

Thursday April 14 Black Mountain Loop Trail

Leaders: Carol Ensor & Lyn Grants

Meet at Black Mountain Lodge at 10:00 am.

(Ski season closing date is listed as April 13. If the ski season is extended please phone Lyn Grants 604 980 9050 for information about parking).

6 km, 363 m elevation gain.

Nature Vancouver rating C Strenuous.

Pace will be slow to moderate up the steep Baden Powell Trail to Cabin Lake.

Many view opportunities en route.

Leisurely stop at Cabin Lake before we move onto Black Mountain with views to the Lions and into the inlet.

We then follow the loop trail back to the Baden Powell and back down to Parking Lot.

Contact Carol at carolensor@shaw.ca

Monday April 18 Quarry Lookout to Old Growth

Leaders Marshall Bauman & Smita Patel

Meet at Quarry Lookout on Cypress Bowl Road at 9:30

Leisurely walk through outstanding Old Growth Forest

(Suitable for BIG TREE FANS &/or Old Growth Forest Bathers).

Distance will be determined based on conditions and frequent stops to enjoy the surroundings

Approximate elevation gain 200 m

Contact Marshall at foxhole@telus.net

Saturday April 23 Blue Gentian Lake Loop

Leaders Diane Fast & Lyn Grants

Meet at Hollyburn Nordic Area BC Parks Kiosk at 10:00 am

Leisurely 4 hr, 3.2 km hike to still snow covered Blue Gentian Lake.

Nature Vancouver rating B Moderate.

Return by West Lake.

Snow covered trails. Dress warmly and wear good winter boots. Bring poles.

We will look for evidence of approaching spring, listen and look for birds.

Return via West Lake. Contact Lyn at lmgrants@gmail.com

FCPP Directors

President: AlexWallace

Vice President : Anne George

Secretary: Anne Leathem

Treasurer: Sandy Booth

Directors at Large: Marshall Bauman, Bill Kinkaid, Gail Ross, Eva Nagy, Lyn Grants

Contact us at info AT cypresspark.ca.

Renewing Your Membership

Your \$10 FCPP membership is for a one year period. If you wish to check your membership status for renewal, please contact membership secretary Eva Nagy at 604 929- 4286

Please clip and mail the membership form below. FCPP Directors greatly appreciate your support of the work our Society does to enhance and protect Cypress Provincial Park.
THANK YOU!

For membership in Friends of Cypress Provincial Park mail to:

Friends of Cypress Provincial Park Society, Membership

P.O. Box 91053

West Vancouver, BC V7V 3N3

Date : _____

Name (s) _____

Address _____

City and Postal Code

Telephone _____

E-Mail _____ New Member _____ Renewal _____

Enclosed is \$10 for single/family membership.

\$ _____ is added as a tax deductible donation.

Total Enclosed is \$ _____

(Charity BN/Registration) ##892492372RR0001

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2022 3:05 PM
To: correspondence
Subject: Unfinished house on Queens

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization from email address [REDACTED] s. 22(1). Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. If you believe this e-mail is suspicious, please report it to IT by marking it as SPAM.

Hi,

I would like to know what is going on with the house on 2302 Queens Ave (corner of Queens and Orchards Way), that has been in the process of being built for the last 6 or so years. It seems to me that when the vacancy tax was initiated the construction of this house stopped. I did not realize that a house could be half built for years with no consequences. Can something be done so that this house can be completed and either, rented, sold or lived in. It's been an eyesore for far too long.

I would appreciate a response. Thank you for your time. Much appreciated.

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)



WEST VANCOUVER MEMORIAL LIBRARY BOARD

**MINUTES
For the meeting of
January 19, 2022
Via Zoom**

Present: A. Nimmons [Chair], C. Garton, P. Cottier, D. Diedericks, N. Gambioli, R. Fisher, A. Krawczyk, S. Sanajou, R. Shimoda, J. Sidhu, T. Wachmann, L. Yu, F. Zhu

Staff: S. Felkar, S. Gill, L. Breen, S. Hall, S. Dale, S. Barton-Bridges

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 7:23 p.m.

The Chair welcomed the new Board members, D. Diedericks, R. Fisher, S. Sanajou, and L. Yu

2. Approval of Agenda

The following amendments were made to the Agenda:

- Addition of Infrastructure Committee Report and Council Update
- The date of item 8 a) was changed to 2022 Budget and Reporting Cycle

Moved by: F. Zhu

Seconded by: R. Shimoda

THAT the Agenda be approved as amended.

CARRIED

3. Approval of Consent Agenda

Moved by: A. Krawczyk

Seconded by: P. Cottier

THAT the Consent Agenda be approved.

CARRIED

A. Nimmons commended S. Hall for her email response to D. Marley and thanked her for sharing it with the Board.

C. Garton enjoyed reading the BOOKtopia 2021 Report and the monthly Media Clippings.

J. Sidhu spoke in support regarding the Climate Writer in Residence and the Library's initiatives.

F. Zhu questioned if the hiring of the Climate Writer in Residence was brought to the Board for their approval. S. Hall advised that it came to the Board as part of the budgetary process.

S. Felkar noted that there were fewer programs offered than normal due to staff vacancies and onboarding but should trend up over the next few months.

4. Business Arising from Minutes

None.

5. Director

S. Hall provided an update and highlighted the following:

- The move to a single help desk on the main floor on January 18, 2022;
- In person and hybrid program options have been delayed due to the Pandemic and will commence later in 2022;
- Advised that meeting room capacity is at 50%;
- The Canadian Federation of Library Associations' W. Kaye Lamb Award for Service to Seniors will be presented at the Feb 7 Council meeting;
- Climate Writer in Residence: Katlià (Catherine) Lafferty's inaugural session will be on January 22, 2022 and encouraged the Board to attend;
- Public Service Assistants moved into their new portfolio assignments in early January;
- Youth washrooms are undergoing renovation and this project should be completed by early February;
- Special weather alerts prompted emergency coordination calls over the holidays, but no additional WVML hours or staffing were added given the specific situation;
- The Tiny Art Holiday Gift show raised over \$7,600 for local artists;
- Live holiday music performances were held in the library from Dec 7 – 21; however, these were not advertised in advance, in order to avoid too large a crowd;
- Acknowledged Lori Breen's retirement;
- Welcomed Shannon Dale as the new Administrative Assistant; and,
- The staff Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion committee call for interest is complete, and the committee will be formed, with first meeting in February.

P. Lesku reported on the soft launch of Lit Circle Kits.

Moved by: A. Krawczyk
Seconded by: P. Cottier

THAT the Director's report be received for information.

CARRIED

6. Governance

a) Election of Officers

Alastair Nimmons has been nominated and accepted the position of the Chair by acclamation.

Cynthia Garton has been nominated and accepted the position of the Vice-Chair by acclamation.

b) Committees – structure

The list of the 2022 Board Committees and Liaison positions was distributed to the Trustees as well as the Committee Terms of Reference.

The Trustees discussed the Committee structures and noted the following Library Trustee Board Committee Membership appointments for 2022.

Human Resources

- Alastair Nimmons - Chair
- Cynthia Garton
- Andy Krawczyk

Finance Committee

- Ron Shimoda - Chair
- Petra Cottier
- Lorena Yu

Infrastructure Committee

- Andy Krawczyk - Chair
- Dieter Diedericks
- Tracy Wachmann

Engagement Committee

- Jatinder Sidhu - Chair
- Richard Fisher

- Cynthia Garton
- Sahar Sanajou
- Felicia Zhu

Permanent Art Committee

- Alastair Nimmons

Interlink

- Ron Shimoda
- Jatinder Sidhu - alternate

Foundation

- Cynthia Garton - Foundation Director - effective until May 2022

Friends of the Library

- Petra Cottier
- Felicia Zhu - alternate

R. Shimoda thanked the Board members for joining the committees and advised that it is a good way to engage with the community. He discussed the role that the Board on these committees and further commented that they are welcome to attend other Committee meetings.

c) Committees – Trustee interests

A. Nimmons recommended establishing a matrix of board skillsets that will assist the Board in targeting future recruitment to fill gaps.

d) Ongoing education and environmental scanning – workshop topics of interest for 2022

A. Nimmons advised that an email from BCLTA was sent and encouraged the Board to attend these workshops. Networking and collaboration opportunities were discussed.

e) Governance

A. Nimmons thanked Lori Breen for her services on the Board and congratulated her on retirement. He also welcomed Shannon Dale to the Board.

7. Strategy

a) Draft Business Plan

S. Hall provided an overview of the Draft Business Plan and how it was created. She outlined the goals for 2022 and advised that she will report on the progress of these goals throughout the year once the Plan has been approved.

C. Garton spoke favourably to the launch of the Climate Writer in Residence program.

S. Hall spoke to the strong alignment with the District of West Vancouver with regards to climate initiatives and opportunities for further collaboration.

Discussion ensued and the Board spoke in support of the Draft Business Plan.

Moved by: A. Nimmons

Seconded by: R. Fisher

THAT the Draft Business Plan be approved.

CARRIED

8. Finance

a) 2022 Budget & Financial Reporting Cycle

S. Gill spoke to the budget approval process and advised that there is a virtual Budget Information meeting on January 25, 2022 at 2:00 p.m. and January 26, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.

9. Community Relations

A. Nimmons commented on the need for key messaging when the Board speaks on behalf of the Library and requested that this item be brought forward to a future meeting.

10. Infrastructure

A. Krawczyk reported on the following projects:

- Cooling tower; and,
- Second floor washroom renovations.

He further spoke regarding the Space Planning project and advised that the Library is working with a contractor and it will be brought forward to the Board once the design is defined.

Discussion ensued regarding ideas to maximize the existing footprint to meet the needs of a changing Library.

F. Zhu questioned if there are plans for electric vehicle charging stations at the Library. S. Hall advised that this would be up to the discretion of the District of West Vancouver and noted

that the Library's electricity consumption would increase. She further noted that the Library will be getting a KIA vehicle that can be charged with an electrical cord.

11. Council Update

N. Gambioli provided an updated highlighting the following:

- Details of the upcoming budget consultation process;
- Announced that the District of West Vancouver have reached their fundraising goal, thanks in large part to a sizable donation from a local family, and will begin construction this year on the facility known as the West Vancouver Place For Sport; and,
- Discussed electrical charging stations noting that it is likely that free charging stations will not be installed going forward.

12. Correspondence

None.

13. New Business

None.

14. Date of Next Meeting

Wednesday, February 16, 2022, 7 p.m.

A. Nimmons raised the idea that Climate Writer in Residence, Katlia (Catherine) Lafferty be invited a future workshop as a guest speaker. He further noted that the Board can email topics of interest to the Chair for future Workshops.

15. Adjournment

Moved by: A. Nimmons
Seconded by: R. Shimoda

THAT the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED

The meeting was adjourned at 8:48 p.m.

All documents distributed at the meeting are available for perusal upon request.

s. 22(1)

Alastair Nimmons
Chair, West Vancouver Memorial Library Board

From: Donna Powers
Sent: Wednesday, March 9, 2022 1:08 PM
To: s. 22(1)
Cc: correspondence
Subject: re: Serious questions

Dear s. 22(1),

Your correspondence to Mayor and Council titled, "Serious questions" has been referred to me for response, as the Community Relations and Communications Division oversees the District's Social Media presence as defined in the Social Media Policy.

It is a common practice for the District of West Vancouver's social media accounts to share the Mayor's posts. The Mayor is the municipal spokesperson, and, in accordance with section 116 of the Community Charter, Community Relations & Communications supports the Mayor's communications program.

The Mayor often communicates on matters such as Christmas, Lunar New Year, and Nowruz. Issues like Truth and Reconciliation and International Women's Day are also subjects for the Mayor's social media, and the District shares these posts as a best practice. Individual councillors are not spokespersons for the District.

As the Director of Community Relations & Communications, oversight of all District social media ultimately is my responsibility. Our staff team monitors District social media accounts to ensure that communication is conducted respectfully. The comment in question was flagged by staff and sent to the Risk Management department for review. The content of the comment was deemed to be inappropriate and otherwise disrespectful, and the user was blocked as a consequence.

Sincerely,

Donna Powers she, her, hers
Director, Community Relations & Communications | District of West Vancouver
t: 604-925-7168 | c: 604-219-4806 | westvancouver.ca



We acknowledge that we are on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territory of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), sə́ilwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh Nation), and xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam Nation). We recognize and respect them as nations in this territory, as well as their historic connection to the lands and waters around us since time immemorial.

From: s. 22(1)
Sent: Tuesday, March 8, 2022 11:48 AM
To: correspondence
Subject: Serious questions

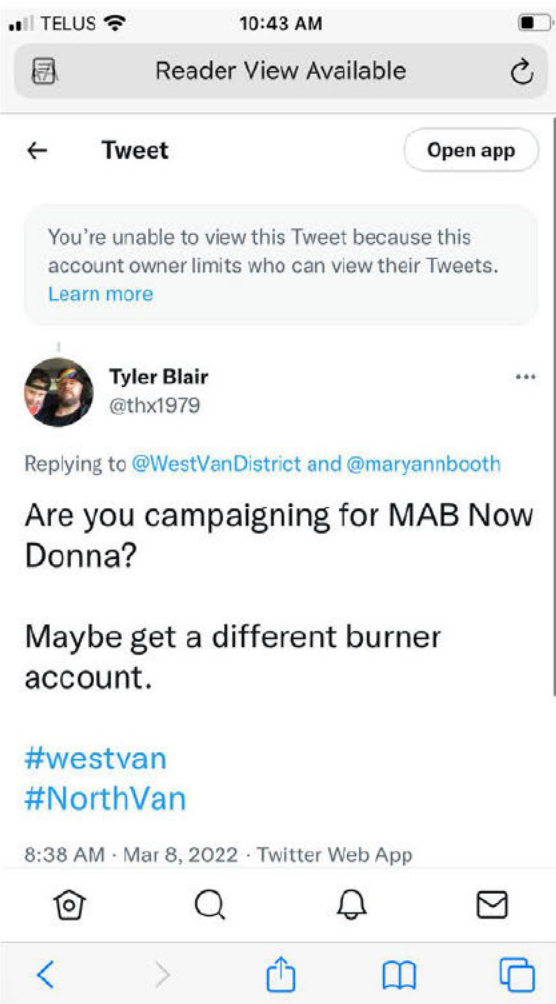
CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization from email address s. 22(1). Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. If you believe this e-mail is suspicious, please report it to IT by marking it as SPAM.

Dear Mayor and Council.

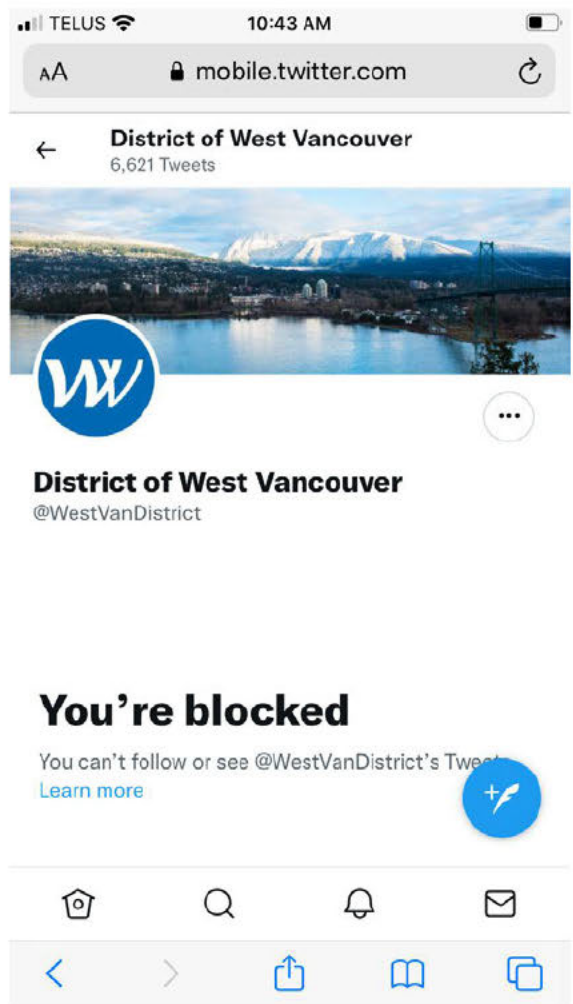
When The District of West Van is retweeting and Quote Tweeting Mary Ann Booths Tweets ... I have serious questions about Conflict of Interest.

Would the Person responsible for the Twitter account- and I'm assuming it's Donna Powers... be retweeting and quote tweeting... say Craig Cameron's Tweets?

s.22(1) a comment that I thought was valid!



And this was the result minutes later.



Is the Mayor ok with this?

Are Councillors ok with this?

What are the responsibilities of the District's Twitter account and those that take care of it?

Does the District have a code of conduct for their Twitter account?

I expect to be unblocked, Madame Mayor.

I also expect the District Twitter account Processes to be reviewed by the CAO and Mayor.

s. 22(1)

s. 22(1)

s.22(1)

Maple Ridge BC

Sent from my iPhone

From: Matthew MacKinnon
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2022 9:16 AM
To: s. 22(1)
Cc: correspondence; Sue Ketler; Andrew Banks; Jennifer Notte; Liezl de Jesus; Corinne Ambor
Subject: Surf Smelt Inquiry Follow-Up

Dear s. 22(1),

Thank you for your email to Mayor and Council regarding surf smelt fishing and requesting that staff be directed to prepare a bylaw to prohibit net fishing on the foreshore. Your correspondence has been referred to me for response.

Staff really appreciate your interest in the conservation of marine ecosystems, and specifically surf smelt, an important forage fish species in West Vancouver. Staff will look further into this request and will be gathering additional information from neighbouring municipalities regarding the possibility of prohibiting surf smelt fishing in the District.

Thank you for contacting the District about this important topic. If you have any additional questions please contact me.

Regards,

Matt

Matthew MacKinnon M.Sc., RP Bio.
Parks Environmental and Ecosystems Manager | District of West Vancouver
t: 604-925-7131 | c: 604-785-2751 | westvancouver.ca



We acknowledge that we are on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territory of the Squamish Nation, Tsleil-Waututh Nation and Musqueam Nation. We recognize and respect them as nations in this territory, as well as their historic connection to the lands and waters around us since time immemorial.

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Sent: Monday, February 14, 2022 10:38 AM
To: correspondence
Subject: Fwd: Concerns about the Coastal Marine Management Plan - Agenda Item 5 on Feb 14 2022
Attachments: Surf Smelt study by Fisheries Canada 2002.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization from email address [REDACTED] s. 22(1). Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. If you believe this e-mail is suspicious, please report it to IT by marking it as SPAM.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Date: Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 8:52 AM
Subject: Concerns about the Coastal Marine Management Plan - Agenda Item 5 on Feb 14 2022
To: MayorandCouncil <mayorandcouncil@westvancouver.ca>, Mary-Ann Booth <mbooth@westvancouver.ca>, Sharon Thompson <sthompson@westvancouver.ca>, Bill Soprovich <bsoprovich@westvancouver.ca>, Peter Lambur <plambur@westvancouver.ca>, Marcus Wong <mwong@westvancouver.ca>, Craig Cameron <ccameron@westvancouver.ca>, Nora Gambioli <ngambioli@westvancouver.ca>

I have reviewed the Coastal Marine Management Plan and am concerned about a significant gap in the report regarding the ongoing threat to surf smelt and the marine food chain by a relatively small number of surf smelt fishers. Surf smelt naturally reside close to shore off West Vancouver and spawn on the gravel beds of "Navy Jack" gravel named after West Vancouver's first colonial settler. Historically surf smelt populations were particularly high off Ambleside to Dundarave. Not surprisingly their numbers have dramatically fallen over the last one hundred years.

Surf smelt are important to the food chain because they serve an important role in supporting marine mammals and shore birds. Otters, harbour seals and sea lions all feed off the surf smelt as well as Pacific Blue Herons, cormorants and other wild birds. The more surf smelt there are, then the more marine mammals and birds can be supported, and don't worry about fueling too high a population of marine mammals because if that happens, the Orcas will come in and bring those numbers down. The mammalian food chain relies on surf smelt or salmon fry. If surf smelt are abundant then there is less demand on the salmon fry which helps them.

So what is the threat? Surf smelt fishers usually fish early in the morning so they are not visible to most Seawall users but the nets they cast can literally strip the shoreline of smelt over time. This is not a commercial fishery so federal Fisheries have little interest in it (see report attached). Other than crude restrictions on fishing times there are no volume restrictions on the catch. The fishers can take as much as they want every weekend except during spawning season so practically speaking they will harvest until the site is depleted, go away until the stocks can rebuild again, at which time the fishers will come back to deplete the stocks again. This form of "management" will keep the stocks in a depleted state much of the time and a reduced state all of the time. Therefore the wild birds and marine mammals have less to feed on.

Right now residents of West Vancouver derive great pleasure from viewing wildlife off the Seawall between Ambleside and Dundarave. Whenever you see a large group of people stopped and looking towards the water you are sure to see otters, seals or other marine mammals frolicking, sometimes right on the shoreline. **If we maintain a rich feeding**

ground of surf smelt, this will increase the marine mammals, wild birds and wildlife viewing opportunities. We have made great progress in reducing pollution on our shores but we need to protect the bottom of the food chain from the needless human predation that is going on right now off Ambleside to Dundarave. A relative handful of fishers should not be allowed to deplete the feeding grounds that the birds and mammals rely on.

I am asking Council to use the powers it has with its foreshore lease to restrict the access of fishers along our waterfront. Staff have suggested to me that it is federal jurisdiction but I disagree. The feds can issue licences to fish but those licences do not allow licensees to fish anywhere they want. The municipality controls the foreshore through a lease and therefore can restrict access and uses of the foreshore such as by banning fishing with nets.

This report does not address this at all so I am asking Council to direct staff to take action towards preventing access by non-native net fishers over the shoreline that we control. The time to do this is now. Please do not delay this any longer. **If the Coastal Marine Management Plan is the only step you take then you will have done nothing meaningful to protect the surf smelt.** Staff need to be directed to do this or it will not happen. I believe this community supports the political direction of ensuring these shores become what they once were, rich feeding grounds for the native birds and mammals that have lived here for millenia.

As for the science around this, the last study done specifically on surf smelt by Fisheries and Ocean Canada said in 2002 the following: "It is unclear whether current harvest levels are sustainable in British Columbia since there has been little research and no formal assessment to estimate current catch or spawning biomass." The report goes on to say that we do know that numbers are way down from historic levels. The commercial catches in the early 1900's exceeded 200 mt but now rarely exceeds 10mt. The report confirms that surf smelt are "an important prey item for many marine fish, birds and mammals...". I am attaching the report for your review as it is the best scientific assessment of the state of surf smelt in BC.

Please make a motion to direct staff to prepare a Bylaw to prohibit net fishing on the foreshore areas being leased by the municipality except when done by Squamish, Tsleil Waututh or Musqueam peoples in the exercise of their indigenous rights.

We are a seaside community living next to nature and proud of it. Let's protect the rich feeding grounds of surf smelt immediately off our shore so as to best protect that natural ecosystem and the wildlife that rely on it. The one suggestion in the CMMP of enhancing spawning grounds is not good enough. That is like promising to plant trees after you cut them all down. The best way to save the surf smelt is to stop the net fishers from stripping the shoreline of them.

s. 22(1)

West Vancouver, BC

s. 22(1)



Fisheries and Oceans Canada Pêches et Océans Canada

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Research Document 2002/115

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Review of Surf Smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*) biology and fisheries, with suggested management options for British Columbia

Document de recherche 2002/115

Ne pas citer sans
autorisation des auteurs *

Examen de la biologie et des pêches de l'éperlan argenté (*Hypomesus pretiosus*) et options de gestion suggérées pour la Colombie-Britannique

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* This series documents the scientific basis for the evaluation of fisheries resources in Canada. As such, it addresses the issues of the day in the time frames required and the documents it contains are not intended as definitive statements on the subjects addressed but rather as progress reports on ongoing investigations.

Research documents are produced in the official language in which they are provided to the Secretariat.

This document is available on the Internet at:

* La présente série documente les bases scientifiques des évaluations des ressources halieutiques du Canada. Elle traite des problèmes courants selon les échéanciers dictés. Les documents qu'elle contient ne doivent pas être considérés comme des énoncés définitifs sur les sujets traités, mais plutôt comme des rapports d'étape sur les études en cours.

Les documents de recherche sont publiés dans la langue officielle utilisée dans le manuscrit envoyé au Secrétariat.

Ce document est disponible sur l'Internet à:

<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas/>

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Abstract

Surf smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*) occur throughout temperate coastal regions of the northeast Pacific. Despite small local fisheries operating for over a century, primarily in Washington State and British Columbia, notably Burrard Inlet, San Juan Inlet and Prince Rupert Harbour, the distribution and abundance of this species has been poorly described. During the early 1900s most smelt were taken in small, commercial fisheries for local consumption. The commercial fishery peaked in 1904 with a coastwide catch of over 230mt. Since then the commercial fishery has largely disappeared and is being replaced by a growing recreational fishery that peaks during spring and summer months at surf smelt spawning beaches. This rapidly expanding recreational fishery has raised concerns that the fishery might not be sustainable, especially if an increased proportion of the recreation catch is intended for commercial markets. Therefore, we provide a precautionary management strategy for surf smelt in British Columbia including recommendations.

Résumé

L'éperlan argenté (*Hypomesus pretiosus*) est présent dans l'ensemble des régions côtières tempérées du Pacifique nord-est. On ignore largement la répartition et l'abondance de cette espèce malgré le fait qu'elle fasse l'objet de petites pêches locales depuis plus d'un siècle, surtout dans l'État de Washington et en Colombie-Britannique (notamment dans les bras de mer Burrard et San Juan et le havre de Prince Rupert). Au début des années 1900, on capturait surtout l'éperlan pour la consommation locale dans le cadre de petites pêches commerciales, lesquelles ont atteint leur apogée en 1904 lorsque les captures ont dépassé 230 tm pour l'ensemble de la côte. Depuis, la pêche commerciale a largement disparu, et une pêche récréative qui se pratique surtout les mois d'été et d'automne sur des plages de fraie de l'éperlan argenté gagne en popularité. L'expansion rapide de cette pêche récréative soulève des préoccupations selon lesquelles elle ne serait pas durable, surtout si une fraction accrue des prises récréatives est destinée à la vente commerciale. Par conséquent, nous proposons une stratégie prudente et des recommandations pour la gestion de l'éperlan argenté de la Colombie-Britannique.

Introduction

Surf smelt are small, silvery, pelagic schooling fish belonging to the family Osmeridae. They are an important prey item for many marine fish, birds, and mammals but little research has focused on their basic biology or distribution. Surf smelt occur throughout coastal regions of the eastern Pacific Ocean from Prince William Sound, Alaska to Monterey Bay, California but little is known of their distribution in British Columbia. Penttila (1978; 2001) surveyed bays and inlets of northern Washington State and Levy (1985) conducted similar surveys in Burrard Inlet, British Columbia to better understand their regional distribution. No biological or distribution data for surf smelt is available for regions of British Columbia outside of Burrard Inlet despite active recreational fisheries in the Lower Mainland, San Juan Inlet and Prince Rupert Harbour and a minor localized, commercial fishery in Burrard Inlet. Both recreational and commercial fisheries coincide with spawning during spring and summer at spawning beaches. The largest commercial catches occurred during the early 1900s with catches exceeding 200mt. Since then the fishery, operating with a Category Z8 licence or a vessel based Schedule II licence, has steadily declined such that current commercial catches rarely exceed 10mt.

It is unclear whether current harvest levels are sustainable in British Columbia since there has been little research and no formal assessment to estimate current catch or spawning biomass. Wildermuth (1993) estimated catch and biomass for a small research area in Washington State, but data for Canadian beaches is lacking. The purpose of this report is to provide managers with a source of information for surf smelt, with special reference to British Columbia populations. We review surf smelt biology and the history of commercial and recreational fisheries for this species. The policy governing new and developing fisheries is to proceed through three developmental stages (Perry et al. 1999). This report represents “Phase 0”: a review of the available biological and fisheries information on the target species (or similar species elsewhere) using a variety of sources. Thus, the three main objectives of this report are:

1. review relevant biological and fisheries data for surf smelt, with emphasis on populations in British Columbia and Washington State;
2. identify data deficiencies relevant to management needs, especially in British Columbia; and
3. recommend alternate management strategies based on available biological and fisheries data.

A Review of Surf Smelt Biology

Surf smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*) belong to the family Osmeridae, a small family distributed throughout cold and temperate waters of the Northern hemisphere whose center of origin is thought to be the eastern Pacific Ocean (McAllister 1963). Osmerids are small, soft-rayed fishes with an adipose fin living in marine, estuarine, and freshwater habitats. The Osmeridae is composed of 6 genera and 15 species with 7 species found in British Columbia: whitebait smelt, *Allosmerus elongatus*; capelin,

Mallotus villosus; rainbow smelt, *Osmerus mordax*; night smelt, *Spirinchus starksi*; longfin smelt, *S. thaleichthys*; elachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*; and surf smelt. Surf smelt are beach spawning fish with cycloid scales reaching a maximum length of 22.2cm in British Columbia, although they are slightly larger in California, 30.5cm (Hart 1973). Diagnostic characteristics include a small mouth, presence of a dark bar down either side of the body, a small, curved adipose fin, an incomplete lateral line, and the insertion point of the pelvic fin beneath or behind the dorsal fin (Hart 1973). This species displays sexual dimorphism. Males have numerous nuptial tubercles on the sides, head and fins, a brown back and yellowish belly while females have no tubercles, a bright green back, and white belly (Schaefer 1936; Hart and McHugh 1944). Kilambi (1965) hypothesized that coastal ocean and estuarine populations from Puget Sound were genetically distinct based on glacial movements and resultant division and distribution of osmerid populations over 13 000 years ago. Spawning time, parasite incidence, meristic and morphological characteristics, and serological analyses each support this hypothesis (Kilambi et al. 1965; Kilambi and DeLacy 1967).

Fertilization occurs immediately after spawning. The first stage of incubation is marked by the rupture and folding back of the outer egg membrane. This fold forms an extremely adhesive 'peduncle' that attaches to the beach substrate. Adherence of only the peduncle is a unique characteristic of surf smelt eggs that make them easily distinguishable from other demersal fish eggs that are adhesive all around. Subsequent wave action buries the eggs to a depth between 2–15cm in the upper tidal zone. Development can take up to 56 days depending on spawn timing and water and air temperatures (Penttila 1982). Key developmental stages and their timing are summarized for summer spawned individuals. After 7 hours rudimentary organs become visible. Between 92 and 97 hours embryo length has increased such that it wraps once around the yolk. By 145 hours eyes of the larvae are visible. At 8 days movement may be detected with agitation. Around 10 days eggs detach from beach substrates and hatching starts. Most larvae hatch after 11 days. Newly hatched planktonic larvae are approximately 3mm long and active. They have a small yolk sac and a transparent continuous medial fin that stretches from the back of the head to the anal fin. Pelvic and pectoral fins are undeveloped at this stage. Some evidence exists to suggest larvae might move into estuaries during this stage to complete their development (Yoklavich et al. 1991). Larval and juvenile growth is fairly rapid, attaining lengths between 45 and 100mm by late fall or early winter when scales begin to develop (Loosanoff 1937). By late winter all scales have developed, but remain small.

Scales are generally used to estimate length-at-age of smelts from 1–5 years (Penttila 1978). Two year old smelt dominate all populations studied to date in both Washington State and British Columbia, with average standard lengths of 138mm for males and 146mm for females. No other aging structures (i.e., otoliths) have been validated, and to our knowledge, surf smelt have not been aged in British Columbia.

Surf smelt feed on a variety of zoobenthos and zooplankton (i.e., amphipods, copepods, crab larvae, shrimp, aquatic insects, worms, fish eggs and larvae, and jellyfish). Surf smelt are important prey for larger predatory fish (i.e., salmon), marine

mammals (i.e., harbour seals), and birds (i.e., mallards, blue herons and bald eagles) (Penttila 1995).

Surf smelt are a coastal marine species distributed from Prince William Sound, Alaska to Long Beach, California. Adults are nearshore pelagic fishes and it is hypothesized that juveniles remain nearshore as well. The failures of offshore acoustic and ichthyoplankton surveys to collect or report surf smelt at any age, including juveniles, supports this hypothesis. Data on the distribution of surf smelt in British Columbia is sparse. Limited observations have been made during spawning events (Loosanoff 1937) with Fishery Inspector reports supplementing observations (i.e., Mowat 1890). Historical reports suggest surf smelt were abundant and could be easily caught nearly year-round in the southern part of their range. This includes the Strait of Georgia and Whiterock, with additional reports from Rivers and Smith Inlets and near the mouth of the Skeena River (Hart and McHugh 1944). Other spawning sites in British Columbia included beaches between Port San Juan and Point no Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island (H. Dunn, pers. comm.) and Prince Rupert Harbour from inside Digby Island to the mainland (K. Kristmanson, pers. comm.). McAllister (1963) examined individuals from Vancouver, Saturna Island, Goose Island, and Barkley Sound (Vancouver Island). In Washington State, detailed shoreline surveys have revealed many previously unknown surf smelt spawning locations over the last 25 years (i.e., Penttila 1978; 1982; 1995; 1997; 2001; Moulton and Penttila 2001). The initiation of systematic surveys in British Columbia might reveal previously unknown surf smelt spawning beaches. Currently, due primarily to logistical constraints, most surf smelt data for British Columbia come from popular fishing beaches of the Lower Mainland (Hart and McHugh 1944; Levy 1985). It is probable that more than one genetic population of surf smelt is found in British Columbia given the large geographical range of this species. Molecular markers could be developed to test this hypothesis.

Populations have an approximately equal sex ratio (i.e., 1:1), except when spawning. During spawning (see below) a single female may be pursued inshore by up to five males resulting in higher captures of males (maximum 9.5:1, average 8:1) in both recreational and commercial fisheries (Schaefer 1936; Loosanoff 1937; Penttila 1978; Levy 1985). In Puget Sound, surf smelt spawn throughout the year with heaviest spawning between June and September (Thompson et al. 1936; Schaefer 1936; Loosanoff 1937; Penttila 1978). Winter spawning populations also occur throughout Juan de Fuca (Hart 1973; Penttila 1978) with several locations supporting both winter and summer spawns. In contrast, surf smelt of the Lower Mainland spawn only during the summer months from early May until the end of September (Hart and McHugh 1944; Levy 1985). The San Juan population in southern British Columbia also spawn during summer but specific spawning times are not available (H. Dunn, pers. comm.). Evidence from Fishery Officers and commercial fishermen indicate the Prince Rupert population spawns during the spring, between mid-February and April. Winter spawning does not occur on beaches exposed to open ocean surf (Hart and McHugh 1944).

Spawning activity has been observed and described extensively (Schaefer 1936; Thompson et al. 1936; Loosanoff 1937; Yap-Chiongco 1941). Spawning time is affected by tidal and lunar cycles with marked increases in the number of spawners during high evening tides during full moons (Levy 1985). During the spawning season, surf smelt concentrate just offshore, adjacent to spawning beaches of fine to coarse gravel (1–7mm in diameter) (Schaefer 1936; Penttila 1978; 2001). Approximately one to two hours prior to high tide, single ripe females begin swimming onshore (0–5cm depths). Several males pursue each female and position themselves parallel to and slightly behind the female. Nuptial tubercles on the male help maintain its position relative to the female (Thompson et al. 1936). Milt and a small number of eggs are released, at which time the female, followed by the males, rejoins deeper water schools adjacent to the spawning beach. This process takes less than 20 seconds with each female repeating the process over several days until all eggs have been spent. It is unknown whether males spawn once or several times. Between 1440 and 29 180 eggs (each 1.0–1.2mm in diameter) are released by a single female during the spawning period (Schaefer 1936). Spawn densities tend to be higher on beaches with afternoon shade and freshwater seepage, generally on or near the mouth of a river (Penttila 2001). Surf smelt eggs have moderate resilience to prolonged periods of exposure or warm temperatures (Loosanoff 1937), but overexposure will desiccate and kill developing embryos as will mechanical compression (i.e., walking on the spawning beach). Eggs that are kept moist and cool during low tides and/or high temperatures and have increased water circulation around developing embryos have improved egg to larvae survival rates (D. Penttila, pers. comm.). Some Burrard Inlet beaches (e.g., Kitsilano, Jericho) have little afternoon shade and this may increase egg and larval mortality rates.

Schaefer (1936) reports the only data on spawning frequency and fecundity for surf smelt. Multiple modes of egg maturity (immature, intermediate and maturing) were observed and it was suggested that smelt might spawn more than once during the season. However, it was not possible to determine whether the intermediate mode developed to maturity and was spawned or was reabsorbed. Fecundity estimates were based on counts of maturing, but not fully ripe, eggs. Females produced between 1440 and 29 180 eggs, corresponding to length and ages of 105mm and 2 years and 175mm and 4 years, respectively. This data is consistent with Hart and McHugh (1944) that suggest most surf smelt produce between 15 000 and 20 000 eggs (with a range between 2500 and 37 000). Schaefer (1936) showed fecundity increased linearly with weight as:

$$\text{Fecundity} = 396.2 \bullet (\text{length [in mm]}) - 402$$

Also, longer females produce larger eggs such that a negative correlation exists between the number of eggs per gram and length (Schaefer 1936).

Using scales for age determination, Penttila (1978) concluded that recruitment to the fishery and spawning population may occur as early as age one, but only late in the season, when the fish would be entering their second year. Early in the spawning (and

fishing) season, catches consist mainly (> 90%) of 2-year-olds, almost all males and juveniles. As the season progresses, the age profile shifts to reflect a larger influx of 1-year-old males and some 1-year-old females (Table 1). This apparent age distribution matches the length frequency data from 531 surf smelt collected at 3 different locations and times: 132 from June 2001 and 218 from October 2001 from the Fraser River estuary, 40 from Spanish Banks spawning beaches in September 2001 and 141 from Alaska in October 2001. Using length-weight data, these samples cluster into distinct categories, regardless of origin or time of catch (Figure 1A). In all samples there is one peak around 120mm, a second around 150–160mm and a third around 180mm (Figure 1B). If these 3 peaks correspond to age classes, they would correspond to age 1+, 2+, and 3+ fish, respectively. Thus, another peak corresponding to age 0+ should occur at sizes less than 100mm. Such a peak has been identified for other species collected in the Strait of Georgia using fine mesh nets (Fulton et al. 1982). The observed size modes correspond closely to size modes observed for another smelt, the eulachon, collected from rivers and adjacent offshore locations (Hay and McCarter 2000).

Estimates of Spawning Biomass

There is insufficient data to estimate spawning biomass for any location in British Columbia. However, using available data (published reports from Washington State, research collections, and personal communications) and making some general assumptions, a methodology is presented that could be used for future assessments of surf smelt spawning biomass. The following is not intended to provide “usable” estimates, but rather to show how the procedure could be used if appropriate data were available and how uncertainty in measured parameters affect final estimates of spawning biomass.

A time-series of egg density deposition, combined with data from recreational catches could be useful as general indicators of surf smelt abundance in specific regions, such as the heavily fished beaches of Burrard Inlet. Penttila (2001) developed a method to determine presence/absence of eggs and the related spawning biomass. For more than 20 years this approach has been used to monitor spawning patterns of surf smelt in Washington State. The method for collection and analysis of substrate for estimating egg density for known surf smelt spawning beaches is provided in Appendix 1. This method was adapted from herring egg density surveys conducted by Fisheries and Oceans Canada for herring spawn surveys in British Columbia (Wildermuth 1993).

Egg density surveys are based on three independent estimates: a) spawning area; b) egg density; and c) relative fecundity. For this sample calculation, we report the mean and range, minimum and maximum, for each variable used in the model. To estimate spawning area we used information from commercial fishermen and published reports (i.e., Levy 1985) to identify spawning beaches and the corresponding length of spawning shoreline around Burrard Inlet (DFO Statistical Management Area 29). Also, we used data from biophysical surveys of Burrard Inlet to estimate the approximate width of spawning locations with suitable spawning substrate (Casher and Roberts 1992). The estimated total potential spawning area is provided in Table 2 and represents the maximum area available. Furthermore, geographical information

systems (GIS) corroborate our estimates of available habitat within 20%, a range we will use in our example calculations. It is believed that surf smelt only use approximately 20% of available substrate (D. Penttila, pers. comm.). Therefore, the estimate of actual spawning area used in any year would be about 5967.51m^2 (or 20% of $29\,837.57\text{m}^2$) ranging between 4774.01m^2 and 7161.02m^2 . Based on Washington State surveys, the estimated egg deposition depth is about 0.0254m so the corresponding volume of spawning substrate would be 151.57m^3 ($5967.51\text{m}^2 \times 0.0254\text{m}$). However, eggs might be deposited shallower or deeper depending on actual beach conditions. Thus, we assume a range between 0.0127m and 0.0381m , a range that allows eggs deposited too shallow to die due to limited protection from the elements and those deposited too deep to die due to physiological stress. The corresponding volume of spawning substrate then ranges between 60.63m^3 and 272.83m^3 . Egg density surveys have not been conducted for British Columbia populations but in Puget Sound, Wildermuth (1993) observed an egg density around 1.24 eggs cm^{-3} at Ross Point. Penttila (1978) reported much higher densities in other areas, between 15 and 150 eggs cm^{-3} . Due to changes in spawning activity over time (see above) we assume the mean density of eggs to be 75 eggs cm^{-3} ranging between 1.24 and 150 eggs cm^{-3} . It should be noted this variable introduces considerable uncertainty due to the wide range of measured egg densities reported in the literature. The corresponding egg deposition would be 1.14×10^{10} eggs, ranging between 7.52×10^7 eggs (based on smaller available area, shallower egg deposition depth, and minimum egg density) and 4.09×10^{10} eggs (based on larger available area, greater deposition depth, and maximum egg density).

Relative fecundity for Fraser River surf smelt was estimated as 556.5 eggs g^{-1} (Table 3) for females, data that corresponds to $278.25\text{ eggs g}^{-1}$ for both sexes assuming a 1:1 sex ratio and approximately equal weights for each sex. The observed range in relative fecundity was $454.51\text{ eggs g}^{-1}$ female to $670.99\text{ eggs g}^{-1}$ female (Table 3), which corresponds to a range of $227.26\text{ eggs g}^{-1}$ to $335.50\text{ eggs g}^{-1}$ for both sexes based on the above assumptions. Therefore, the estimated spawn deposition would correspond to a spawning biomass of 41mt ($1.14 \times 10^{10}\text{ eggs}/278.25\text{ eggs g}^{-1}$), ranging between 0.2mt (minimum number of eggs deposited and maximum relative fecundity) and 180mt (maximum number of eggs deposited and minimum relative fecundity). Admittedly, this range is very large and of limited use to a fisheries manager but it shows the methodology is sound and a priority of future research should be to measure parameters for variables used in the model.

A Review of Surf Smelt Fisheries

Historical First Nations Use

There is a long history of First Nation's usage of surf smelt throughout the Pacific Coast. Patchedat First Nation on the West Coast of Vancouver Island historically fished surf smelt for food, social, and ceremonial purposes. They continue to utilize this species today and have made a request to Fisheries and Oceans Canada to commercially harvest surf smelt (H. Dunn, pers. comm.). Dipnets and gillnets were used historically but, more recently, a recreational gillnet is used. Haida First Nations of

Masset (*qaiian*) and Skidegate (*kiina*) also harvested surf smelt although historically a rake was used rather than a net (Jones 1999). A number of small pelagic forage fishes, including anchovy, perch and eulachon have been identified from archaeological sites in Nuu-Chah-Nulth territories on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, but surf smelt has not been identified from samples collected to date (D. Hall, pers. comm.). However, given the extensive utilization of marine resources by Nuu-Chah-Nulth First Nations, and the ease of capture of surf smelt, it is likely Nuu-Chah-Nulth First Nations harvested surf smelt in the past.

Quillihute First Nations of northern Washington State also relied heavily on surf smelt. Historically, the Quillihute people used a parallelogram shaped dipnet with a curved handle, a frame that was 2m long by 1.25m wide and a net of 2–3m deep (Swan 1880). The netting itself was composed of fiber derived from stinging nettle. The shape of the net and handle were designed for use in the surf. Fishing involved placing the net firmly in the sand while waves broke onto the beach, forcing smelt into the net. As the wave receded, the net was pulled up and turned around, to catch additional smelt in the falling water. These smelt were strung and dried, similar to salmon.

Historical Fishery

Although no sales or catch records exist until 1886, evidence of the popularity of surf smelt as a local delicacy was mentioned frequently prior to this date. Beginning in 1876, Fisheries Inspectors noted “The smelt of this coast is a valuable fish, highly esteemed for the table, and produced in incredible numbers” (Anderson 1880). Based on historical accounts, we assume fishing for smelt has occurred since the settlement of Vancouver in the mid-1800s. There was a lack of export demand for smaller fish species, such as smelt, so catches were used primarily for personal consumption or local demand (Motherwell 1923). The British Columbia smelt fishery was not as commercially important as the Atlantic coast smelt fisheries, especially those in New Brunswick (Kendall 1926).

Current Fisheries

An Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) has been initiated for smelt in the Pacific Region (<http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/mplans/plans02/Smelt02pl.PDF>). Currently, there are two fisheries for surf smelt in British Columbia, a recreational fishery and a commercial one. Recreational fishing for surf smelt has increased significantly over the last decade, especially on beaches of the Lower Mainland, rivers of Alberni Inlet, and docks in the Prince Rupert area (C. Nelson, pers. comm.). In Canada, the laws governing foreshore rights provide the public unlimited access to most beaches in British Columbia. Easy access and ample fishing opportunities make gillnetting for surf smelt a popular recreational fishery. Sport smelters will line the more popular sections of south shore Burrard Inlet beaches, including Kitsilano, Jericho, Wreck, and Spanish Banks, every 1.5m on summer evenings with a high tide (D. Levy, pers. comm.).

The recreational fishery is regulated through the ‘British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide’. All smelt species, excluding eulachon, are classified together. A Tidal

Sport Fishing Licence is required which permits a coastal daily limit of 20kg and a possession limit of 40kg. Permitted gear are dipnets (no restriction on mesh size or frame size) and gillnets (maximum length of 7.5m, mesh size greater than 25mm and less than 50mm) with no maximum on the number of nets fishing at a time. The preferred gear is a 'smelt net' which is 7.5m hung length with a 60mm-mesh depth and a mesh size of 30.2mm. It is common practice for recreational fishermen on the Lower Mainland beaches to 're-rig' the regulation size gillnets after a 'cast' net or string multiple nets together. This allows fishers to harvest spawners further offshore, thereby increasing their catch since smelt school just offshore with only a small percentage coming inshore with each wave cycle to spawn (D. Penttila, pers. comm.).

There are seasonal closures in Statistical Management Areas 28 (Howe Sound and northern shores of Burrard Inlet, including Gambier and Bowen Islands) and 29 (Southern shores of Burrard Inlet, and all mainland beaches south to the Canada–US border) from June 15 to August 15. Recreational fishing is further restricted to four days per week from 8:00am Thursday to 8:00am Monday. The remainder of the week is reserved for commercial fishing. Prior to 1982, Statistical Management Areas 28 and 29 were open seven days a week with a seasonal closure from July 5 to August 5. Both fishery officers and recreational users of the resource established the stricter regulations due to increased fishing pressure and conservation, and salmon by-catch concerns.

There is no harvest log system or creel in place to estimate catches. A creel was conducted in late May–June of 1981 and summarized by Levy (1985). Unfortunately, weaknesses in the sampling design (i.e., multiple surveying of individuals, uneven sampling distribution over time) limit the usefulness of the data collected. There is no data and sparse anecdotal information regarding recreational harvests outside Statistical Management Areas 28 and 29. For example, the commercial surf smelt fishery in Prince Rupert has been closed for several years despite repeated requests to re-open this fishery while a successful recreation fishery operates in this region.

Vessels with a Schedule II Part II Other Species or a Category Z8 smelt licence eligibility can commercially harvest surf smelt in British Columbia. Schedule II species include spiny dogfish, flounder, sole, pacific cod, sturgeon, eulachon, skate, lingcod, tuna, and smelt (all species). The Schedule II privilege is issued in respect of a commercial fishing vessel and any vessel that holds a vessel based licence (e.g., salmon, halibut or groundfish trawl) is authorized to fish for smelt using a gillnet. Currently, approximately 4000 vessels hold Schedule II privileges. Management protocols stipulate that a vessel wishing to harvest Schedule II species make a formal request to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada by variation order. Licence conditions allow for the unlimited capture of smelts by unspecified gillnets but there is a harvest log requirement when fishing for smelt.

The second type of commercial licence for surf smelt in British Columbia is a Category Z8 licence. This is an unlimited entry, person based licence and permits harvest without a vessel using either seine nets (maximum length of 275m and minimum mesh

size of 19mm) or gillnets (maximum length of 275m and mesh size between 25 and 50mm). There is no maximum number of licenses issued under this category. Individuals who apply for issuance of a smelt licence also must apply to obtain a Fishers Registration Card (FRC).

The Z8 fishery is closed all year in Statistical Management Areas 0–27 opened only by variation order. A variation order for those areas has not been issued for several years. Statistical Management Areas 28 and 29 are closed June 15 to August 15 due to the same conservation concerns raised by the recreational fishery, and open the remainder of the year Monday 8:00am until Thursday 8:00am (alternate days with the recreational users). All fishers are required to maintain logs of daily harvest operations and submit them to Fisheries and Oceans Canada according to licence conditions. Harvest logs have been collected since 1984 with limited success (see below).

Washington State

Recreational harvest of smelt in Washington State is regulated by the 'Forage Fish Management Plan' that also includes herring, eulachon, and sand lance and encompasses both recreational and commercial fisheries (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife 1998). In contrast to Canadian law, in Washington State, foreshore rights belong to the property owner and not the citizen. As a result, there is a lack of suitable access to many known surf smelt spawning beaches and this has resulted in poor knowledge and utilization of the resource as a whole.

Conservation concerns stem from proposed shoreline development, not over-utilization of the resource as in British Columbia. Recreational guidelines for surf smelt fall under the category of 'Forage Fish' that also covers Pacific herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sardine and Pacific sand lance. There is a coast-wide possession limit of 4.5kg and due to salmon by-catch concerns, gear is restricted to jig (maximum 3 treble or 9 single hooks) or dipnet (no mesh size restriction, bag frame not to exceed 0.9m). In addition to the recreational fishery, there is a commercial fishery (not regulated by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, WDFW) that use primarily drag (beach) seine or dipnet, but other gears include round haul, purse seine, gillnet and otter trawl. This commercial fishery harvests approximately 45mt per year from northern Washington State with most landings from inside Puget Sound (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife 1998).

Surf Smelt Fisheries

Historical Catch Records 1886–1981

Various provincial and federal agencies have been responsible for the collection and reporting of surf smelt catch data in British Columbia since 1886 (all sources used in this report). Fishery information from Fisheries Inspectors was reported in Annual Fisheries Reports between 1886 and 1967. Catch and sales information was recorded by Fishery Statistics of Canada between 1920 and 1970. Catch has been reported by British Columbia Catch Statistics based on sales slips submitted to Statistics Canada between 1971 and present. Additional catch data has been reported in various

documents including Canada Department of Fisheries (1887–1918), Dominion Bureau of Statistics (1922–1949 and 1952–1972), Department of Fisheries and Environment (1977–1979), Department of Fisheries and Oceans (1980–1982), and Department of the Environment (1972–1973).

Historically, data were recorded as combined “smelt” catches, excluding eulachon for which a distinct fishery existed. Surf smelt were the only targeted smelt species in British Columbia during these fisheries (Hart 1973), thus; we assumed that all reported smelt catch was surf smelt. Therefore, our bias is in overestimating commercial catches since other species might have been classified as “smelt”. Levy (1985) refined existing catch data and suggested smelt catches from Statistical Management Areas 28 and 29 could be confidently identified as surf smelt while those from other management areas could contain additional smelt species. Therefore, for clarity, we present data separately for Statistical Management Areas 28 and 29 and those from the entire British Columbia coast. Also, some harvest records were converted to pounds when actual catch estimates reported by harvesters were in pieces. Without having any method of determining which records were piece counts versus weights, we maintained catch data as recorded, in pounds, contributing to potential overestimation of actual catches. We converted imperial measures to metric and all catch data are reported in kilograms. For a few records, the weight unit was ‘unknown’ so we assumed these weights to be pounds since pounds were used more frequently, and we converted these to kilograms.

Current Catch/Sales Records 1984–1999

Since 1984, commercial fishermen (Z8 licence) are required to submit harvest logs to fisheries managers. These logs provide catch data (weight) by area. In addition, when fish are sold, there is a requirement to submit a record of each transaction to the Catch Statistics Branch of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. However, there is no relationship between sales records and harvest logs for the surf smelt fishery. For example, examination of sales records indicated commercial sales to processors but no record of these catches in harvest logs. Similarly, review of harvest logs indicated catches but no record of sales slips were identified.

To estimate total catch for the years 1984 to 1999 harvest logs were reviewed noting date, catch weight, and comments regarding sale of the catch. Sales records also were reviewed and catch records with no licensee information compared to harvest records. To avoid “double-counting” catches, we examined both harvest logs and sales slips for potential overlap. For cases where weight, date, and location were identical between records, overlaps were eliminated. It is not uncommon for catch to be sold one or two days after harvest such that sales slips correspond to multiple harvest logs. Where buyers were indicated in harvest logs, we matched the relevant data in sales records thereby eliminating “overlapping” reports of the same catch.

Commercial Catch

Landings from British Columbia commercial fisheries between 1886 and 2001 have been variable over time. Catches increased during the late 1800s and early 1900s with a maximum catch of 230 158mt in 1904 (Table 4, Figure 2). Since this peak, the fishery

has steadily declined, most notably since the mid-1950s. A combination of increased fishing pressure and habitat loss due to increased human population and industrialization (i.e., oil refineries, mills) have contributed to the reduction of surf smelt around the Lower Mainland, especially English Bay and Burrard Inlet since the 1920s (Table 4, Figure 2; Motherwell 1922). Also the percentage of smelt landed from the Vancouver area has changed over time. Early in the fishery, large quantities of surf smelt were landed from areas other than Vancouver (Figure 2) but between the 1920s and present, almost the entire catch comes from this area (Figure 2).

There is a clear discrepancy between catch data from sales slips and catch data from harvest logs (Table 5). There is a significant difference between the number of Z8 licenses issued and the number of harvest logs received. Between 1984 and 2001 compliance averaged 37.9%. Thus, the current data collection method makes it impossible to accurately estimate commercial surf smelt catches for British Columbia. Furthermore, there is no method to determine recreational landings for this species. No commercial licenses have been issued for Statistical Management Areas 0–27 since the early 1980s but catches are routinely made in these areas, either via the Schedule II licence, for First Nations food, social, ceremonial (FSC), or illegally (Table 6).

Estimates of Recreational Harvest

Since the current management plan does not estimate recreational harvest, likely a significant portion of surf smelt landings, we provide a working estimate of the recreational harvest using some general assumptions. As with estimating spawning biomass, this is a methodological approach and parameters must be measured to provide reasonable estimates of the recreational harvest. High evening and weekend tides attract the greatest number of fishermen (D. Levy, pers. comm.). There are 77 evening and weekend high tide events (Monday to Friday, 3:00pm–8:00pm, Saturday and Sunday 8:00am–8:00pm), between mid May and the end of September in Burrard Inlet. Of those 77 fishing opportunities, 27 fall during the fishery closure leaving 50 possible fishing opportunities. Weather also affects the ability and desire to fish. Assuming that an additional 25% of these opportunities will be lost due to weather, 37.5 fishing opportunities remain. There is an estimated 13 800m of shoreline used by recreational fishermen. On a good night, nets are set every 2m (D. Levy, pers. comm.). However, not every location is used equally, as some locations are very popular while others are less popular. Thus, we assume one fisherman every 50m. Using an average catch of 56 fish per trip (D. Levy, pers. comm.) and an average weight of 22.67g per fish, the estimated recreational harvest would be 13.2mt. It is important to note that this estimate does not take into account several important elements. First, average catches used in this estimate come from an area known to be one of the most productive for recreational fishing and it is unknown whether this level off fishing success would be equalled in all areas. Also, this estimate assumes no fishing opportunities during the conservation closure and there are many reports by fishermen, the GVRD, and Conservation and Protection (DFO) that fishing during the closure is common so estimated landings likely underestimate the actual landings. And, it is likely many users are fishing outside of the preferred fishing areas used in our harvest

estimate, an assumption that would tend to underestimate the actual recreational harvest in British Columbia.

Interviews

Formal interviews were conducted with commercial Z8 licence holders from the Lower Mainland of British Columbia to supplement data not included in harvest logs using a standard questionnaire (after Nakashima and Clark 1999; Appendix 2). Five of 25 licence holders contacted agreed to be interviewed. These individuals had different backgrounds and experience in the fishery. Questions were designed to ascertain knowledge about regulations, general trends in catch and effort over time, and comment on the overall state of the surf smelt fishery in the Lower Mainland. Informal interviews were conducted with retired commercial fishermen and Fishery Officers in the Prince Rupert area and with Lower Mainland and GVRD Parks staff.

Surveys provide information on general trends and views but can not be used quantitatively in management decision making. Results suggest enforcement is inadequate, with many users abusing regulations (i.e., illegal gear, fishing during close times, and fishing without a licence). Currently, surf smelt are often captured only for personal consumption; almost none is sold commercially. Individuals purchased commercial licences to avoid competition with recreational fishers rather than to profit from this fishery. Fishers indicated the average length of fish caught was approximately 140mm, with larger fish captured earlier in the season and smaller ones later. Also, there is concern about by-catch, especially juvenile salmon near the Capilano hatchery.

Limitations in manpower have resulted in reduced knowledge of the surf smelt fishery due to decreased monitoring efforts. Fishery Officers in the Lower Mainland make limited observations while the GVRD (no enforcement capability) monitor the fishery in Pacific Spirit Park (Spanish Banks, Wreck Beach) and the University of British Columbia Campus beaches. Fishery Officers confirm serious compliance issues with this fishery, notably 1998 when many charges were laid for fishery violations including multiple gear use, fishing without a licence, and fishing during fishery closures. Fewer complaints and charges have been noted in more recent years. Unfortunately, enforcement opportunities are limited as the surf smelt fishery peaks during evening hours when Fishery Officers and park staff are off duty.

Discussion

Burrard Inlet

Due to current commercial and recreational fisheries in Burrard Inlet, management of this stock should be a priority. This stock has decreased dramatically since its peak in the early 1900s with landings of only 51kg in 2000 (Figure 1; Table 4). Due to limited available data, it is unclear if this drastic decline is due to decreases in biomass or effort, unreported catches, or a combination. Hart and McHugh (1944) also noted

decreased catches and believed the demand was high but fish abundance was low. Since 1963 reported catches have averaged 2.6mt, with a maximum harvest of 9.5mt in 1976. There are several management implications due to the current policy for surf smelt in British Columbia. Currently, this fishery operates as an unlimited entry commercial fishery with no catch limits, poor enforcement, no by-catch management, and poor compliance to the harvest log submission requirement (average 38%). In addition, although there is perceived limited commercial demand for the product, there is a high incidence of illegal fishing both recreationally and commercially. One management option is to reduce fishing pressure on females. Altering the current regulations on mesh size could accomplish this due to size differences between sexes (Levy 1990).

Commercial catch data, estimated recreational harvest, and estimated spawner biomass for Burrard Inlet indicate potential over-utilization of the resource. Admittedly these values are approximate and caution should be exercised for management decisions but continuation of both commercial and recreational fisheries under the current management strategy in Burrard Inlet is not recommended. The current management plan is inconsistent with the precautionary approach to fisheries management. In accordance with the guidelines for new and developing fisheries in British Columbia, insufficient data exist to reasonably manage the resource. It should be noted that these guidelines apply to ongoing data limited commercial fisheries, an example of which is the current surf smelt fishery. Thus, it is necessary to gather pertinent data for future resource development. This is one of the management issues outlined in the IFMP for surf smelt. Currently, there is no biological basis to support an unlimited entry, unlimited quota fishery where biological data are sparse or non-existent and formal assessments are not possible.

For successful management of Burrard Inlet surf smelt additional biological and fisheries data are required. Better estimates of spawning biomass and refined catch data are essential. With the introduction of Area Based Management, there exists an opportunity to include local stakeholders. For example, interest groups could easily collect spawn data (see Appendix 1) and user effort data via creel surveys. Data collected would provide much needed information on inter-annual variability in population biomass, spawning biomass, and catch, data that could be used by managers and scientists for assessment decisions. Burrard Inlet is geographically compact, lending itself to implementation of these suggestions. Also, the GVRD maintains a security patrol that operates throughout Pacific Spirit Park, including Point Gray and Spanish Banks, two of the most popular fishing areas in Burrard Inlet. Staff has expressed interest in collecting and supplying user information to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Other Coastal Areas

There is negligible biological and fisheries information available for surf smelt in all other Statistical Management Areas in British Columbia. Thus, sound management decisions cannot be made at the current time. We recommend continued restricted commercial access in these areas until adequate assessments can be made.

Recreational fishing pressure is probably small based on human population concentrations and recreational fishing for surf smelt might be possible. Opportunities exist to collect data from potential commercial users, by providing limited fishing in return. This exchange could benefit both commercial users and scientists if properly implemented (i.e., scientists would have biological data and fishers would have an opportunity to test potential markets for surf smelt) and should be considered for Statistical Management Areas outside of Greater Vancouver where resources are limited.

Recommendations

Our knowledge and understanding of surf smelt in British Columbia is extremely limited. To make proper assessments for this species, basic biological data is required. Major data deficiencies for surf smelt include limited information on distribution, biomass and spawning biomass, fishing and natural mortality rates, and the impact of commercial and recreational fishery gear, including by-catch of non-target species (i.e., salmon, perch). The most extensive surf smelt fisheries in British Columbia occur in Statistical Management Areas 28 and 29 where harvester impacts are unknown. We advocate the adoption of a precautionary management plan for both commercial and recreational users (Fisheries and Agriculture Organization 1995). Such a plan should include strict enforcement of regulations, limited effort and catches for both commercial and recreational users, and the inclusion of a biologically based sampling program.

There is some indication that surf smelt stocks in British Columbia have been declining for four decades and a precautionary management plan should be initiated, especially given inadequate assessment data. Although estimates of spawning biomass and recreational harvest were provided only as working examples, there is some indication that surf smelt are currently being over-harvested in British Columbia. Therefore, we suggest the following recommendations for the current surf smelt fishery.

1. Determine the number of populations of surf smelt in British Columbia. In order to make informed management decisions, genetic studies should be undertaken to determine the amount of gene flow between putative populations in British Columbia given the confined fishing locations (isolated by considerable geographic distance). Also, early studies in Washington State suggested the Puget Sound populations of surf smelt were reproductively isolated.
2. The current surf smelt fishery should be limited given a high probability of overexploitation and limited biological data for surf smelt in British Columbia. Given that current management is based on unlimited entry, the current fishery could rapidly expand with potentially devastating consequences.
3. Develop an assessment program to determine the status of surf smelt in British Columbia, especially with respect to biomass and distribution. Initial data collection should focus on determining baseline data that will need to be interpreted with caution as a fishery is currently in operation.

4. Establish a monitoring program to determine both commercial and recreational harvest of surf smelt in British Columbia and any associated by-catch, especially potentially vulnerable species such as juvenile salmon or herring.
5. Establish a long-term program capable of evaluating the effects of harvest strategies on growth and recruitment of surf smelt in British Columbia. This would be consistent with a "Phase 1" report based on the guidelines of Perry et al. (1999) and could be initiated via a switch to scientific licenses.
6. Consult with various user groups, including First Nations, to determine the expected use and potential interest in surf smelt fisheries in British Columbia. Current effort has focused on the greater Vancouver area, but surf smelt would likely attract interest from other areas in British Columbia, notably Prince Rupert and the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

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Table 1: Seasonal changes in surf smelt spawning abundance as percentage of total fish at a surf smelt spawning beach in LaConner Washington in 1978 (after Penttila 1982).

Fish	June	July	August	September	October
Age-1 male	0.0	0.1	17.1	49.5	56.9
Age-2 male	70.6	77.5	62.6	31.5	30.3
Age-3 male	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Age-4 male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Age-1 female	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.9	3.7
Age-2 female	12.5	11.6	17.4	12.3	7.8
Age-3 female	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.9
Age-4 female	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2
Juvenile	13.4	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.0

Table 2: Estimated surf smelt spawning areas in Burrard Inlet. Spawning lengths and widths are indirect and approximate.

Spawning Location	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)
Point Gray to Jericho	1666.8	4.63	7717.28
Spanish Banks to Jericho	3426.2	4.54	15554.95
Jericho to Kitsilano	4074.4	1.02	4155.89
Stanley Park	2037.2	0.20	407.44
Capilano to Ambleside	926.0	0.83	768.58
Ambleside to Dundarve	1666.8	0.74	1233.43
Potential Total Area			29 837.57

Table 3: July female surf smelt fecundity estimates from the Lower Fraser River Estuary.

Sample Location	Weight (g)	Standard Length (mm)	Fork Length (mm)	Total Fecundity (eggs)	Relative Fecundity (eggs/g)
Fraser River	42.7	148	--	23766	556.59
Fraser River	49.3	159	168	27174	551.20
Fraser River	34.7	138	147	20570	592.80
Fraser River	35.9	144	--	19470	542.35
Fraser River	29.0	133	141	15286	527.11
Fraser River	34.3	142	152	20315	592.29
Fraser River	44.5	146	155	23408	526.02
Fraser River	38.6	148	155	21282	551.34
Fraser River	35.1	139	148	23552	670.99
Fraser River	44.3	142	150	20135	454.51
Mean					556.52

Table 4: Recorded smelt catch data for Statistical Management Areas 28 and 29 (Vancouver area) and all other Statistical Management Areas combined (entire British Columbia coast) between 1886 and 2001. Data from: Mowat 1887-1891; Whitcher 1879; McNab 1892; 1898; Sword 1903; 1905; Canadian Department of Fisheries 1877-1918; Halladay 1917; Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1922-1949; 1952-1972; Department of the Environment 1972-1973; Department of Fisheries and the Environment 1977-1979; Department of Fisheries and Oceans 1980-1982.

Year	Catch (kg)		Total
	Areas 28 and 29	All Other Areas	
1886	6 893	1 724	8 617
1887	62 206	15 551	77 757
1888	2 902	726	3 628
1889	21 361	2 222	23 583
1890	38 889	6 803	45 692
1891	29 932	6 803	36 735
1892	50 612	20 408	71 020
1893	22 676	13 605	36 281
1894	12 653	11 338	23 991
1895	12 698	13 606	26 304
1896	11 338	13 605	24 943
1897	13 605	18 141	31 746
1898	17 007	18 594	35 601
1899	15 873	17 687	33 560
1900	20 408	18 821	39 229
1901	27 211	18 821	46 032
1902	71 655	104 989	176 644
1903	82 794	121 315	204 109
1904	95 238	134 921	230 159
1905	81 633	96 054	177 687
1906	90 703	96 372	187 075
1907	113 379	96 916	210 295
1908	90 703	83 401	174 104
1909	113 379	29 342	142 721
1910	N/A	N/A	N/A
1911	114 739	58 957	173 696
1912	84 535	64 082	148 617
1913	83 220	16 100	99 320
1914	79 683	17 233	96 916
1915	104 444	10 431	114 875
1916	74 150	9 025	83 175
1917	42 231	10 558	52 789
1918	N/A	N/A	N/A
1919	N/A	N/A	N/A

1920	56 508	5 669	62 177
1921	72 517	9 887	82 404
1922	14 286	3 855	18 141
1923	45 215	1 769	46 984
1924	47 075	4 626	51 701
1925	30 476	4 898	35 374
1926	51 610	6 485	58 095
1927	43 356	6 712	50 068
1928	30 249	5 216	35 465
1929	27 528	4 218	31 746
1930	60 091	5 895	65 986
1931	63 039	8 208	71 247
1932	40 408	6 667	47 075
1933	18 322	4 762	23 084
1934	43 175	2 766	45 941
1935	41 315	3 129	44 444
1936	35 011	3 946	38 957
1937	15 102	2 358	17 460
1938	31 655	1 769	33 424
1939	20 272	1 860	22 132
1940	37 868	499	38 367
1941	31 111	0	31 111
1942	7 211	0	7 211
1943	1 995	0	1 995
1944	11 156	0	11 156
1945	19 048	0	19 048
1946	34 467	998	35 465
1947	26 485	6 622	33 107
1948	20 317	5 080	25 397
1949	48 980	12 244	61 224
1950	42 812	10 703	53 515
1951	61 315	15 329	76 644
1952	34 104	8 526	42 630
1953	7 256	0	7 256
1954	5 896	453	6 349
1955	1 361	453	1 814
1956	N/A	N/A	N/A
1957	4 082	0	4 082
1958	2 721	0	2 721
1959	20 862	0	20 862
1960	6 349	0	6 349
1961	3 628	0	3 628
1962	12 336	3 084	15 420
1963	726	181	907
1964	3 991	998	4 989
1965	3 991	998	4 989

1966	2 902	726	3 628
1967	2 177	544	2 721
1968	363	91	454
1969	N/A	N/A	N/A
1970	N/A	N/A	N/A
1971	1 451	363	1 814
1972	1 633	408	2 041
1973	2 268	566	2 834
1974	N/A	N/A	N/A
1975	N/A	N/A	N/A
1976	9 524	453	9 977
1977	6 009	1 020	7 029
1978	1 361	0	1 361
1979	2 748	0	2 748
1980	2 748	0	2 748
1981	707	91	798
1982	2 761	1 730	4 491
1983	3 580	902	4 482
1984	1 690	139	1 829
1985	592	610	1 202
1986	853	147	1 000
1987	2 477	0	2 477
1988	1 578	1 649	3 227
1989	1 440	446	1 886
1990	1 987	175	2 162
1991	1 884	9	1 893
1992	6 340	18	6 358
1993	5 971	144	6 115
1994	5 513	1 552	7 065
1995	4 529	0	4 529
1996	1 976	68	2 044
1997	195	22	217
1998	750	18	768
1999	1 061	0	1 061
2000	51	0	51
2001	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 5: Commercial landings of surf smelt between 1982 and 2001 in British Columbia and Washington State. Canadian reporting compliance also is shown.

Year	Total Recorded Catches (kg)			Canadian Compliance		
	Canada		Washington*	Number of Z8 Licences	Number of Harvest Logs	Percent Compliance
	Sales Slips	Harvest Logs				
1982	4491	--	40 659	--	--	--
1983	4482	--	28 060	--	--	--
1984	1734	94	41 677	40	3	8
1985	1078	123	41 382	30	3	10
1986	988	12	60 405	34	1	3
1987	1870	597	61 698	44	8	18
1988	1187	2010	72 273	67	17	25
1989	467	1397	45 221	66	22	33
1990	337	1796	27 047	54	22	41
1991	110	1756	32 613	58	26	45
1992	2124	4168	34 278	93	58	62
1993	1504	4542	76 047	120	71	59
1994	3171	3268	107 689	120	46	38
1995	966	3421	71 027	112	48	43
1996	1115	835	77 600	42	18	43
1997	9	215	55 292	23	6	26
1998	131	631	67 924	15	9	60
1999	5	1040	61 789	17	5	29
2000	N/A	55	65 121	16	2	13
2001	N/A	N/A	16 942	25	5	20
Total	16 796	25 960	1 084 741	976	370	38

* M. Stanley, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (pers. comm.)

Table 6: Landings of surf smelt between 1982 and 2001 in British Columbia reported by Statistical Management Area. 0) West Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands; 1) North Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands; 2) East Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands; 4) Skeena; 17) Nanaimo; 18) Cowichan; 20) Juan de Fuca; 23) Barkley Sound; 28) Howe Sound; and 29) Fraser River.

Year	Total Catch (kg)										Total
	0	1	2	4	17	18	20	23	28	29	
1982		39		1691			39			2761	4491
1983					163		699		112	3468	4482
1984	96				10	34			254	1436	1829
1985					270			340	434	158	1202
1986					147				164	689	1000
1987									1327	1150	2477
1988	989						660		1188	390	3227
1989	313						132		681	759	1886
1990		175							1512	475	2162
1991	9								1191	693	1893
1992	18								4937	1402	6358
1993	43		95		5				4401	1571	6115
1994	1552								3562	1951	7065
1995									4015	514	4529
1996	68								1904	71	2044
1997				23					195		217
1998				19					704	45	768
1999									1061		1061
2000									51		51
Total	3088	214	95	1732	595	34	1530	340	27694	17534	

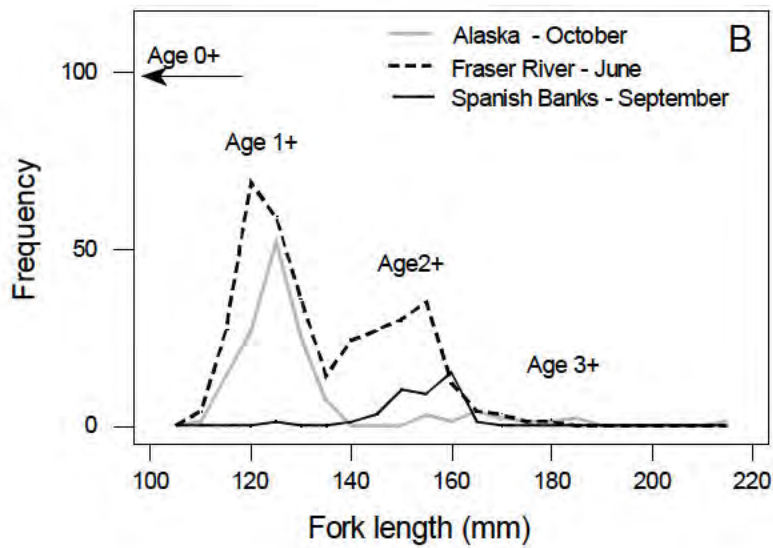
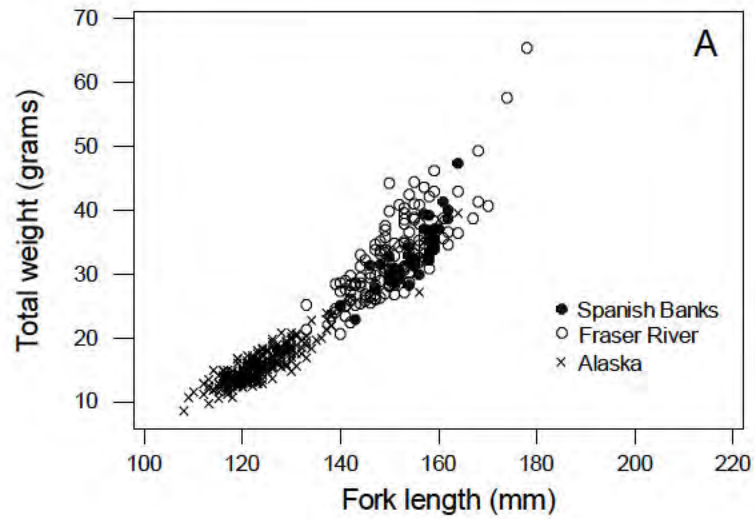


Figure 1: Length-weight relationships between three populations of surf smelt (A) and their corresponding size-frequency distribution (B).

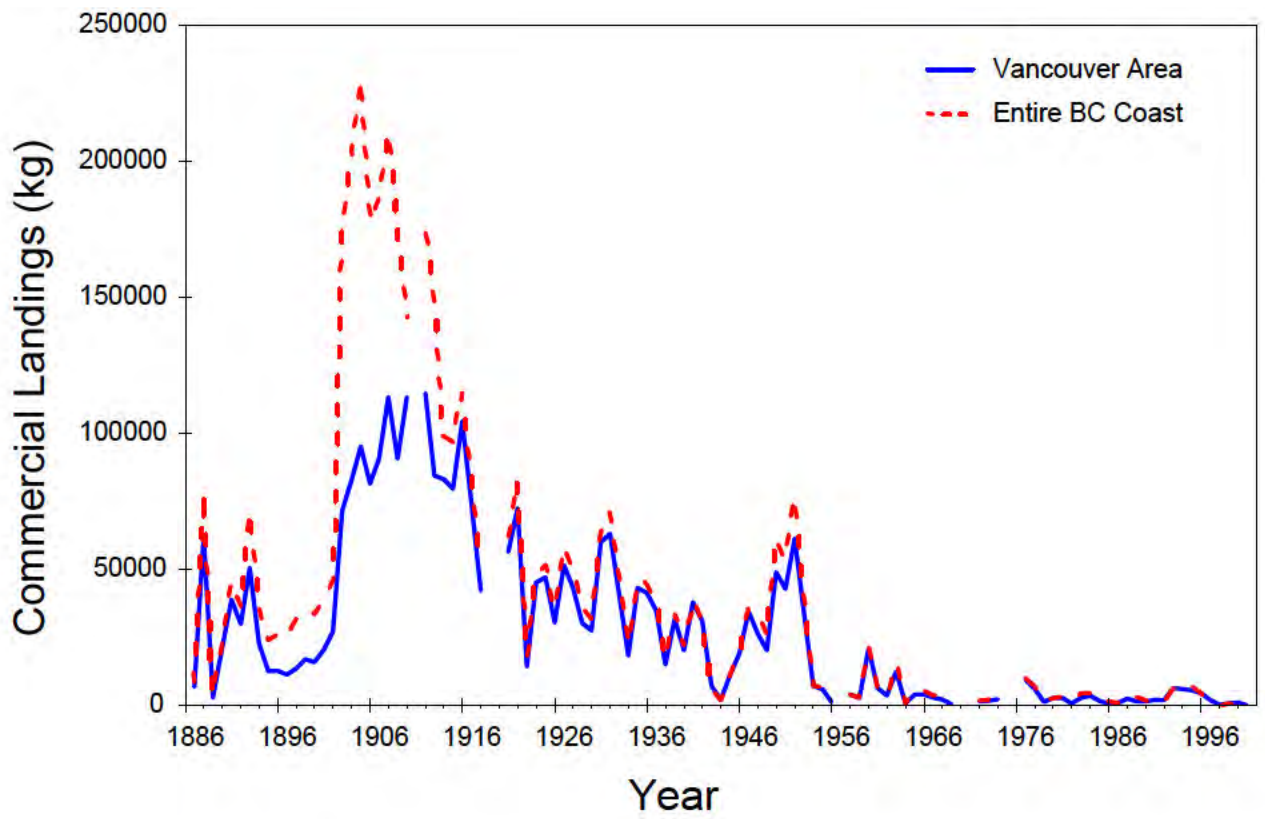


Figure 2: Reported surf smelt catches for Statistical Areas 28 and 29 (Vancouver Area) and for the entire British Columbia coast between 1886 and 2000.

Appendix 1: Protocols for Sampling Intertidal and Nearshore Regions in British Columbia (modified from Penttila 2000 for Washington State).

Objectives

- 1) To identify and map areas that are being utilized as spawning areas by surf smelt.
- 2) Collection of bulk egg samples to estimate egg density and spawner biomass.

Note: Planning will need to consider spawning time when designing surveys intended to identify spawning locations.

Site Selection

Not all beaches represent ideal spawning conditions for surf smelt. However, several indicators can be used to effectively predict which sites are most suitable. First, look for sand or gravel (pea sized) with crushed shell fragments. Egg incubation and spawning sites are generally located 2–3m above mean low tide level. Although areas that are protected from direct sunlight are often preferred for spawning, this will not apply to Burrard Inlet beaches, as there is little or no hanging vegetation.

Required Field Equipment

Collection of Samples:

- 250 ml plastic jar
- Extra large freezer bags (sealable)
- Waterproof labels

Condensing Samples:

- Nalgene sediment screens, sizes 4, 2 and .5mm
- 2 X 25L buckets (modified to act as drain for screen rack)
- wash bucket
- plastic dishpan
- 250ml plastic sample jar
- Stockard's solution (50ml formalin (37% formaldehyde), 40ml glacial acetic acid, 60ml glycerin, 850ml distilled water)

Records to Maintain (Completed at Time of Sampling)

Name of beach sampled, date of sampling, Statistical Management Area and Sub-Area, station number, latitude and longitude (if GPS available)

Beach Substrate type:

- 0–mud
- 1–sand (<2mm)
- 2–gravel (2-64mm)
- 3–cobble (64-256mm)
- 4–boulder (>256mm)
- 5–rock, no habitat (>4000mm)

Uplands Character:

- 1–0% impacted (natural)
- 2–25% impacted

- 3–50% impacted
- 4–75% impacted
- 5–100% impacted (development, housing, breakwaters)

Sample Zone: Distance of collection parallel to landmark (in m to nearest cm). Used to determine tidal elevation of the spawn deposit.

Landmark for Sample Collection:

- 1–down beach from the last high tide mark
- 2–up beach from the last high tide mark
- 3–down beach from second to the last high tide
- 4–down beach from upland toe
- 5–up beach from the waterline at the time noted in comments

Tidal Elevation: To be determined in the lab using data based on landmark, average beach slope, and tidal height.

Width: Width of potential spawning substrate.

Length: Length of potential spawning substrate OR measured from maps if greater than 50m.

Shading: Shading of spawning substrate averaged over the 50m station and best interpretation for the entire day:

- 1–fully exposed
- 2–25% shaded
- 3–50% shaded
- 4–75% shaded
- 5–100% shaded

Smelt, sand lance, rock sole, herring: subjective field assessment of spawn intensity:

- 0–no eggs
- 1–light
- 2–light-medium
- 3–medium
- 4–medim-heavy
- 5–heavy
- 6–very heavy

Comments: Any additional information.

Prepare a map of each location sampled using a 1:20 000 or 1:40 000 scale Canadian Hydrographic Service nautical chart or 1:50 000 scale National Topographic System topographic map. Mark each sample located on the map with the appropriate sample number so that the exact site can be re-visited, if needed. If possible, use a GPS to obtain latitude and longitude of each sampled location, but priority should be placed on an accurate map.

General Guidelines for Collecting Bulk Beach Samples

Examine the beach to evaluate the most likely zone to contain eggs (2–3m MLLW). This zone will be in the upper third of the beach, near the upper tidal limit. Typically, this zone is less than 1m below the log line but for surf smelt eggs it can extend into pure sand. Gravel is the only acceptable substrate for surf smelt.

Each sample is composed of four (4) scoops of gravel evenly spaced along a 50m stretch of beach.

- identify approximately 50m of beach to be sampled
- obtain location information for the transect by reading position information from a GPS or marking the location carefully on the appropriate map
- prepare a sampling label (location, date, time, etc.) and place the label in the collection bag
- starting at one end of the transect, scoop a jar full of sand from the top 2–5cm of beach and dump into the plastic bag. Note: the scooped area will likely be 1–2m long—the idea is to skim the eggs developing in the surface substrate.
- move 15m along the transect and obtain the second scoop of the sample and place in the bag with the previous scoop
- repeat this procedure until the four scoops have been obtained—this constitutes the bulk sample for the transect
- seal the bag securely and place in a cool location (i.e., cooler). This is particularly important in warmer weather since high temperatures can cause mortality and speed the decomposition of eggs
- carefully transport the bulk samples from the field to the laboratory for further examination or proceed with condensing the bulk samples prior to transport depending on time and weather

Condensing Bulk Samples

Bulk egg samples can be processed in the field to remove most of the sand and reduce the volume transported. Eggs are washed from the sediment such that only the eggs (and any residual sediment) are transported to the laboratory. Eggs are lighter than the sand and gravel and will rise to the surface during the washing process, thus allowing the eggs to be skimmed from the surface. Washing is conducted as follows:

- assemble the Nalgene screens on top of the drain bucket, with the largest mesh on top and the smallest mesh on the bottom
- remove the sample label and place it in the sample jar
- place a portion of the bulk sample on the top screen and thoroughly wash the sediment through the screen set with available water
- discard sediment retained in the top screens and retain only material on the bottom (0.5mm) screen
- transfer this material into a dishpan
- add water until the material is covered by 3–5cm of water
- swirl the water around the pan, adding rocking and bouncing motions to allow eggs to migrate to the top of the sediment. The idea is similar to gold panning, try to winnow the eggs to the surface of the material.
- after swirling for 1–2 minutes, work the lighter fraction of material to one corner of the pan. Carefully dry up the lighter fraction by tipping the pan so that excess water drains away and skim the lighter fraction from the surface of the sand with the sample jar.
- repeat the winnowing process two more times

- process the remainder of the bulk sample the same way, each time adding the retained lighter fraction to the sample jar
- fill the sample jar with Stockard's solution and seal the jar securely
- invert several times to ensure that preservative penetrates the entire sample

Laboratory Examination

Laboratory examination begins with a further condensing of the sample. The winnowing process conducted in the field is repeated using a shallow tray to separate eggs and sand. Final separation is performed under a dissecting microscope where eggs can be separated from any remaining beach material using fine-tipped forceps or dissecting needles. Eggs are then identified and counted using available keys.

Eggs found during the surf smelt/Pacific sand lance spawn assessment should be archived for species confirmation and additional analyses. Up to 100 random eggs of each species present should be labeled and preserved in Stockard's solution in a small vial, to be forwarded to DFO staff or other knowledgeable experts for confirmation. A number of non-egg objects may be encountered in preserved upper intertidal substrate samples that may be misidentified as forage fish eggs or empty egg shells, including invertebrate eggs, algal fruiting bodies, flatworms and their egg cases, certain thecate or arenaceous foraminifera, decalcified gastropods, and fragments of annelid worm tubes. Relative abundance of all forage fish eggs encountered in the samples should be recorded since this data provides information of the relative frequency and intensity of spawning activities.

Appendix 2: Survey questions for commercial surf smelt licence holders

1. How long have you been fishing for smelt?
2. Have you caught fish with your commercial licence this year?
3. If so, which areas? If not, do you plan on fishing for smelt this year and why?
4. In which areas have you fished for smelt in the past?
5. How successful was each area? Why did you change?
6. Are there any other beaches that you know of where smelt spawn?
7. How late into the year do you fish for smelt and/or notice smelt spawning?
8. Do you fish prior to June 15?
9. Would you fish for smelt if the season were open between June 16 and August 15?
10. How would you describe the abundance of smelt this year/last year compared to when you first started fishing for smelt?
11. If there are changes, how? (size, density, distribution)
12. What gear have you been utilizing? (gillnet or seine)
13. Have you ever used another type of gear?
14. Do you or have you fished from a boat or onshore? Mesh size of net? (*Minimum is 19mm for seine, some may be using larger, ask why if they are. Size range for gillnet is 25mm – 50mm*).
15. Do you fish smelt in order to sell it or for personal use, or both?
16. If you've fished this year, approximately how much have you caught?
17. Approximately how much do you usually catch per year?
18. What is the average size of smelt being caught?
19. When fishing, how many smelt do you return to the water?
20. If yes, what percent of the returned smelt do you think survive?
21. If yes, why were smelt returned?
22. While fishing for smelt, did you catch any other species?
23. If yes, what species were they, and how old were the individuals?
24. If yes, what is the condition of these species when you released them?
25. Do you also fish for smelt using a tidal waters sport fishing licence? Why?
26. If yes, do you use a gillnet or a dipnet? What is the mesh size?

Any other comments:

From: Sue Ketler
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2022 8:19 PM
To: [REDACTED] s. 22(1)
Cc: correspondence
Subject: Council correspondence dated March 9
Attachments: DELEGATION_REQUEST_FORM.pdf

Dear Cathy,

Thank you for your email to Mayor and Council dated March 9th. Your correspondence has been referred to me for response.

If you would like to make a presentation to Council, please complete the attached Delegation Request Form and return to Pascal Cuk (Manager of Legislative Operations) by email at pdcuk@westvancouver.ca.

In regard to your request for Council to write a letter, you may make this part of your delegation request or, alternatively, you may contact the Mayor's office directly with that request by emailing Nancy Henderson at nhenderson@westvancouver.ca.

Thank you.

Sue

Sue Ketler (she/her/hers)
Director | Parks, Culture & Community Services | District of West Vancouver
t: 604-925-7126 | c: 604-908-8509 | westvancouver.ca



We acknowledge that we are on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territory of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), sə́lílwətaʔt (Tsleil-Waututh Nation), and xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam Nation). We recognize and respect them as nations in this territory, as well as their historic connection to the lands and waters around us since time immemorial.



THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER

Delegation Request Form

Delegation Topic or Title: _____

Name of Organization (if applicable): _____

Lead Presenter Name/Title: _____

Phone #: _____ Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Co-Presenter Name/Title (if applicable): _____

Phone #: _____ Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Co-Presenter Name/Title (if applicable): _____

Phone #: _____ Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Have you worked with District staff regarding this topic? Yes No

If 'Yes', please provide the name and division of the staff member(s):

Name: _____ Division: _____

Particulars of the presentation: _____

Will you be providing any of the following? (Check all that apply):

- PowerPoint presentation (if so, the digital file must be received by Legislative Services no later than noon on the Friday immediately prior to the delegation date)
- Information for publication in the Council meeting agenda (if so, one original copy must be received by Legislative Services no later than 4:30 p.m. on the Tuesday 13 days prior to the delegation date)
- Handouts at the meeting (if so, please provide 10 copies to the Corporate Officer who will distribute the items at the start of the delegation)

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act Notice: personal information contained on this form is collected under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act section 26(c) and will be used only for the purpose of processing your delegation request. If you have any questions about the collection and use of this information please contact Legislative Services, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday excluding statutory holidays, at 604-921-3497 at Municipal Hall, 750 17th Street, West Vancouver BC V7V 3T3.

Rules for Delegations:

1. Any person or organization wishing to appear as a delegation before Council must submit a completed Delegation Request Form for Council’s consideration.
2. If Council approves a delegation request, Legislative Services will notify the applicant and schedule a date for the delegation.
3. Only one delegation is permitted per Council meeting (pursuant to Council’s procedure bylaw).
4. The maximum time for a delegation is ten minutes.
5. **Delegations regarding the following matters are not permitted:**
 - a bylaw in respect of which a public hearing has been or will be held where the public hearing is required under an enactment as a pre-requisite to the adoption of the bylaw;
 - an issue which is before the courts or on which Council has authorized legal action;
 - a matter in respect of which a District-led public consultation process is planned or is in progress;
 - the promotion of commercial projects and services;
 - the promotion of a political party or of a candidate for elected office;
 - publicly tendered contracts or proposal calls for the provision of goods and services for the District, between the time that such contract or proposal call has been authorized and the time that such a contract or proposal call has been awarded, either by Council or District staff;
 - a request for funding; or
 - a purpose or subject that is beyond the jurisdiction of Council.
6. Persons invited to speak at a Council meeting may not speak disrespectfully of any other person or use any rude or offensive language or make a statement or allegation which impugns the character of any person.

I understand and agree to these rules for delegations:

Name of Delegate or Representative of Group

Signature

Date

From: [REDACTED] s.22(1)
Sent: Wednesday, March 9, 2022 10:40 AM
To: correspondence
Subject: My script presentation to Federal Justice Committee re prostitution in Canada
Attachments: JUST COMMITTEE presentation.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization from email address [REDACTED] s.22(1). Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. If you believe this e-mail is suspicious, please report it to IT by marking it as SPAM.

Dear Mayor Mary Ann Booth and District Council,
Yesterday was **International Women's Day** and I envision a future where women and girls can dream.
And accomplish all that they want without fear of exploitation.
And a future where their lives are valued and protected.

Attached is my presentation script to the **Federal Justice Committee on February 11, 2022.**

ASK: to present to your Council or stakeholders.

I am available for presentations in May 2022, and October-November 2022.

ASK: that you write the Federal Justice Minister to strengthen and enforce the "Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act".

Sincerely, Cathy Peters
BC anti-human trafficking educator, speaker, advocate
Be Amazing; Stop Sexual Exploitation
beamazingcampaign.org

[REDACTED] s. 22(1)

North Vancouver, BC

**JUST COMMITTEE presentation- 5 minutes
February 11, 2022.**

By: Mrs. Cathy Peters

BC anti-human trafficking educator, speaker, advocate

s.22(1)

, North Vancouver, BC

Canada

s.22(1)

Thank you Mr. Chair.

I am a former inner city high school teacher raising awareness about Human Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation for the purpose of prostitution, which is **modern day slavery**.

Stats:

13 years is the average age of recruitment, much younger for Indigenous girls. In the Vancouver area, the **target age has dropped** to 10-12 years old. CoVid has made this worse; traffickers are organized and sophisticated. 90% of the luring, grooming, buying and selling is **ONLINE** on social media platforms.

-54% of the sex trade are Indigenous, 70-90% in urban centers-they are **severely** over-represented in the sex industry. I told the BC Indigenous Chiefs in front of Justice Minister David Lametti- this is the **most egregious form of systemic racism** in Canada.

-82% involved in prostitution had **childhood sexual abuse/incest**

-72% live with **complex PTSD**

-95% in prostitution want to leave-it is NOT a choice or a job

-84% of prostituted persons are pimped or trafficked so organized crime and International crime syndicates are typically involved. Crime follows the money and traffickers make hundreds of thousands of dollars per victim per year.

My **GOAL** is to **traffick proof** every community in British Columbia **AND** to stop the full decriminalization of prostitution in Canada, by supporting the Federal Law **“The Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act”**.

I have been involved with sexual exploitation **prevention** for over 40 years and began raising awareness **fulltime**, for the last 8 years, since PCEPA, **became Federal Law**.

In 2014 I began presenting to politicians (all 3 levels of government), the police and the public. I explain PCEPA so that police would enforce it, the public would understand it and be able to report it.

The Law has 4 parts:

- 1. Targets the DEMAND by targeting the buyer of sex. The traffickers, facilitator, buyer of sex are criminalized**
- 2. Recognizes the seller of sex as a victim; usually female and is immune from prosecution**
- 3. Exit strategies are in place to assist the victim out of the sex trade.**
- 4. There is robust prevention education so youth, children and the vulnerable are not pulled into the sex industry.**

This Law focuses on the **source of harm**; the buyers of sex and the profiteers. The clear statement from Parliament was that girls and women in Canada are **NOT FOR SALE**; that they are full human beings, with dignity and human rights.

In 8 years I have made over 500 presentations to over 20,000 people, not including the presentations that can be viewed online.

The turning point was last March when the **Kamloops Mass grave** was reported. Since then I have made over 200 presentations to City Councils, Regional Districts, School Boards, Police Boards, schools, frontline service providers, Indigenous groups including MMIWG gatherings in British Columbia.

3 points:

1. PCEPA is not known or enforced in BC. Therefore, BC is the best Province in Canada to buy sex. Organized crime and International crime syndicates are typically involved.
2. PCEPA has not had a **National rollout campaign**- so Canadians have not heard of the Law and police are not getting the funding or training to enforce the Law.
3. The sex industry wants to repeal PCEPA to normalize, commercialize and institutionalize the sex industry in Canada-if this happens, Canada will become a global sex tourism destination and America's brothel. Indigenous women and girls will be first casualties. Canadians would **NEVER** support this.

Consistent enforcement and the strengthening of PCEPA combined with a robust **Educational campaign** is needed. Without the enforcement of the Law, the sex industry will continue to **rapidly grow**.

The REVIEW of PCEPA puts Canada at a **Tipping Point**; repealing or weakening the LAW will have a **catastrophic impact** on Canada.

Conclusion: I do not want anyone on this Committee to be under the **illusion** that the sex industry is **SAFE**. It can **never** be made SAFE. It is a **deadly industry**. I have presented with the forensics RCMP officer who picked up and identified the body pieces on the Robert Pickton farm. Trisha Baptie is presenting next hour, is a survivor and was a journalist for 2 years at the Pickton trial. Please read and understand the **Robert Pickton case thoroughly**; that describes the **REALITY** of the sex industry and how it works.

From: Pascal Cuk
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2022 4:05 PM
To: julia_diamond@wlng.ca
Cc: correspondence
Subject: RE: Request for Council meeting - May 2022

Good afternoon.

Thank you for your emailed request to make a presentation at an upcoming regular Council meeting. You will find a Delegation Request Form attached to this email. Once filled out, please return the form directly to me and I will work to include it on the next available Council meeting agenda for Council's consideration. If Council approves the request I'll get back in touch with you in order to find a mutually-agreeable date for your delegation and to discuss next steps.

Please feel free to reach out to me directly should you have any questions regarding this process.

Thanks again,

Pascal Cuk he / him / his
Manager, Legislative Operations / Deputy Corporate Officer | District of West Vancouver
t: 604-925-7049 | westvancouver.ca

We acknowledge that we are on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territory of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), sə́ilwətaʔt (Tseil-Waututh Nation), and xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam Nation). We recognize and respect them as nations in this territory, as well as their historic connection to the lands and waters around us since time immemorial.

This email and any files transmitted with it are considered confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are intended. If you are not the intended recipient or the person responsible for delivering the email to the intended recipient, be advised that you have received this email in error and that any use, dissemination, forwarding, printing or copying of this email is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email in error, please notify the sender immediately and delete all copies of this email and attachment(s). Thank you.



THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER

Delegation Request Form

Delegation Topic or Title: _____

Name of Organization (if applicable): _____

Lead Presenter Name/Title: _____

Phone #: _____ Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Co-Presenter Name/Title (if applicable): _____

Phone #: _____ Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Co-Presenter Name/Title (if applicable): _____

Phone #: _____ Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Have you worked with District staff regarding this topic? Yes No

If 'Yes', please provide the name and division of the staff member(s):

Name: _____ Division: _____

Particulars of the presentation: _____

Will you be providing any of the following? (Check all that apply):

- PowerPoint presentation (if so, the digital file must be received by Legislative Services no later than noon on the Friday immediately prior to the delegation date)
- Information for publication in the Council meeting agenda (if so, one original copy must be received by Legislative Services no later than 4:30 p.m. on the Tuesday 13 days prior to the delegation date)
- Handouts at the meeting (if so, please provide 10 copies to the Corporate Officer who will distribute the items at the start of the delegation)

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act Notice: personal information contained on this form is collected under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act section 26(c) and will be used only for the purpose of processing your delegation request. If you have any questions about the collection and use of this information please contact Legislative Services, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday excluding statutory holidays, at 604-921-3497 at Municipal Hall, 750 17th Street, West Vancouver BC V7V 3T3.

Rules for Delegations:

1. Any person or organization wishing to appear as a delegation before Council must submit a completed Delegation Request Form for Council’s consideration.
2. If Council approves a delegation request, Legislative Services will notify the applicant and schedule a date for the delegation.
3. Only one delegation is permitted per Council meeting (pursuant to Council’s procedure bylaw).
4. The maximum time for a delegation is ten minutes.
5. **Delegations regarding the following matters are not permitted:**
 - a bylaw in respect of which a public hearing has been or will be held where the public hearing is required under an enactment as a pre-requisite to the adoption of the bylaw;
 - an issue which is before the courts or on which Council has authorized legal action;
 - a matter in respect of which a District-led public consultation process is planned or is in progress;
 - the promotion of commercial projects and services;
 - the promotion of a political party or of a candidate for elected office;
 - publicly tendered contracts or proposal calls for the provision of goods and services for the District, between the time that such contract or proposal call has been authorized and the time that such a contract or proposal call has been awarded, either by Council or District staff;
 - a request for funding; or
 - a purpose or subject that is beyond the jurisdiction of Council.
6. Persons invited to speak at a Council meeting may not speak disrespectfully of any other person or use any rude or offensive language or make a statement or allegation which impugns the character of any person.

I understand and agree to these rules for delegations:

Name of Delegate or Representative of Group

Signature

Date

From: Julia Diamond <julia_diamond@wlng.ca>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2022 3:57 PM
To: correspondence
Subject: Request for Council meeting - May 2022

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization from email address julia_diamond@wlng.ca. Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. If you believe this e-mail is suspicious, please report it to IT by marking it as SPAM.

Good afternoon, below please find a request to present at a Regular Council Meeting in May. Don't hesitate to reach out for more information and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Julia

March 11, 2022
District of West Vancouver

Re: Request to present at a Regular Council Meeting

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to request a presentation to Mayor and Council regarding the Woodfibre LNG project that is being constructed near Squamish on the former industrial site of the Woodfibre pulp and paper mill. Woodfibre LNG is committed to contributing to a net-zero future, driven by innovation; ensuring meaningful reconciliation with Indigenous people; and providing positive socioeconomic benefits for Squamish and neighbouring communities, including West Vancouver.

We believe we have a unique opportunity and a social obligation to leave a positive lasting legacy from our project, by providing high-paying, skilled jobs for the Squamish Nation, British Columbians and other Canadians while advancing community benefits and protecting the natural environment. 2022 will be a milestone year for the company and we would appreciate the opportunity to provide a comprehensive update on our project to West Vancouver Mayor and Council. A presentation will be provided by a member of our senior leadership team, depending on availability:

- Christine Kennedy, President;
- Selena Basi, Vice President, Government and External Relations;
- Julia Diamond, Senior Manager, Government Relations; or
- Laura Prosko, Advisor, Stakeholder Relations

We wish to present at your May 9 or 30 meeting, and will use a powerpoint presentation which will be forthcoming (and be provided one month in advance of the confirmed meeting).

Thank you for your consideration.
Sincerely,
Julia

Julia Diamond
Senior Manager, Government Relations



Woodfibre LNG Limited
900-1185 W. Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V6E 4E6
Cell: 778.847.3428

Located on the unceded traditional territories of the Squamish (Sḵw̓x̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw),
Tsleil-Waututh (Səlílwətaʔ/Selilwitulh), and Musqueam (xʷməθkʷəy̓əm) First Nations