

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

January 29th, 1990

7:30 p.m.

Council Chambers, Port Coquitlam City Hall
2580 Shaughnessy Street, Port Coquitlam.

ZONING PUBLIC HEARING

This Public Hearing is legally
required and is your opportunity to
make your views known to the Council

Item No.

Page No.

- 1 Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2463
1856 Harbour Street
from RS-1 to RM-3

01

After the Public Hearing is adjourned the
opportunity for public discussion is ended
and the bylaw becomes a matter for Council
consideration, based on the information
received to date, the individual views of
the Council members, and explanation of
technical details by staff members.

ADJOURNMENT - Regular Council Meeting follows
See separate Agenda.

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Item No.

Page No.

SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS:

Bantam A Lacrosse Team - National Silver Medal
Midget A Lacrosse Team - Provincial Silver Medal

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

Minutes - Public Hearing and Regular Council - January 22nd, 1990.

DELEGATIONS:

1	R.G. Knutson, B.C. Forest Service, re: Eagle Ridge Timber Harvesting Proposal	03
	See also: letter from Village of Anmore, Jan. 17/90	14
	letter from Burke Mountain Naturalists, Jan. 25/90	16

BYLAWS:

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RESOLUTIONS:

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6	Beedie Group, Jan. 22/90 re: Cul-de-sacs	37
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NEW BUSINESS

ADJOURNMENT

OPEN QUESTION PERIOD

COUNCIL

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

JAN 29 1990

BYLAW NO. 2463

A Bylaw to amend the "Port Coquitlam Zoning Bylaw, 1987, No. 2240"

The Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of Port Coquitlam, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Those certain parcels of land situated in Port Coquitlam, British Columbia which is more particularly described as:

Lot 5
District Lot 232
Group One
Plan 6269
New Westminster District

SAVE AND EXCEPT those portions included in Statutory Right-of-Way Plan No. 68301 or lying South of Statutory Right-of-Way Plan No. 68301;

are hereby rezoned from RS-1 (Large Lot Residential) to RM-3 (Townhouse Apartment) and the Zoning Map of the "Port Coquitlam Zoning Bylaw, 1987, No. 2240" is hereby amended to reflect this rezoning.

2. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Port Coquitlam Zoning Bylaw, 1987, No. 2240, Amendment Bylaw, 1990, No. 2463".

Read a first time by the Municipal Council this 8th day of January, 1990.

Read a second time by the Municipal Council this 8th day of January, 1990.

Public Hearing held this 29th day of January, 1990.

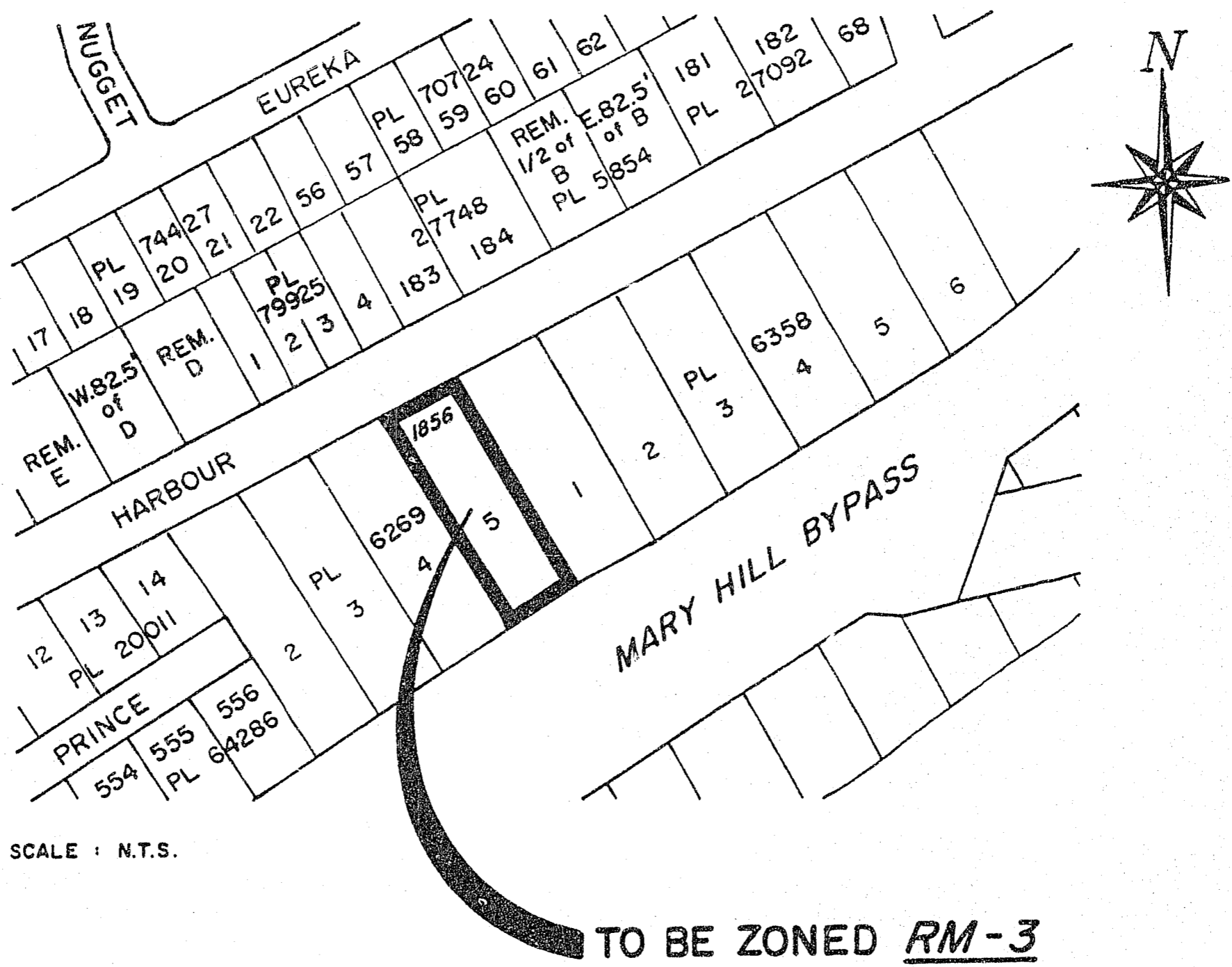
Location of Property Affected: - see accompanying map.

1856 Harbour Street

Intent of the Bylaw:

To permit the development of a 9 unit townhouse complex on the property.

BYLAW 2463





Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Forests

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

District Manager
B. C. Forest Service
9850 South McGrath Road
P.O. Box 159
Rosedale, B.C.
VOX 1X0

December 18, 1989

File: 850-5-1-1-A23802

City of Port Coquitlam
2272 McAllister Avenue
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2A8

ATTENTION: R.A. Freeman

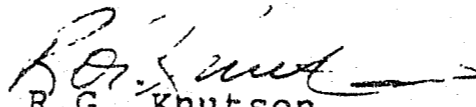
Dear Sir:

Re: Eagle Ridge Timber Harvesting Proposal

Please find attached copy of background information regarding the timber harvesting proposal for Eagle Ridge.

As stated earlier we would be able to make a presentation to your council if necessary. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours truly,


R.G. Knutson
Resource Officer Planning
Chilliwack Forest District

Attachment

NOTE: Mr. Knutson will
be in attendance

03

CITY CLERK

BACKGROUND

The area proposed for harvesting on Eagle Ridge is within the Fraser Timber Supply Area (Figure 1) and is also within the Indian-Pitt Provincial Forest (Figure 2).

The Ministry of Forest has the mandate to manage the forest, range and recreation resources on all Crown Forests in the Province. The Ministry of Forests operate under three interlocking pieces of legislation.

1. Ministry of Forest Act.
2. Forest Act.
3. Range Act.

FRASER TSA

The Fraser Timber Supply Area (TSA) has a total area of 1 168 000 ha of which 29% or 342 100 ha lends itself to the continuous yield of forest products (ie. the 'working forest').

The current Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) for the Fraser TSA is 1.765 million m³. Many factors are considered when the AAC is determined, but one of the major factors is the forest land base, or "working forest". Alienations for non forest use reflect in lower cuts and reduced revenue to the province.

Every 5 years a TSA analysis is conducted to review the current status of the various resources and land base within the TSA. Resource goals and strategies to attain these goals are also determined. There are opportunities for the public and agencies to provide input to this process. The results of this analysis is used in the development of a long term management plan for the TSA and also assists in determining the AAC for the planning period (usually 5 years).

We are currently in the early stages of this analysis process for the next Fraser TSA plan.

Indian Pitt Provincial Forest

There are 6 Provincial Forests in the Fraser TSA (the Douglas, Chilliwack, Skagit, Dewdney, Blue Mountain and the Indian Pitt) and for the most part they make up most the the working forest portion of the Fraser TSA.

Provincial Forests are established by Order in Council and cover areas of crown land that best serve B.C. by providing a mix of tree crops, forage, and forest recreation. Under a periodic review process, land withdrawals will be permitted only after careful consideration of the resulting impact on forest, range and recreational values compared to the social and economic benefits of the alternate use.

Much of the area in question on Eagle Mountain was added to the Indian-Arm Provincial Forest in July 1984, when the old Port Moody Conservation Reserve was eliminated. This area is included within the 'working forest' portion of the TSA which contributes to the AAC.

It should also be noted that since the last analysis (1985) over 10 000 ha of forest land has already been alienated from the TSA for parks purposes. (Coquinalla and Cascade Recreation Areas)

Integrated Resource Use Within Provincial Forests
(pamphlet enclosed)

It is Ministry of Forest policy to plan within Provincial Forests on an 'Integrated Resource Use' basis.

Integrated use includes all interests in Provincial Forests whether they are compatible with timber production or not. It can be defined as "The deliberate and careful planning of the integration of various resource uses, to interfere with each other as little as possible and to complement each other as much as possible, with due regard for the order of importance in the public interest in each management area, to achieve the optimum social and economic benefit to the people of British Columbia".

Provincial Forests must be managed to yield a desirable blend of all these uses. This can mean using a common land base simultaneously or in temporal succession, usually with specific management prescriptions governing how the activities will take place. It also may involve zoning certain areas to give priority to specific uses where that proves to be most the efficient use of the overall land base to meet a multiplicity of objectives.

In determining the blend of uses, the dominant position of timber harvesting is a major consideration. It not only has immense economic importance to British Columbia, but also governs the suitability and availability of forest land for other uses. Furthermore, the Ministry of Forests has the dominant decision-making authority and, in consultation with other agencies, is responsible for deciding how the effects of the forest industry on other resources are to be mitigated.

Small Business Forest Enterprise Program

The area in question on Eagle Ridge has been proposed as a 30 ha timber sale under the Ministry's Small Business Forest Enterprise Program since 1984. A considerable amount of field information has been collected from this area including cruising (to determine species composition volume etc) and landscape analysis.

The area was scheduled for harvesting in year 1992 however as part of the Ministry's referral process to determine resource conflicts a number of concerns were received from a variety of sources. (ie. local elected officials, general public, recreation groups) The area has therefore been deferred and removed from the current 5 year development plan process.

Current Status

In view of the concerns expressed, the Ministry of Forests requested a closed meeting be held with local elected representatives and officials to discuss some of the concerns regarding the proposed timber sale on Eagle Ridge. The meeting was held at the Village of Anmore office on November 23, 1989.

It was stated at the meeting that the Ministry of Forests would conduct a Local Resource Use Plan for the area in question (see photo) however it was also explained that harvesting and forest management along with the significant recreation resource values would have to be considered in this planning process. A response to this proposal was requested by March 23, 1990.

RK/rs 0030p

(FIGURE 1)

FRASER T.S.A.

KEY MAP FOR T.S.A. / SUPPLY BLOCK

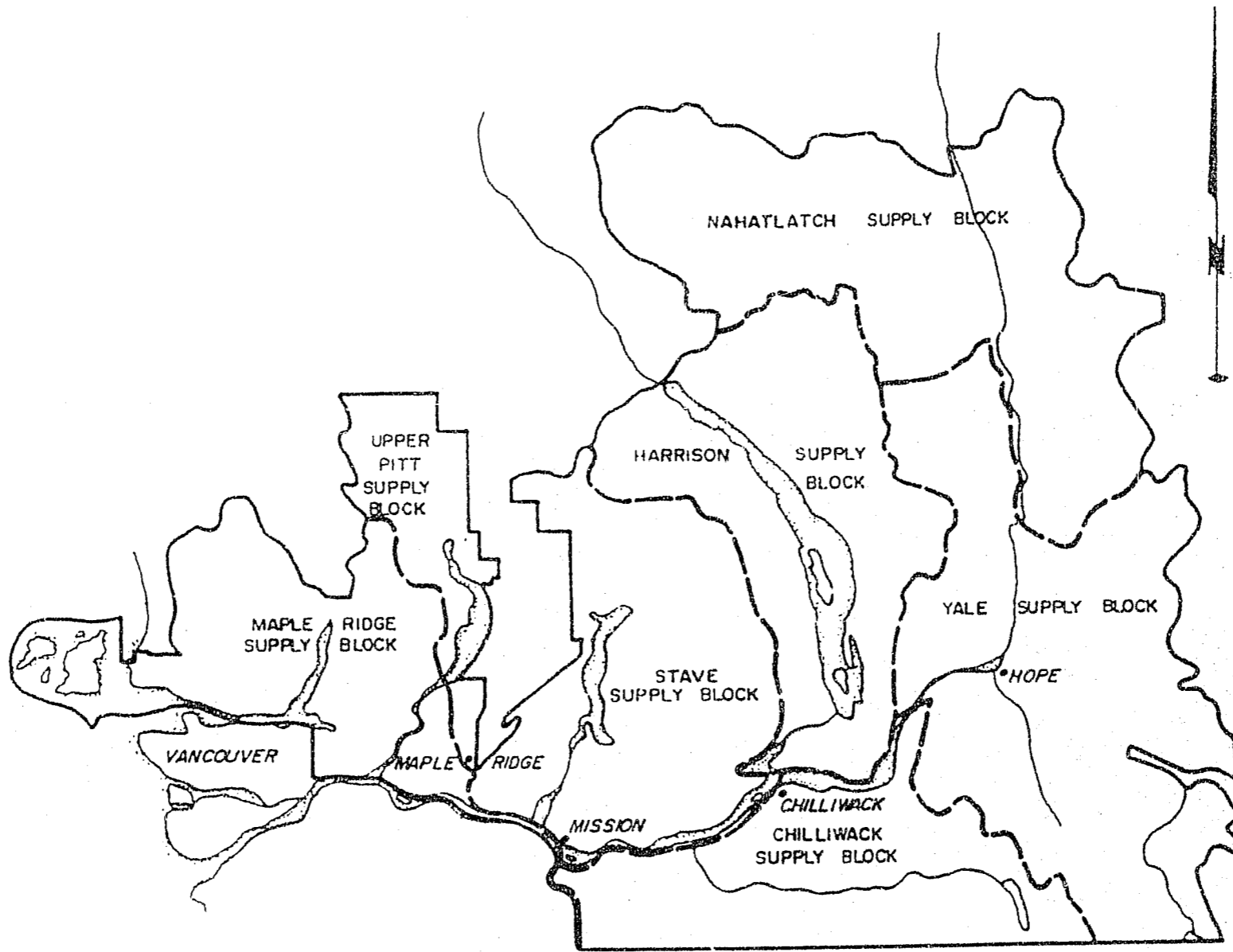
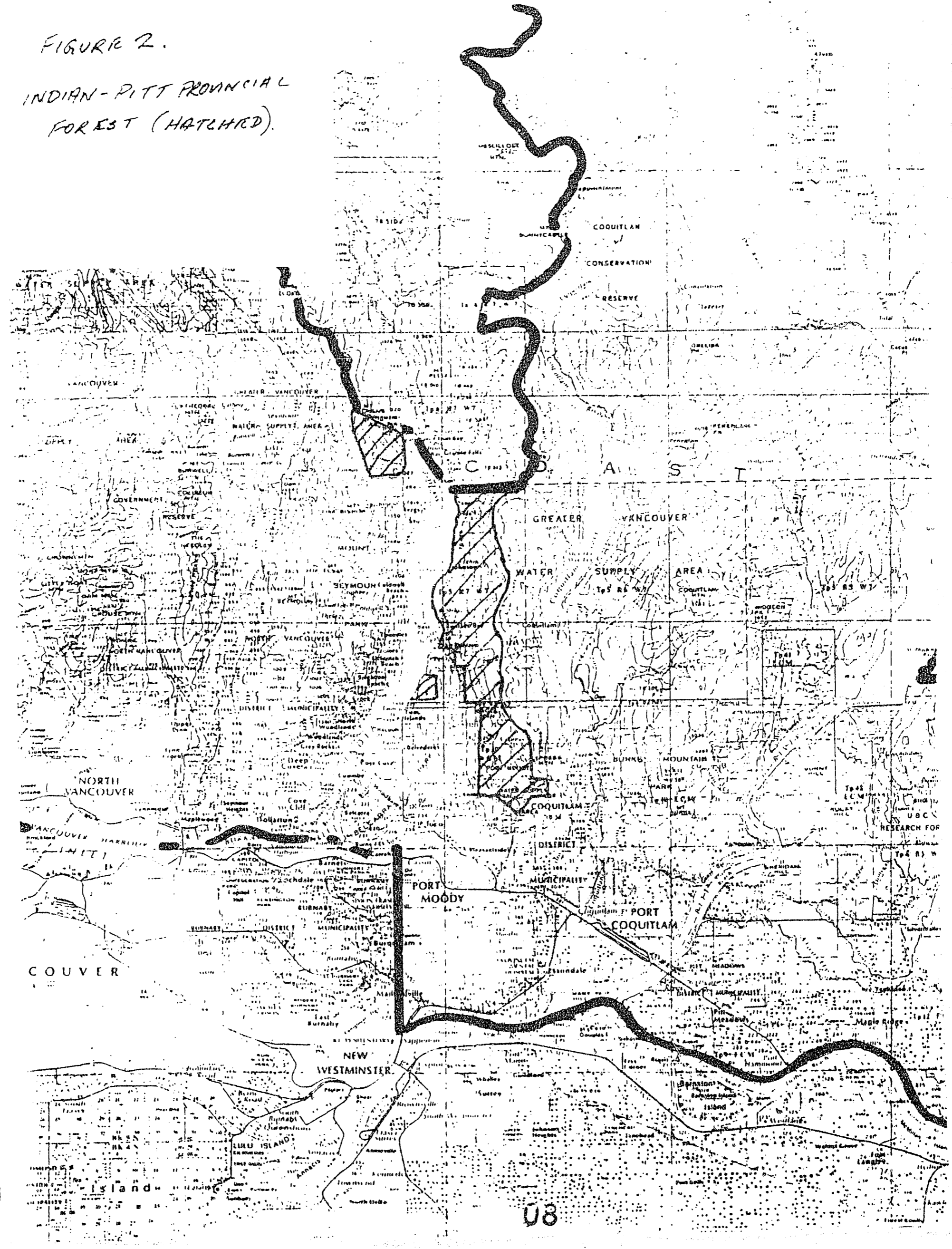
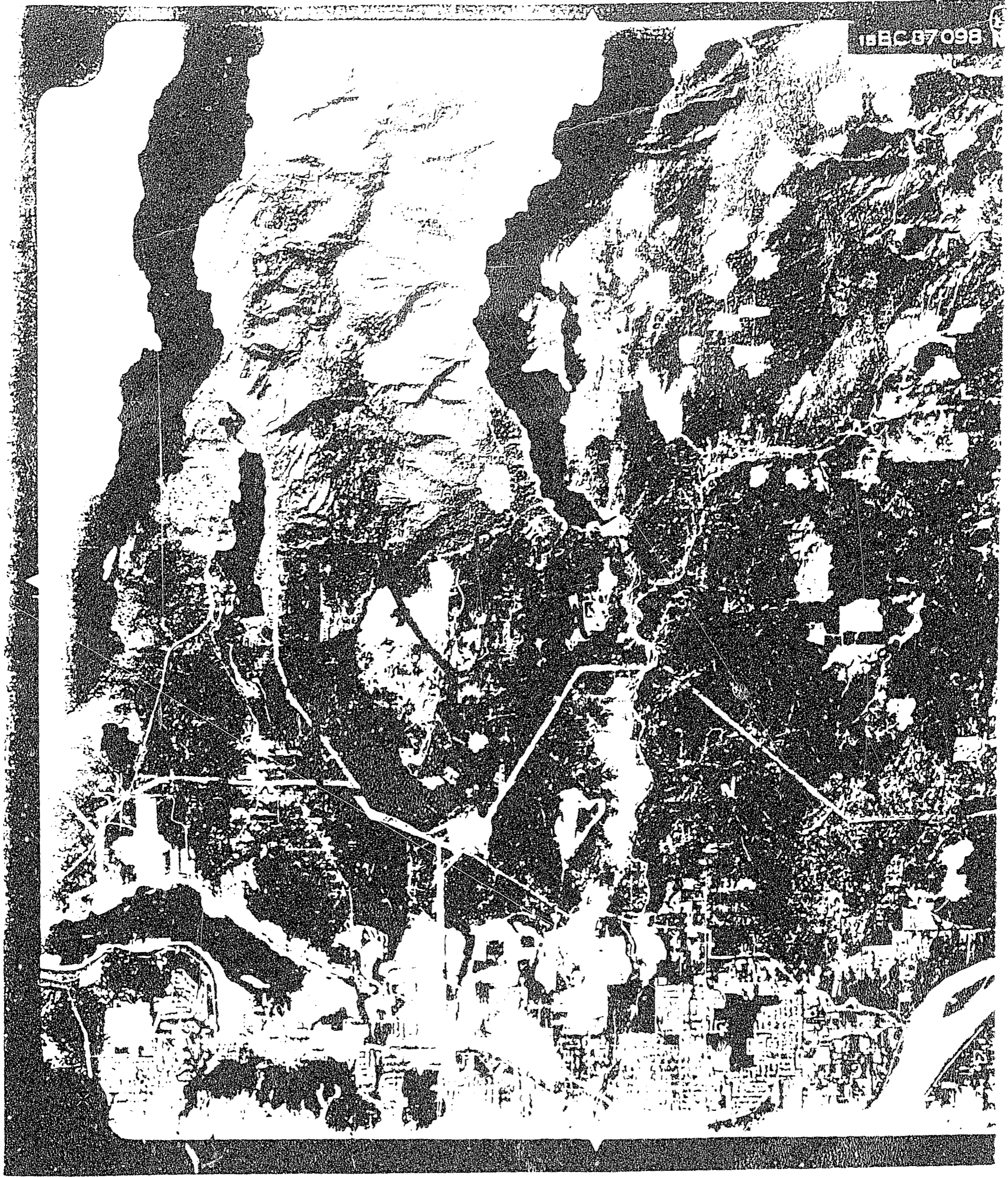


FIGURE 2.
INDIAN-PITT PROVINCIAL
FOREST (HATCHED)





The ad for these sales will provide information on:

- the sale's location;
- the forest district offering the sale;
- the timber volume and species mix;
- the location of the forest Act under which it is to be sold;
- small business forest enterprise categories eligible to bid; and
- closing date and place.

Section 16 sales may only be awarded to small business forest enterprises who, at the time of the sale, are members of the Small Business Forest Enterprise Association.

Sales under Section 16.1 of the Forest Act are quite different.

These sales are designed to encourage further manufacturing of forest products, and persons interested in competing for a sale must submit a business proposal.

These bid proposals are evaluated and the sale awarded to the bidder with the best proposal.

Proposals must include a commitment to produce remanufactured or specialty forest products, such as remanufactured lumber, doors, windows or furniture.

Each license has a term of up to 10 years, depending on its purpose and the species of the forest. The license is not transferable, and expires at the end of its term, or on completion of harvesting operations and contractual obligations.

License requirements

The licensee is responsible for all contractual requirements contained in the timber sale license document, including, but not limited to:

- harvesting the timber;
- hazard abatement - slash disposal;
- protecting other resources - fish, wildlife, historic sites, recreation trail - during harvesting operations; and

• saving from burn other users require - running

roads, roads, power lines and conducting a road inventory.

The licensee is also responsible for constructing and maintaining haul roads, structures (bridges, culverts) and field areas within the license area.

Where the licensee is involved in the purchase of roads belonging to other parties or the Forest Service, the licensee may be required to share the cost of road maintenance.

In some cases involving Forest Service roads, the licensee may be required to obtain a Road Use Permit, and become a member of a road user's committee, mainly for contributing to, or participating in, road maintenance.

The responsibility for the final timber cutting contract, mill layout, basic structures, forest protection, and program administration remains with the Forest Service.

Costs

There is a \$250 registration fee for an individual or a corporation to register in the program. This fee entitles the registrant to bid on timber sales for two years anywhere in the province.

There is also a deposit for virtually every timber sale license, the amount varying depending on the value of the timber.

The Forest Service holds this deposit in trust as an assurance against negligence by the licensee. It is returned when the harvesting operations are satisfactorily completed.

Stumpage is payable when the harvested timber is skidded. A bid is valued by the timber's quality and species, location, terrain conditions, and other factors, such as the bonus bid.

There is an annual rent of \$1.25 for each hectare in the license area and a charge is normally levied for the cutting of logs.

The Forest Service is normally responsible for all costs incurred in road construction to site conditions, basic structures, and program administration.

CONTACTS

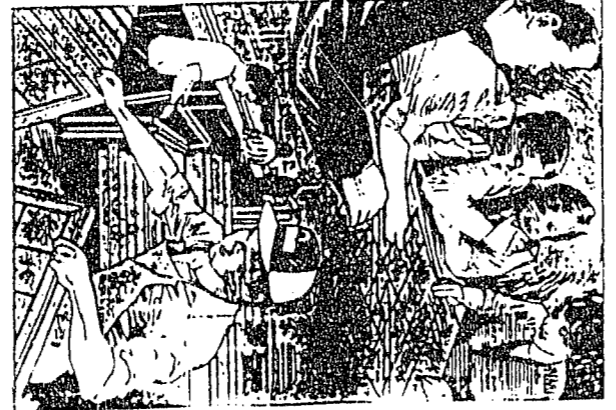
If you are interested in the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program, please contact the district manager of the Small Business Forest Enterprise at their forest district office.

Forest district directory

Forest District	Small Business Forest Enterprise Contact	Forest District	Small Business Forest Enterprise Contact
101 Carleton Place	101 Carleton Place Forest District Office Phone: 771-8111	102 Carleton Place	102 Carleton Place Forest District Office Phone: 771-8111
103 Carleton Place	103 Carleton Place Forest District Office Phone: 771-8111	104 Carleton Place	104 Carleton Place Forest District Office Phone: 771-8111
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Small Business Forest Enterprise Program



Small Business Forest Enterprise Program
 1-800-387-3873
 www.sbfep.ca

Introduction

The B.C. Forest Service will Crown timber to small business forest enterprises through its Small Business Forest Enterprise Program.

The program's objectives are:

- new opportunities through competitive timber sales; the program provides individuals and firms new opportunities to enter the forest industry and establish new businesses;
- timber is sold to promote and maintain the employment of small business forest enterprises;
- higher-value forest products; these sales are expected to lead to further diversification of the forest industry and increased regional development and

- employment and profit selling timber through competitive means that the most efficient firms get the timber sales and the people of the province receive a fair return for our forest resource.

The program was introduced in 1978 under the 1976 Small Business Forest Enterprise Act. A Small Business Forest Enterprise Commission for Forest Resources identifies a list of potential small businesses to enter the timber industry.

In late 1979 the first Small Business Enterprise Regulations established the basic requirements for applicants who the program. Major changes were made to the program in 1988. The Small Business Forest Enterprise Account was established to fund the program. A key change was the introduction of policies to ensure that the program is open to all small businesses and to encourage the diversification of B.C.'s timber industry. The program is now open to all small businesses and to specialty forest products. By processing forest products to a further degree, we can:

- add value to our forest products;
- create more jobs; and
- reduce our reliance on markets for primary products.

How the Program is managed

The program is managed on a "business-enterprise" basis through the Small Business Forest Enterprise Account, established under the Forest Act (Section 87.1). All revenues from small business timber sales - up to stumpage, bonus bids, annual rent, scaling fees, registration fees, etc. - are credited to the account. All program costs - timber cutting, road building,

bank administration, administration, and protection - are borne by the account.

Each year sufficient funds are reserved to offset future reforestation costs.

Revenues in excess of current expenditure and reforestation costs may be returned to the province's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Account programs to, thus, self-financed through the account.

Every year each forest district prepares a business plan. This district estimates its sales revenue and program expenditures for the next five years.

All plans are then consolidated, and submitted by the minister to Treasury Board for approval. Following approval, each forest district implements its plan.

Each business plan for each forest district is based on a business development plan, which includes:

- a two-year schedule of proposed timber sales and road development;
- detailed information - on the date of sale, location, timber volume, species distribution, and timber quality - to permit individuals and firms to prepare for upcoming sales;
- a list of potential buyers and a list of contact work to allow consultation and consensus to prepare for future work, including:

- timber cutting - layout, design, completion, boundary establishment;
- site preparation - survey, site collection, site preparation, planning, brothing, and spacing;
- road construction - design, location, survey, construction;
- protection - fire, insect, and disease hazard abatement.



• portions for the last three years of the five-year plan.

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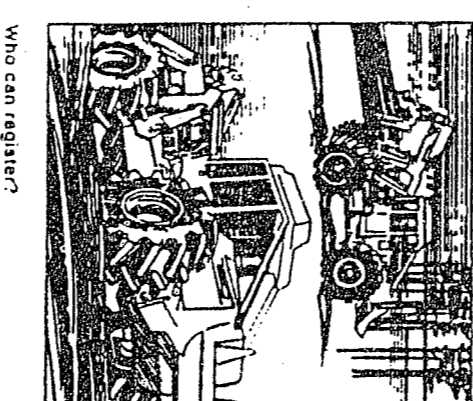
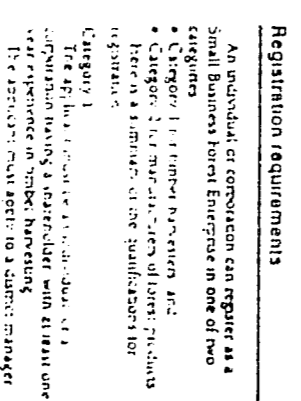
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- site preparation - survey, site collection, site preparation, planning, brothing, and spacing;
- road construction - design, location, survey, construction;
- protection - fire, insect, and disease hazard abatement.



Who can register?

An individual who is at least 19 years of age and a resident of British Columbia may register in the program as long as they meet the Small Business Forest Enterprise Regulations requirements.

Registration requirements

An individual or corporation can register as a small business forest enterprise in one of two categories:

- Category 1 - 100% timber harvest; and
- Category 2 - 50% timber harvest.

Category 1 requires the applicant to have a minimum net worth of \$100,000 and a minimum net worth of \$50,000 for Category 2. The applicant must have a net worth of \$100,000 for Category 1 and \$50,000 for Category 2.

Individuals or corporations must not:

- be involved in processing timber;
- be involved in land use planning;
- be or have a shareholder of a corporation registered in the program;
- hold, or be a shareholder of a corporation that holds, or be a shareholder of an aggregate of more than 10,000 cubic metres of timber;
- have a license or agreement which is under suspension; and
- have any outstanding accounts with the provincial government.

Category 1

The applicant must own or lease a timber processing facility which is not already being used to register another person in this program.

The applicant must apply to the district manager. Individuals or corporations must not:

- hold, or control a corporation that holds, or be controlled by a corporation that holds, or more than 10,000 cubic metres;
- have any outstanding accounts with the provincial government;
- have any outstanding accounts with the provincial government.

A small business forest enterprise holding three (3) timber sale licenses under which harvesting operations have not been completed may not bid for timber.

If you have any doubts about your eligibility, please read the Small Business Forest Enterprise Regulations, or consult with your local forest district manager.

How to register

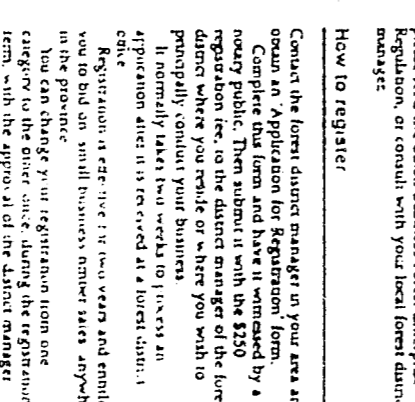
Contact the forest district manager in your area and obtain an Application for Registration form.

Complete the form and have it witnessed by a notary public. Then submit it with the \$100 registration fee to the forest district where you reside or where you wish to principally conduct your business.

If normally takes two weeks to process an application after it is received at a forest district office.

Registration is effective for two years and enables you to bid on small business timber sales anywhere in the province.

You can change your registration from one category to another only if you have the approval of the district manager.



Your registration can be renewed. The forest Service will notify you six weeks before the expiration date of your registration. Submit your renewal application to the forest district where you reside or where you principally conduct your business.

How to bid

Virtually all timber sales are advertised in local newspapers and in the B.C. Gazette.

If you wish to bid, watch for the ads. After you see the ad contact the forest district office to get information on the sale - called the "particulars" - and an Application and Tender for Timber Sale License form.

The strongly recommend that you review the licensing conditions before you bid on any timber sale license.

Before the sale's closing date, identified in the ad, all eligible registrants wishing to bid on the timber sale must submit the completed Application and Tender form and any necessary deposits, to the forest district specified in the ad.

Timber is sold on two main ways: Section 10 and Section 11. Section 10 is usually only accepted from small business forest enterprises. In many cases, but will only be accepted from one category at the Small Business Forest Enterprise program.



Energy and mineral considerations

Provincial forests are available for mineral development and gas and oil exploration. Roads built for timber harvesting make areas more accessible to exploration and mining. BCFS managers authorize timber harvest to clear approved mining sites.

Cultural and heritage landmarks

Heritage sites and trails, such as the First People's ancient burial areas, or artifacts such as water poles, are occasionally found by forest workers. These sites and trails are protected under the Heritage Conservation Act and are managed co-operatively by the BCFS and the Heritage Conservation Branch.

How do you fit in?

To ensure that the public's preferences are incorporated in resource-use plans, IRM includes provisions for input from all resource users. Citizens and individuals can express views and contribute information at each of the planning levels described above.

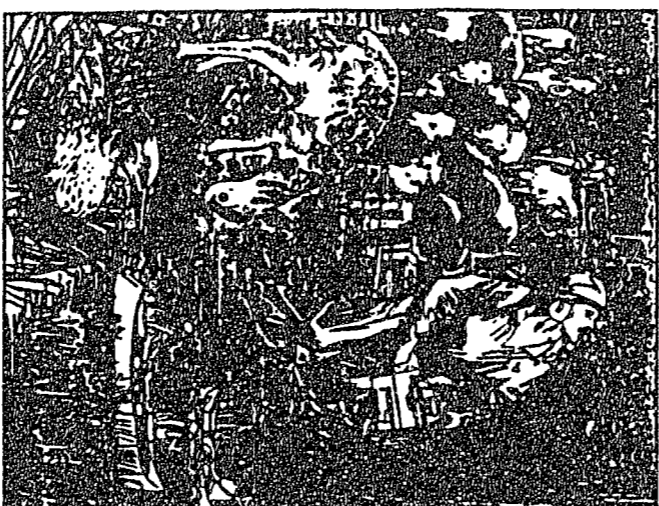
Public opinion helps to formulate policy and regional priorities. At other levels, the views of residents and resource users help to develop sensitive and successful local and operational plans. If you want to become involved in IRM, contact the BCFS district or regional manager in your area. Ask to be included in reviews of proposed plans. Share your concerns. Offer information. Through involvement in the IRM process, you can help determine the best use of our forests.

For more information

Contact the nearest BCFS regional or district office or write to:
Regional Resources Branch
Ministry of Forests
1450 Government Street
Vancouver, BC
V6W 3E7



Integrated Resource Management of Provincial Forests



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of Forests

The British Columbia Forest Service (BCFS) is chief steward of the extensive provincial forests, which cover about 55 per cent of BC's total land base. Provincial forests are established over areas that best serve BC by providing a mix of tree crops, recreation, water fisheries and wildlife.

As the designated lead agency, BCFS is responsible for coordinating and integrating the uses of all resources on these publicly-owned lands in a way that aims to maximize social, economic and environmental benefits.



What is Integrated Resource Management?

Integrated Resource Management (IRM) is a process to identify, assess and compare all resource values as a basis for making decisions on resource use management. It includes:

- considering the land's capabilities for sustained use;
- considering social, economic and environmental values, needs and objectives;
- assigning resource use and management emphasis based on the relative merits of various resource uses;
- piecing decisions together to produce a picture of resource uses and priorities for large areas; and,
- scheduling resource use changes over time.

Its goal is sound resource stewardship. The BCFS has specific responsibilities for three resources — timber, range (forage) and recreation (including wilderness and landscape values) — and is required by law to consider other resource agencies' needs.

Through IRM, the BCFS seeks to ensure the continuing management of the following resources:

- timber
- forage
- recreation
- fish
- water

The BCFS regulates consults with other resource agencies, industries and the public in this IRM process.

How does IRM work?

Planning for the many uses of forest land is a multi-level effort. Think of it as a pyramid with broad, province-wide policies at the top to detailed, area-specific development plans at the bottom. Priorities established at each level influence those set at all other levels. Here's a description of what is called "the IRM planning pyramid."

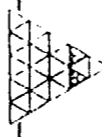
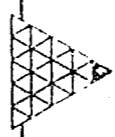
Provincial policies

The government's policies and social goals are reflected in the BCFS's policies and programs at the pyramid's apex. An example of a provincial policy is the BCFS policy for planning timber supply areas. It establishes the purposes, format, procedures and responsibilities for timber supply area planning.

Regional goals

The BCFS's regional goals are the next level in the pyramid. While each BCFS forest region has different geography, productivity and needs, the regions' combined efforts must dovetail with provincial policies.

Thus each forest region sets its IRM goals in consultation with other resource agencies and consistent with overall policies. The BCFS, for instance, regularly consults the Ministry of Environment to integrate the goals for wildlife management with timber harvesting.



Management plans

Each forest region comprises management units... timber supply areas and tree farm licenses. These are at the middle of the pyramid.

BCFS managers encourage the public and other agencies to assist in developing management plans for each unit.

These plans outline management objectives — including harvesting volume, livestock forage, wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunity — and the means to achieve them.

A plan will identify the land use priorities... timber, wildlife, recreation, range, or combinations as well as establish conditions to manage areas for diverse uses, such as harvesting and winter range for deer.

All resources are considered in the process that leads to these decisions and all management plans for units in a region must reflect the region's priorities.

Local resource-use plans

Local resource-use plans form the next layer in the RMI pyramid.

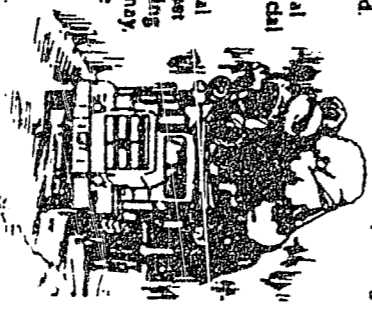
In response to proposals for development, BCFS managers may produce local resource-use plans by:

- consulting resource agencies, industrial users, and the public;
- outlining the RMI options for managing the area;
- selecting the best option.

These plans may be simple or complex, depending on the issues involved.

They support the management plan objectives, the regional goals, and the provincial policies.

BCFS managers consider an area's local forest resources and set guidelines for managing each of them. They may, for instance, schedule timber harvesting activities for certain seasons to facilitate wildlife management.



Resource development plans

At the pyramid's base are resource development plans.

BCFS managers draw up detailed specifications for each individual resource by using either the guidelines developed in the local resource-use plans or the management plans.

Resource development plans for timber harvesting, for example, specify the harvest's location, methods, schedules to achieve forestry and wildlife objectives, and access plans.

All BCFS plans rely heavily on the BCFS's inventory for resource information.

In addition, the pre-harvest silviculture prescription — field examination and recommendations for all aspects of RMI before timber harvesting — provides details for area-specific resource management.

Here are examples of how other resources are considered in RMI when timber harvest is planned:

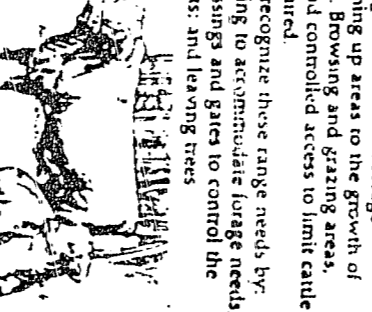
Forage considerations

A major use of provincial forests is to provide forage for livestock and wildlife.

More than 80 per cent of provincial range lands are forested. RMI, therefore, includes co-ordinating range resource use with other uses of provincial forests.

Timber harvesting often increases forage production by opening up areas to the growth of grasses and shrubs. Browning and grazing areas, protective cover, and controlled access to limit cattle movement, are required.

BCFS managers recognize these range needs by scheduling harvesting to accommodate forage needs; planning cattle crossings and gates to control the animals' movements; and leaving trees to provide shelter from extreme weather.



Recreation considerations

Provincial forests are a valuable recreation resource. They provide opportunities for mental and physical revitalization and are part of the resource base for the economy's tourism sector.

They provide the full spectrum of recreation opportunities ranging from a wilderness experience in the province's vast wild areas, to developed facilities accessible by road.

Recreation resources include scenic landscapes along trails, rivers and highways as well as cultural and heritage resources.

The BCFS provides recreation opportunities and benefits by protecting and managing the use of the provincial forests as well as maintaining a network of sites, trails, and other recreation facilities.

BCFS managers may modify how some areas are harvested to achieve visual quality objectives. For example, the shape and size of many timber harvesting areas may be designed to blend with the natural landscapes.

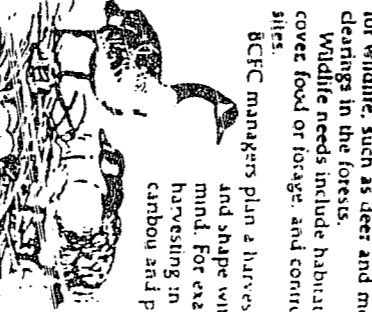
Wildlife considerations

Provincial forests provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife. Some species prefer younger forests. Others prefer older forests. Timber harvesting creates these different forest age classes and provides forage for wildlife, such as deer and moose, due to new clearings in the forests.

Wildlife needs include habitat diversity, protective cover, food or forage, and control of access to critical sites.

BCFS managers plan a harvest's time, place, size and shape with these needs in mind. For example, they avoid harvesting in critical areas used by caribou and provide blocks of trees for protection.

Cover for wildlife: They identify and preserve mature trees or snags used for nesting by eagles and ospreys.



Fisheries considerations

Fish habitat is affected by the rate of water run-off, streambank erosion and the amount of shoreline vegetation.

BCFS managers have worked co-operatively to develop detailed prescriptions — such as where and how roads and bridges can be built — that forest managers follow when harvesting near fish habitat.

In some areas they call for strips of trees to be left along streambanks. Sometimes they call for a tree to be dropped across a stream to create an important pool for fish.



Water considerations

Most watersheds in BC lie in forested areas. Sooner or later they can be improved through timber harvesting. For instance, harvest patterns can improve the watershed's ability to retain snow, and thus improve its ability to provide water.

Water managers require low levels of sedimentation in the water, a low risk of water pollution, and consistent water flows in watersheds.

BCFS managers plan the shape, layout, and amount of forest land harvested at any one time with these factors in mind. They take steps to stabilize roads and stream banks and to reduce the area disturbed by roads and the landings used for loading trucks. After the harvest, they ensure that there is speedy reforestation.





Village of Anmore
2697 Sunnyside Road
RR#1 Anmore, B.C. V3H 3C8
Phone: 469-9877
Fax: 469-0537

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

January 17th, 1990

Mr. D.B. Doerksen, A.Sc.T.
District Manager
Chilliwack Forest District
9950 South McGrath Road
P.O. Box 159
Rosedale, B.C.
VOX 1X0

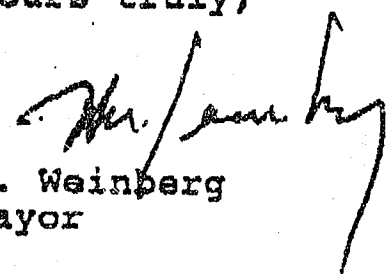
Dear Sir:

RE: Eagle Ridge Timber Harvesting Proposal
Your file 850-5-1-1-A23802

Further to the proposed resolution (copy attached) the Council of the Village of Anmore, at it's Regular Meeting held on December 11, 1989 unanimously endorsed the following resolutions

- 1) "THAT Council request that Eagle Mountain be removed from the Forest Reserve, and;
- 2) THAT the GVRD be requested to study the feasibility of making Eagle Mountain part of the Belcarra Regional Park, and;
- 3) THAT the City of Port Moody, the District of Coquitlam, the City of Port Coquitlam and the Village of Belcarra be requested to support (1) and (2) above."

Yours truly,


H. Weinberg
Mayor

CC: GVRD, Parks Department
City of Port Moody
City of Port Coquitlam
District of Coquitlam
Village of Belcarra
Ian Waddell, MP
John Cashore, MLA

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

Whereas the plan of the Ministry of Forests to log the portions of the Port Moody Conservation Reserve and the Indian-Pitt Provincial Forest Reserve for the purposes of the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program would endanger the Village of Anmore Water Reserve and

Whereas the Coquitlam Area Mountain Area Study recommended that Eagle Mountain not be included in the Indian-Pitt Provincial Forest and

Whereas there was no public process of discussion at the time Eagle Mountain was included in the Indian-Pitt Provincial Forest and

Whereas the GVRD has requested that the Ministry of Forests drop plans for logging on Eagle Mountain and the initiation of consultation and studies to establish a comprehensive land use policy for public forest lands and

Whereas the City of Port Moody, the City of Coquitlam, the City of Port Coquitlam and the Village of Belcarra have supported the request by the Village of Anmore that Eagle Ridge not be logged and

Whereas the Burke Mountain Naturalists, the Western Wilderness Committee and the North Shore Hikers association have asked that Eagle Mountain not be logged and

Whereas the John Cashore, MLA and Ian Wadell, MP have asked the Eagle Ridge not be logged and

Whereas the area is a unique asset to a growing population of high density in the North East sector and is in immediate proximity to the Vancouver, Burnaby and the GVRD in general and

Whereas the area is in immediate proximity to the Belcarra Regional Park and

Whereas the area has unique recreational values which includes unique features such as 1000 year first growth trees, first class hiking areas, cross-country skiing, spectacular viewpoints over the Lower mainland, scenic subalpine plateaus dotted with lakes, a relic aqueduct built in 1920, and many other unique features and

Whereas the GVRD is required to consider the addition of a park to the Parks Function if it meets the following criteria: (a) That the proposal is supported by at least three municipalities, (b) That the proposed park is larger than 60 hectares, (c) That the proposed park serves the Regional population, (d) That the proposed park is within one hour's drive from urban population, (e) That the proposed park possesses superior natural qualities or unique features of Regional significance and (f) That the proposed park involves minimal or no acquisition costs;

Jan. 25 '90 9:35

0000 B.C. REGIONAL SURVEYOR

TEL 604-666-0522

P. 1

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

BURKE MOUNTAIN NATURALISTS
1723 HAMMOND AVENUE
COQUITLAM, B.C.
V3K 2P8

January 25, 1990

Mr. Ron Freeman
City Clerk
City of Port Coquitlam

Dear Mr. Freeman,

Re: Council Meeting January 29, 1990

This is to confirm that I will attend Council Chambers on January 29, 1990 in order to address Council on the issue of proposed logging on Eagle Mountain. I would like to make a brief oral presentation, show an overhead of a map of the mountain, and some slides if possible.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,



Mark Haddock
Conservation Chairman

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Aldermen

FROM: R.A. Freeman,
City Clerk/Deputy Administrator

January 29th, 1990

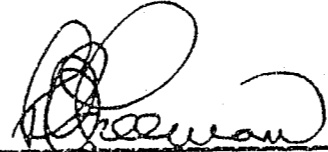
Re: Bylaws considered at Public Hearing Earlier This Evening:

The following Bylaw considered at a Zoning Public Hearing held earlier this evening, is available for third reading:

Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 2463

Council policy requires the Clerk to bring the availability of this bylaw for third reading to the attention of the Council at this time. The Council may now decide whether it wishes to give third reading immediately or delay it until the next meeting so that any representations made at the hearing can be fully considered.

In order to preserve the judicial nature of the procedure it is not possible for further representations from the public to be received now that the Public Hearing has been adjourned.



R.A. Freeman,
City Clerk/Deputy Administrator

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

BYLAW NO. 2484

A Bylaw to amend the "City of Port Coquitlam
Business License Bylaw, 1973, No. 1237".

The Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of Port Coquitlam, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Schedule "A" of the "City of Port Coquitlam Business License Bylaw, 1973, No. 1237" is repealed and the Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of this bylaw is substituted therefor.
2. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the "City of Port Coquitlam Business License Bylaw, 1973, No. 1237, Amendment Bylaw, 1990, No. 2484".

FIRST THREE READINGS

"THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM"
SCHEDULE "A"
as enacted by
BYLAW NO. 2484
ALL FEES FOR CALENDAR YEAR PERIOD UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED
"PART 1"

Type of Business	Description of Business	Fee Classification	Fee Payable
1. Billiard Rooms	the business of operating where billiard tables or pool tables are used for hire, and to include lunch counters, snack bars, confectionery and tobacco sales - for the convenience of patrons.	for each table for hire	\$ 44.00
2. Bowling Alleys	the business of operating a bowling alley for hire or profit, and to include a lunch counter or snack bar and the sale of bowling equipment and rentals and the sale of confectionery and tobacco, but <u>not</u> including vending machines.	for each lane available for hire	\$ 44.00
3. Circus or Show	subject to the provisions of the Act from any person who exhibits a public circus, menagerie, hippodrome, horse-show, dog or pony show or a similar performance.	per premise per day	\$ 315.00
4. Campground or Tent Ground	the business of tenting, camping grounds.	for each available space	\$ 10.35
5. Catering		from each person carrying on the business of catering	\$ 98.00

SCHEDULE "A"

BYLAW NO. 2484

"PART I" cont'd.

Type of Business	Description of Business	Fee Classification	Fee Payable
6. Christmas Tree Stand	the business of selling trees commonly known as "Christmas Trees" from temporary sites within the municipality shall pay the fee for each site, provided, that no such license shall be issued until the applicant therefore has first deposited with the municipality a Performance Bond, returnable to him after the conclusion of the offering for sale of such trees, upon the site of the business being thoroughly cleaned and all refuse and debris removed there from.	for each stand PLUS Performance Bond for each stand	\$ 44.00 \$ 250.00
7. Fitness and Recreation and Facilities	the business of operating a fitness or recreation facility including racquetball, handball or squash courts, weight rooms and/or gym, whirlpool, or sauna.	for each racquetball, handball, or squash court for each weight room for each gym for each whirlpool or sauna	\$ 25.75 \$ 25.75 \$ 25.75 \$ 13.00
8. Golf Course	the business of a gulf course including all related food, beverage, sales, and recreational facilities.	each	\$1000.00

SCHEDULE "A"

BYLAW NO. 2484

"PART I" cont'd.

Type of Business	Description of Business	Fee Classification	Fee Payable
9. Kindergarten or Playschool	shall mean premises where children attend preschool or playschool classes and where the operator of such premises do so for profit or gain - operating from an approved residence or premise.	for each approved	\$ 62.00
10. Meeting Hall or Dining Hall for rent	the business of operating and offering for hire a hall	a)any commercial building or portion thereof b)any community building or portion thereof	\$ 140.00 \$ 61.50
11. Parking Lot (Commercial)	the business of a commercial parking lot	first 50 spaces or portion thereof each additional space	\$ 106.00 \$ 1.85
12. Private Hospital	the business of a private hospital	for each patient bed available	\$ 9.00
13. Private Teacher		from any person giving private lessons either to groups or individuals	\$ 61.50
14. Professional Person	from any accountant, appraiser architect or draftsman, chiropractor, dental mechanic, dentist, engineer, land surveyor medical practitioner, optician, optometrist, pharmacist, physiotherapist, veterinary surgeon; provided that the fee for this category is in addition to the License fee for any retail business being conducted on the premises	for each such professional person	\$ 153.00

SCHEDULE "A"

BYLAW NO. 2484

"PART I" cont'd.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Description of Business</u>	<u>Fee Classification</u>	<u>Fee Payable</u>
15. Restaurant	shall mean any coffee shop, counter, tea room or any place fixed or moveable, in which prepared foods or beverages are served to the public in exchange for money or services or any place to which the public have access for the purpose of purchasing prepared food or beverages for human consumption on the premises.	up to and including 10 seats each additional seat	\$ 75.25 \$.90
16. Retail and/or Wholesale Sales	from any person who sells or offers for sale whether as a retailer or wholesaler, any goods wares, merchandise, and who conducts such sales from inside a building or shop with a total floor area of up to 300 square feet. For each additional 100 square feet or fraction thereof.		\$ 61.50 \$ 12.90
17. Rental Units	a) the business of offering for rent or lease accommodation in an apartment building or other multifamily dwelling: PROVIDED that a person having only single unit available for renting shall not be required to take out a License under this section.	bachelor suite 1 bedroom suite 2 bedroom suite 3 bedroom suite	\$ 15.50 \$ 19.50 \$ 31.10 \$ 38.90
	b) the business of offering for rent or lease accommodation in a hotel, motel, lodging house, or other accommodation	in addition to the fee prescribed in Part II hereof, for each room rented or leased, or office for rent or lease	\$ 7.75

SCHEDULE "A"

BYLAW NO. 2484

"PART I" cont'd.

Type of Business	Description of Business	Fee Classification	Fee Payable
18. Soliciting for Charity	the business of soliciting for charity upon any street within City	for each group	\$ 10.30
19. Taxbuyer	the business of a taxbuyer	for any person	\$ 180.00
20. Trailer Court	the business of a trailer court	for each available bay	\$ 61.50
21. Vehicles for hire	the business of offering vehicles for hire, whether with or without a driver	per vehicle available for hire	\$ 61.50
22. Vending	the business of owning, operating, or maintaining one or more vending machine	where the machine is operated by the insertion of coins of any denomination - per machine	\$ 25.00
23. Warehousing	from any person conducting the business of storage only	for the first 2000 square feet and for each additional 100 square feet, or portion thereof	\$ 125.30 \$ 2.73

"PART II"

All other licenses:

Up to two (2) employees	\$ 120.00
Each employee over two (2)	\$ 12.00
Maximum fee	\$2000.00

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

DRAFT RESOLUTION

That the City Council not proceed with legal action against Canada Post Corporation.

The Corporation of the Village of Hazelton

COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 40, HAZELTON, B.C. V0J 1Y0 PH. 842-5991 FAX 842-5152

JAN 29 1990

15 January 1990

Dear Mayor and Council,

Re: Forest Industry Charter of Rights

Over the past decade many citizens of British Columbia have learned enough of the politics and 'science' of forest management to become extremely alarmed. The owners of forest tenures have been shown to be motivated dominantly by profit considerations, and not by a fundamental concern for environmental or community sustainability. B.C. Ministry of Forests management policy appears to have been overly influenced by both the will of the large corporations with which they deal, and a professional mentality which steadfastly clings to management ethics of a bygone era.

As a result of this chronic situation the forest industry and Ministry of Forests have remained in an isolated limbo as other sectors of B.C. society and economy have evolved a more wholistic view of how environment, economy and politics should interact. Consequently, there is an almost daily confrontation between the public of British Columbia and those who are determined to clearcut, harvest community watersheds, pump chemicals into oceans, defeat park proposals, and generally operate 'as usual' in a secretive and single minded manner.

The Village of Hazelton has closely observed forest industry operation in the Upper Skeena region for over a decade. During this period it has invested hundreds of hours in review of Ministry of Forests and forest industry documents that relate to dozens of local and provincial issues. The level of participation shown by the Village has no doubt been repeated in scores of communities. Unfortunately, the result of local government interest in the forest industry has proven to be negative and frustrating. The Village has watched as the public advisory process has gone through seasonal variation. There is a proposal to clearcut a portion of the Village's watershed. An ex-Minister of Forests misled a local public assembly regarding the reasons why a Skeena watershed forest tenure was awarded to a Prince George conglomerate. A promised

The Corporation of the Village of Hazelton

P.O. BOX 40, HAZELTON, B.C. V0J 1Y0 PH. 842-5991 FAX 842-5152



re-inventory of the Kispiox T.S.A. is four years late. Proposals to create parks in the Seven Sisters and Swan Lake areas have been either ignored, or assessed in a perfunctory manner. Government sanctioned slash burning poisons the atmosphere, and plans for aerial spraying of tons of herbicides have been prepared. There is absolute disregard of legitimate Native land claims of Native Canadians. Dangerous fungicides contaminate run-off from lumber storage areas. Massive clearcuts dominate every accessible valley bottom. Our new government subsidized sawmill has a capacity to cut twice as many sawlogs as the region can sustainably supply. This list could go on at great length and is no doubt familiar to every region in B.C. where the forest industry operates.

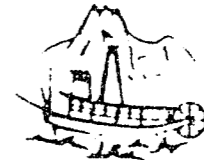
It is time for a different approach to forest industry and management in British Columbia. Instead of communities and citizens struggling separately to address dozens of forestry issues in isolation, a more unified and powerful response is required.

Local governments and community groups should join together to demand a new approach to management of our Province's dominant natural resource. It is the proposal of the Village of Hazelton that a 'Forest Industry Charter of Rights' be prepared which will state fundamental operation and management parameters of the forest industry in B.C. These rules of operation, once listed and adopted, would virtually eliminate the land use conflicts which are presently disrupting community stability and health. The public of B.C. would demand that this more wholistic approach to forestry be adopted as a new section of the Forest Act. Instead of the present legislation which is open to possible manipulation and abuse, there would finally be concrete precepts which would bind industry and government action.

The forests of B.C. are a common property resource. They should be stewarded in a manner which will provide stable harvest levels while insuring forest ecosystem diversity and stability. Economic benefits of forest harvests should flow more equitably to the communities where forest harvests take place. The following suggestions for a new Forest Industry Charter of Rights would insure that such a fundamental

The Corporation of the Village of Hazelton

P.O. BOX 40, HAZELTON, B.C. V0J 1Y0 PH. 842-5991 FAX 842-5152



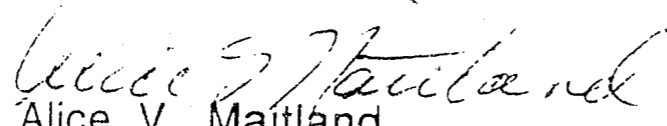
reorganization of forest management policy and practice would quickly become a reality.

Our request is that you and your Council

- 1) review the proposed Charter;
- 2) suggest revisions or corrections that would strengthen the Charter's mandate;
- 3) adopt the Charter as a motion and make written request that the Premier and the Minister of Forests move to amend the Forest Act accordingly;
- 4) circulate the Charter to the media and public interest groups that would support its purpose.

Thank you for your cooperation in insuring that British Columbia's extraordinary timber resources are stewarded in a manner which will equally guarantee a sound environment, healthy communities, and a prosperous forest industry.

Yours truly,


Alice V. Maitland
Mayor

AVM/ab

FOREST INDUSTRY CHARTER OF RIGHTS

WHEREAS the forests of British Columbia are an extraordinarily rich and diverse renewable natural resource of global environmental importance;

AND WHEREAS the public of British Columbia must insure that this unique forest resource is stewarded in a manner which:

- 1) preserves wide ecological diversity and stability,
- 2) guarantees sustainable timber harvests that are converted into high-value end products,
- 3) provides high quality employment,
- 4) supports a fair return on forest industry investment,
- 5) allows stable growth of communities whose citizens participate in management of their local forests.

AND WHEREAS these fundamental values have not been recognized, protected or promoted by the present British Columbia Forest Act;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the British Columbia Forest Act be immediately amended to incorporate the following principles and policies:

Biophysical Inventory

1. Prior to forest harvest in any creekshed or watershed component a biophysical inventory shall be prepared. This assessment will provide timber resource information as well as details of climate, soils, wildlife and fish values, flora, hydrology and human land use capability.

The harvest of forests in British Columbia currently occurs with little substantive understanding of how clearcut logging impacts ecosystems and environments. The absolute basis of all forest cropping should be a detailed descriptive and functional knowledge of how logging impacts health of the total forest.

Cost Benefit Analysis

2. Prior to forest harvest in a creekshed or watershed component an analysis shall be prepared to assess the social and economic costs and benefits of proposed timber harvest. This study will balance the return generated by a proposed timber harvest with costs of long-term forest management, silviculture, fish and wildlife impacts, and other relevant cost categories.

The public of British Columbia currently subsidizes the logging of common property forest lands in a variety of ways. There is no accounting of the various costs incurred by the public which make up this subsidy. To better gauge the level of stumpage and other license fees charged to the forest industry an institutionalized system of better understanding the social and economic costs of logging is required.

Public Participation

1. The public will have full freedom of information regarding all aspects of forest resource management.

The forests of B.C. are owned by the residents of the province. There is no justification for hiding of management information that would illuminate how well or how poorly forest resources were being stewarded.

2. The Ministry of Forests will fully fund an independent citizen controlled advisory/audit group in each Timber Supply Area (T.S.A.). Ministry of Forests and forest industry employees will sit on the advisory group as technical advisors only.

The Ministry of Forests has the most abysmal public participation record of any ministry of the provincial government. Legislation is required to force the Ministry of Forests to openly and fairly deal with the legitimate forestry related community concerns. Institutionalized advisory groups should be free of manipulation by those who have a direct stake in the forest industry.

Potable Water License

1. Logging in any watershed supplying potable water to a municipality or other local government body will only be logged with permission of the water license holder.

It should be a basic right of British Columbia residents to enjoy clean water. It is ludicrous that logging licenses should be allowed to degrade the quality of drinking water supplies with no reference to community approval.

2. Any deterioration of water quality caused by logging in a watershed supplying potable water by license will be remedied at full cost by the Province. Benchmark water quality testing will be the responsibility of the licensee.

If the quality of a community water source is adversely impacted by logging, and this deterioration can be proven by comparison of water samples, then it should be the responsibility of the Province to fund remedial improvement measures.

Harvest

1. Harvest in any watershed will be allowed only upon acceptance of a logging/silviculture plan for the entire creekshed or watershed component.

Watersheds are living webs of life. Industrial forestry activity in a watershed should only be allowed upon acceptance of a comprehensive management plan for the entire creekshed or portion of a larger watershed.

2. Each creekshed or other watershed component will be managed by an identifiable Forest service staff 'steward' through all stages of inventory, harvest and silviculture.

Forest management is currently administered by a succession of specialists who are responsible for inventory, road building, harvest, and silviculture. There is little continuity in this system. While each discrete part of forest management may be handled well, there is no overseer who is publically identified with the overall health of the watershed. By assigning a specific individual to steward a watershed, a wholistic management ethic would better take root.

3. Seventy-five percent of the annual harvest in any T.S.A. must be processed in the T.S.A.

A basic principle of forestry in British Columbia should be that local forest harvests will primarily benefit a local economy. This premise is increasingly being violated by the opening of sawmills that require sawlog volumes from a 200 to 500 mile radius. No corporation should be allowed to impoverish a community only for the sake of an increment of profit.

4. Sustained yields will be calculated on a creekshed or watershed component basis. Annual harvest rates will be set by the agglomerated sustainable yield of watershed units being actively harvested.

Annual allowable cuts are currently based on the annual growth increment of entire forest administration units. This policy allows the complete annual growth increment to be taken only from the area being actively logged. The result is drastic overharvest of some areas, while more remote forests are never touched. To overcome this inequity it is necessary to allow each watershed to be harvested only to its individual ability to sustain itself.

5. Harvest plans in any creekshed or watershed component will specify cut and utilization of the full timber profile. First pass high grade harvesting will be disallowed.

Much of the industrial logging that occurs today is based on harvest of the best quality trees on the 'first pass' through a forest. Although lower quality trees are intended to be harvested at a later date, there is concern that the economics of the 'second pass' will not justify their harvest. In this scenario there is no sustainable management of the forest. It would be more prudent to require a representative range of tree types to be harvested in all passes, thus insuring that there would always be a quantity of high quality trees to subsidize removal of timber of lesser value.

6. All cutblocks will be designed to minimize viewscape disruption. A formal landscape management plan will be required as part of every creekshed or watershed component harvest plan.

It is no longer possible to practice clearcut logging near communities, along heavily traveled transportation routes, or adjacent to parks and ecological reserves without consideration of viewscape impacts. If industrial logging is to coexist with both the tourism industry, and changing landscape values of B.C. residents, there is no choice but to dramatically increase awareness and preservation of viewsheds.

7. No clearcut opening larger than 15 hectares will be allowed.

The practice of wholesale clearcut logging is one of the most controversial aspects of present industrial logging. While many North American governments have restricted the allowable size of clearcuts, there has been no such move in British Columbia. To insure that ecosystem stability and diversity is preserved, it is critical that 'patch' logging be substituted for the current practices which decimate forest ecosystems.

8. No clearcut opening will be allowed within three diameters of closest clearcut opening for 20 years.

This principle would insure that no watershed area was harvested at a rate that might possibly destabilize an entire watershed ecosystem.

9. No clearcut opening will be allowed within a minimum 100 meters of regularly flowing or ponded water.

Perhaps the greatest negative impact of industrial logging is on streams, lakes and oceanside habitats. To insure that these impacts are reduced to a minimum, a wide 'leave strip' should border all flowing or ponded water sources.

10. All timber sale awards will be made only on the condition that the following disclosures be made:

- a) volume and specie/age profile of total sale area
- b) stumpage volume/value projected and as scaled
- c) name of accountable, on-site Ministry of Forests manager
- d) name and address of harvester
- e) destination of harvest, end product by volume
- f) dates of tenure award, harvest start, harvest completion, completion of all site rehabilitation work, etc.

The background and subsequent performance of those who are allowed to harvest British Columbia forests should be public knowledge. The above disclosure parameters also become a valuable resource management tool.

11. The export of round logs and cants shall be prohibited.

The timber resources of British Columbia are too valuable to be allowed to be shipped offshore.

12. All timber harvested will be fully utilized.

Industrial clearcut logging has traditionally left massive amounts of timber fibre to waste. Any tree harvested, by any technique, should be manufactured to its highest economic use, be it lumber, pulp, or mulch.

Ecological Diversity

1. Relatively small representative samples of each forest habitat type in each T.S.A. will be preserved.

There are many areas currently preserved in each T.S.A. for parks, wilderness, ecological reserves, UREP reserves, and other related conservation uses. The siting of conservation and public use areas should be targeted to preserve examples of the full range of habitat types that exist in each T.S.A.

2. Relatively large representative samples of each forest habitat will be preserved somewhere in British Columbia.

There is a necessity to preserve a restricted number of very large wilderness areas which surround representative samples of all forest habitat types in British Columbia. The existence of these preserves would guarantee that examples of large scale forest ecosystem associations are maintained in a relatively undisturbed state. These preserves would contribute to tourism economies, and be British Columbia's contribution to global habitat preservation goals of the United Nations.

3. Each Forest District will have on staff a minimum of one fisheries biologist, one wildlife biologist, one recreation specialist, and one landscape specialist.

The only way to introduce consideration of other than industrial logging values into the Ministry of Forests management regime is to legislate hiring of staff who would be mandated to protect other than traditional measures of forest value.

4. Old growth forests will be preserved in each biogeoclimatic region of British Columbia. Preserved old growth forests will be left intact in drainage basin units.

Examples of British Columbia's old growth forest must be preserved as both a legacy to the future, and as a 'greenprint' for study of how undisturbed forest ecosystems operate.

Silviculture

1. A tree nursery will be established in each Forest District. Nursery stock will be recruited from the area local to the nursery.

Distribution of a score of tree nurseries across B.C. would help spread forestry related employment, and insure preservation of genetic diversity.

2. A seed bank will be established which will preserve as diverse a stock of plant and tree species indigenous to B.C. as possible, including tree specie samples from a full range of soil, altitude, and latitude locations.

In an era of global climate change and human degradation of many forest environments it is only common sense to preserve the greatest possible variety of genetic stock for future research and cultivation purposes.

3. Silviculture in any forest harvest unit will be designed to be implemented within one year of harvest completion.

Implementation of a plan for the re-growth of any harvested forest land should occur immediately after harvest.

4. Silviculture in any harvest unit will include planting of a range of tree species ecologically suited to the habitat.

The practice of planting only a single species of tree in cut-over forests promotes a monoculture that is not ecologically or economically sound. A single variety of trees planted in a harvested area can lead to devastating pest infestations, and a habitat unsuitable for the widest range of flora and fauna.

5. Silviculture contracts will be awarded on the time period it takes for trees to reach a 'free to grow' stage of development.

The present fractured manner of awarding a series of unrelated contracts to prepare, plant, thin, fertilize, and weed cut-over forests is inefficient, and tends to favour use of a specialized and transient workforce. By awarding a contract that would allow one company to carry out all silviculture treatments for a series of cutblocks, a new source of well paid, permanent employment would be created.

6. Silviculture contracts will only be let to companies with a head office located within 100 miles of the contract site area.

Economic benefits of silviculture contracts should accrue to the communities adjacent to forests being replanted.

7. No aerial broadcast spraying of herbicides, pesticides, or fertilizers will be allowed.

There is enough scientific doubt over the long-term impacts of broadcast chemical spraying that this practice should be disallowed. Chemical usage should be restricted to applications which absolutely guarantee that no residues enter other than target species.

Private Lands

1. All forest management regulations applicable to Crown lands will also apply to timber harvests on private lands.

The harvest of forest resources from private land is currently unregulated. In order to protect all forest land in British Columbia a single management regime should apply to any commercial timber harvests in either the public or private domain.

2. Forest Service employees must live in the T.S.A. where they are employed. If housing is an issue of living in the T.S.A., suitable government rental housing will be provided.

Existence of a local forest based economy can benefit a community in many ways. One such benefit should be enjoyment of the social and financial contributions made by Ministry of Forests managers and their families who live in the community. If these managers live outside the area where they work, a climate of distrust and alienation can easily be created.

3. An annual report will be prepared for each T.S.A./ T.F.L. which includes:
 - a) total area of T.S.A./ T.F.L.
 - b) total area of land alienations
 - c) harvest totals by hectares, species, age class
 - d) tenure holders by tenure location and volume
 - e) hectares planted by location, area and cost
 - f) survivability of replanted seedlings over past year
 - g) government management expenditure
 - h) tenure holder management expenditure
 - i) government revenues (all sources)
 - j) location and distances of government maintained forest access roads

- k) location and distances of tenure holder maintained forest access roads
- l) volume delivered to scales
- m) number of settings logged by area and location
- n) N.S.R area
- o) silviculture expenditure (all sources)
- p) area brushed and weeded
- q) area spaced
- r) forest fires and suppression activity by area and location
- s) chemical usage by area, volume and type
- t) replanting by area and cost
- u) site preparation by location, technique and cost
- v) wastage volumes
- w) Ministry of Forests staffing levels by department
- x) pest management activity
- y) recreation management activity
- z) outstanding land use issue and assessment

Managers of a common property resource owe it to the owners of that resource to regularly report on the progress or failure of their stewardship. If an annual 'report card' was issued regarding the detailed results of Ministry of Forests management in each T.S.A. and Tree Farm License, much current public distrust would be removed.

Corporate Concentration

1. No corporate owner will be allowed to directly or indirectly own more than 10% of forest harvest tenures or, timber conversion capacity in British Columbia.

There has been a sustained public belief that concentration of forest harvest tenures in the hands of four or five large corporations is not in the best interest of either the timber resource, or the residents of British Columbia. To counteract the trend towards greater corporate concentration, a policy should be implemented which would devolve ownership of the B.C. forest industry into smaller segments.

Conversion Plant Construction/Operation

1. Conversion plant construction licenses will be issued only upon provision of evidence of long-term fibre supply. No more than 25% of sawmill processing capacity may be attributed to non-secure public or private tenures.

Sawmills are currently being constructed across B.C. which have the capacity to manufacture far more lumber than most companies have guaranteed supply for. This trend creates an insatiable demand for timber fibre, a demand not tied into the ability of forests to sustainably support harvest. By restricting sawmill size to the sustainable supply of local timber, capitalization of overly large timber manufacturing plants would cease.

2. Severe restrictions will be phased in over five years which limit chemical and smoke discharge allowed from timber and pulp conversion plants. Restrictions will also be put in place which will demand recycling, reuse, or conversion of waste byproducts of sawmill and pulpmill processes. The forest industry will pay for all costs of permanent government monitoring of all pollution sources.

Owners of many B.C. sawmills and pulpmills have shown a chronic disregard for pollution control standards legislated to protect environmental health. The public response to this criminal activity should be a greatly increased mandate to both monitor pollution sources, and punish those who would put profit before the long-term health of all those who must share the B.C. environment.

3. Any forestry company either upgrading an old conversion plant, or constructing a new plant, would be required to file a plan outlining how workers laid-off due to use of new technology would be retrained. These plans would utilize both company and government retraining programs. Successful implementation of retraining plans would be monitored by the Ministry of Forests.

Technological change in timber conversion plants has contributed to the layoff of well over 20,000 people in the B.C. forest industry over the last ten years. The forest industry owes it to workers who made billions of dollars of profit possible to help them retrain for employment in other industries.

4. Continued award of harvest tenures will be based on the degree to which timber is manufactured in B.C. for high-value end products.

It is no longer acceptable to allow B.C. timber to be manufactured into relatively low value lumber and raw pulp products. Incentives should be put in place which reward forest industry corporations who institute value-added manufacturing techniques.

Devolution

1. The Ministry of Forests will be given two years to come up with a range of proposals describing ways and means by which management of forest resources would be devolved to the control of local and regional governments in each T.S.A.

The purpose of timber harvests can no longer be allowed to be strictly related to the generation of corporate profit. The forest industry must be equally oriented to both stability of communities, and ecosystem sustainability. The only way to insure that this basic change in the forest industry structure will be achieved is by devolving control of forest management to local and regional governments. This process would include signing of a 'devolutionary contract' laying out basic parameters by which communities must manage local forest resources. These parameters would be drafted to guarantee local responsibility to maintain prudent forest harvests within local ecological limits.

2. The governments of Canada and British Columbia shall immediately enter into negotiations with hereditary Chiefs of the First Nations to evolve a sustainable forest management strategy for forests located on tribal lands.

The inability of the governments of British Columbia and Canada to negotiate the issues of aboriginal rights and title is crippling the forest economy of many regions of B.C. This situation is intolerable and must be rectified immediately.

Revenue Sharing

1. A percentage of forestry revenues accruing to the Province will be directly rebated back to local governments in regions where forestry industry activity is taking place. The amount of this rebate will be based on volume of timber harvest in each T.S.A.

The sale or license of natural resources currently generates \$1 billion annually for the British Columbia government. Very little of this sum is netted back to the communities where the majority of natural resource harvests occur. This inequity should be eliminated by implementing an accounting system which would allow a direct annual rebate to communities in resource harvest areas based on the volume and value of resources harvested.



THE BEEDIE GROUP

BEEDIE CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.
BEEDIE ENTERPRISES LTD.
PARKER STREET TERMINALS

KEBET HOLDINGS LTD.
B.B.Y. PROJECTS LTD.
RYLAN HOLDINGS LTD.

BEEDIE CONST. CO. INC. (U.S.A.)
MERIDIAN INDUSTRIAL PARK LTD.
COLTAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

5367 KINGSWAY, BURNABY, B.C. V5H 2G1

PHONE: (604) 435-3321 FAX: (604) 432-7349

January 22, 1990.

COUNCIL
JAN 29 1990

City of Port Coquitlam,
2580 Shaughnessy Street,
Port Coquitlam, B. C.
V3C 2A8

Attention: Mayor & Council

Re: Cul-de-sacs

Dear Mayor & Council:

We respectfully request consideration be given to amending the present by-law limiting the length of road and cul-de-sacs to 150 metres in length.

We do not know the circumstances that gave rise to this by-law and we wonder if perhaps it was intended for residential subdivisions only.

From the inception of the preliminary layouts and subdivision plans for the Meridian Industrial Park, we have always shown that the intention was to have Kebet Way extend west from Broadway Street for a distance of approximately 300 metres.

When we submitted our plans for the final phase of subdividing, it was brought to our attention that 150 metres was the limiting distance for a cul-de-sac and consequently, we have had to grant an easement through a portion of our lands to allow for a "loop".

There are many industrial areas in other Municipalities where there are cul-de-sac roads that are much greater in length than 150 metres. Just off hand I can think of a few streets in the lower mainland, i.e. Still Creek Avenue off Dougls Road in Burnaby, the main street in the new industrial park at Boundary Road and Marine Way in Burnaby, Taft Avenue in Coquitlam and Glacier Street in Mayfair. These streets are ones that we are familiar with and I am sure there are others as well.

JAN 25 1990

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City of Port Coquitlam,
Mayor & Council.

- 2 -

January 22, 1990.

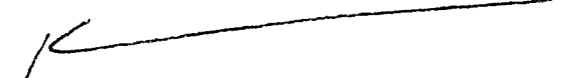
In summary, we question whether it was the intent of this by-law to include industrial areas and we do find this very restrictive. If Council does amend the by-law, we would then wish to have the above mentioned easement cancelled.

We thank you for your consideration.

We remain,

Yours truly,

MERIDIAN INDUSTRIAL PARK LTD.



K. R. Beedie,
President.

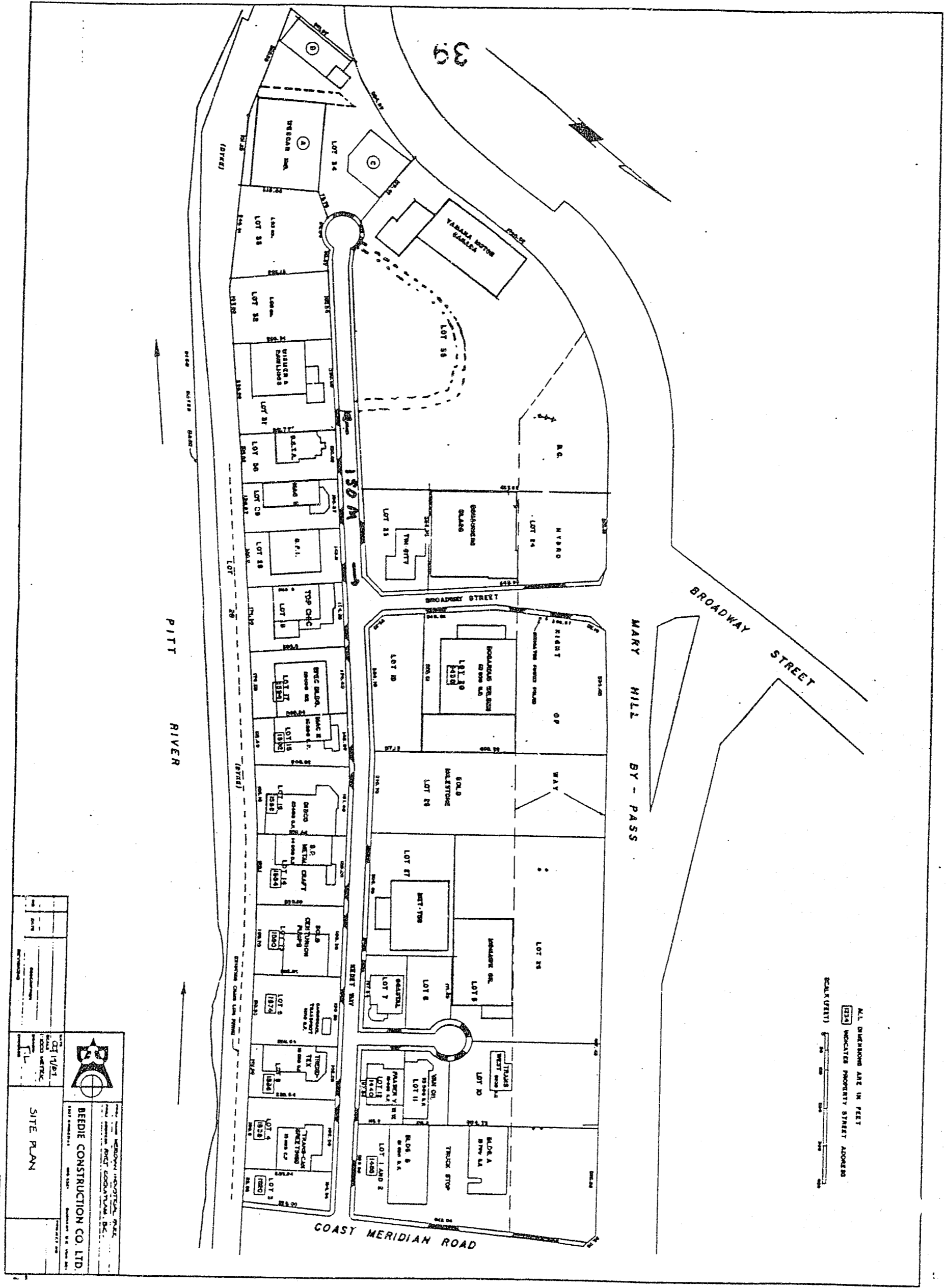
KRB/js
Encl.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the matter be referred to the Public Works and Public Safety Committees for review and report at a future Council meeting.



B.R. Kirk
City Administrator



COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

1057, Fraserview St.,
Port Coquitlam,
VIC 3B4

Dear Sirs,

I would like to ask a question, to be discussed in council regarding the Argue Street condominiums, now to be known as Citadel Landings.

At the public hearing, when this development was the subject of so much controversy, one of the questions asked was:- "Will there be a marina built". The answer given was that a marina would not be built, as the environment at the rear of the development, and into the water was to be protected. However, on the advertising board at the development, the fact that there is to be a private marina seems to be a main selling point.

After all the controversy over this building, and knowing that hundreds of local residents were against the development of the riverside, how can council let a marina be built. What is the point of public hearings, and why do developers and architects have to explain their intentions, when obviously they are allowed to do whatever they like. Why bother going through the motions of letting the general public give their opinions, when council are not going to take any of it into consideration.

yours sincerely,

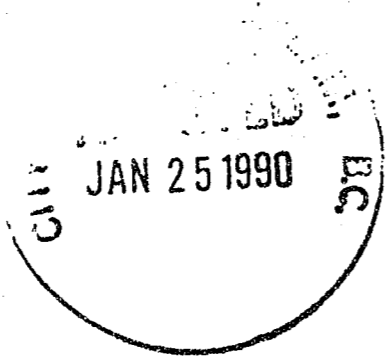
Pat Whalley

Fat Whalley

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the correspondence be received and that the issue be referred to the Planning Committee, for reply.

B.R. Kirk
B.R. Kirk
City Administrator



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMO

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

TO: J. Maitland,
City Treasurer.

DATE: January 16, 1990

FROM: B. Wiseman,
Deputy/Treasurer Finance.

SUBJECT: Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia
Pooled Investment Funds

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to make application for enrollment in the "Pooled Investment Funds as established by the Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia under Section 13.1 of the Municipal Finance Authority Act."

AND,

That the Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer/Finance, and the Deputy Treasurer/Collector be designated as authorized signatories on behalf of the City, within the "Pooled Investment Fund."

BACKGROUND & COMMENTS:

The Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia (MFA) provides an investment service to member municipalities.

We have reviewed the services provided by this investment pool and have determined that it would be beneficial for the City of Port Coquitlam to be a member.

The primary benefit of this service is the flexibility to invest a greater portion of the City's short term cash. The fund allows rapid investing and redemption of funds so less funds are required in the City's bank account on a daily basis. While in the fund the cash will earn a greater return than is possible with our current operating account and a comparable return to other investments of the City in the 30 day area. Investments of greater than 30 days will continue to be made independently by the Treasury Department to spread the investment portfolio and ensure the greatest possible return is earned on an annual basis.

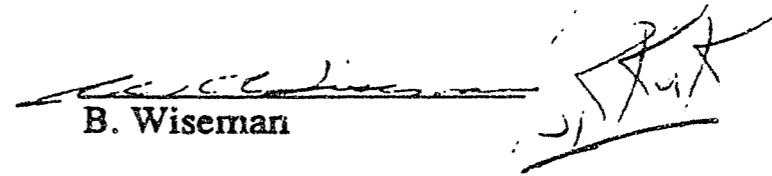
A second benefit of the service is the ability to invest smaller amounts such as \$100,000.00, which are not practical to otherwise invest in the money markets where the majority of the City's funds are placed in blocks of \$500,000.00 or more.

BW/ms



Administration Committee recommends:

that Council pass the above resolution which will enable the City to join the Municipal Finance Authority Investment Pool.



B. Wiseman

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. B.R. Kirk
City Administrator

FROM: Mr. C. Felip
Director of Planning

RE: 2133 & 2135 Patricia Street
Strata Title Application
Planning File No. 75/89

DATE: January 24, 1990

COUNCIL
JAN 29 1990

RECOMMENDATION:

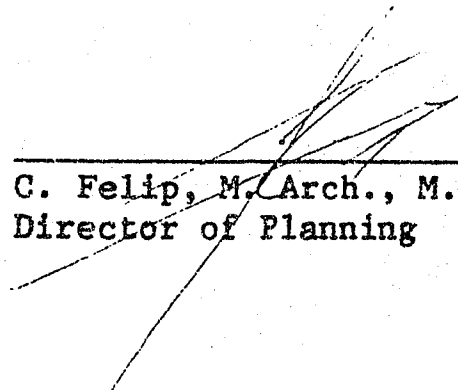
THAT the Clerk's Office be authorized to endorse the Strata Title subdivision of this duplex building.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION:

This application is to strata title a duplex building. Presently, only one side of the building is occupied. That tenant has been given the opportunity to continue to rent the suite for six months or alternatively to purchase the suite.

The property was inspected for compliance with the building code and zoning by-law on January 19, 1990. No infractions to the zoning by-law nor fire, health or safety deficiencies were identified.

It is therefore in order to approve this application.

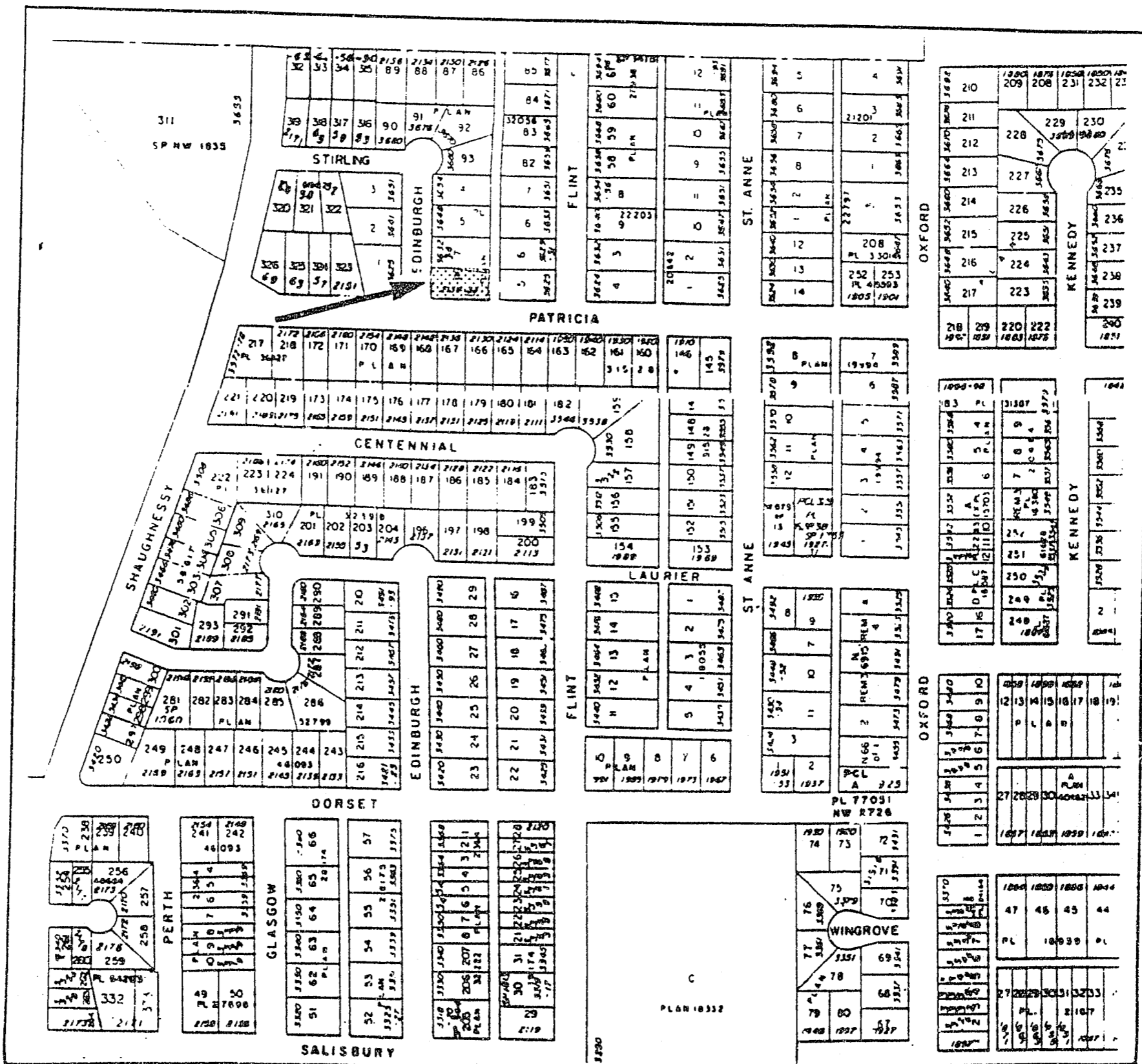


C. Felip, M. Arch., M.C.I.P.
Director of Planning

CF/k11

ID276

42



2133 & 2135 Patricia Avenue

Strata Title Application

Planning File No. 75/89

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. B.R.Kirk
City Administrator

FROM: C. Felip, M. Arch., M.C.I.P.
Director of Community Planning

RE: 3374 Sefton Street
Development Variance Permit
Planning File No. 79/89

DATE: January 25, 1990

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

RECOMMENDATION:

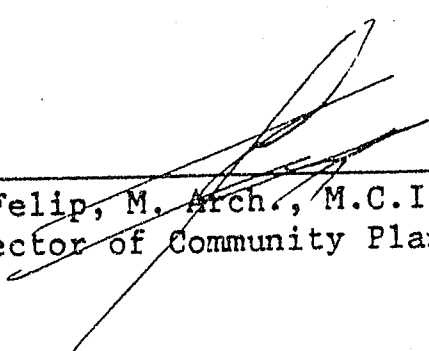
The Planning Committee recommends that in view of the high quality of this project, the particular location of this commercial building backing onto a lane and commercial uses beyond, the lack of windows on the residential building to the rear and further in consideration of the history of this property, where the applicant followed the instructions of the Planner to develop a five unit townhouse complex rather than an apartment building of nine to twelve units, the recommendation of the January 15, 1990 report from the Planner be approved.

The Committee further recommended that Council states that this application is approved due to the unusual circumstances surrounding this project and the Planner be advised not to encourage similar variations in the future and that this approval is not to be considered as precedent setting.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION:

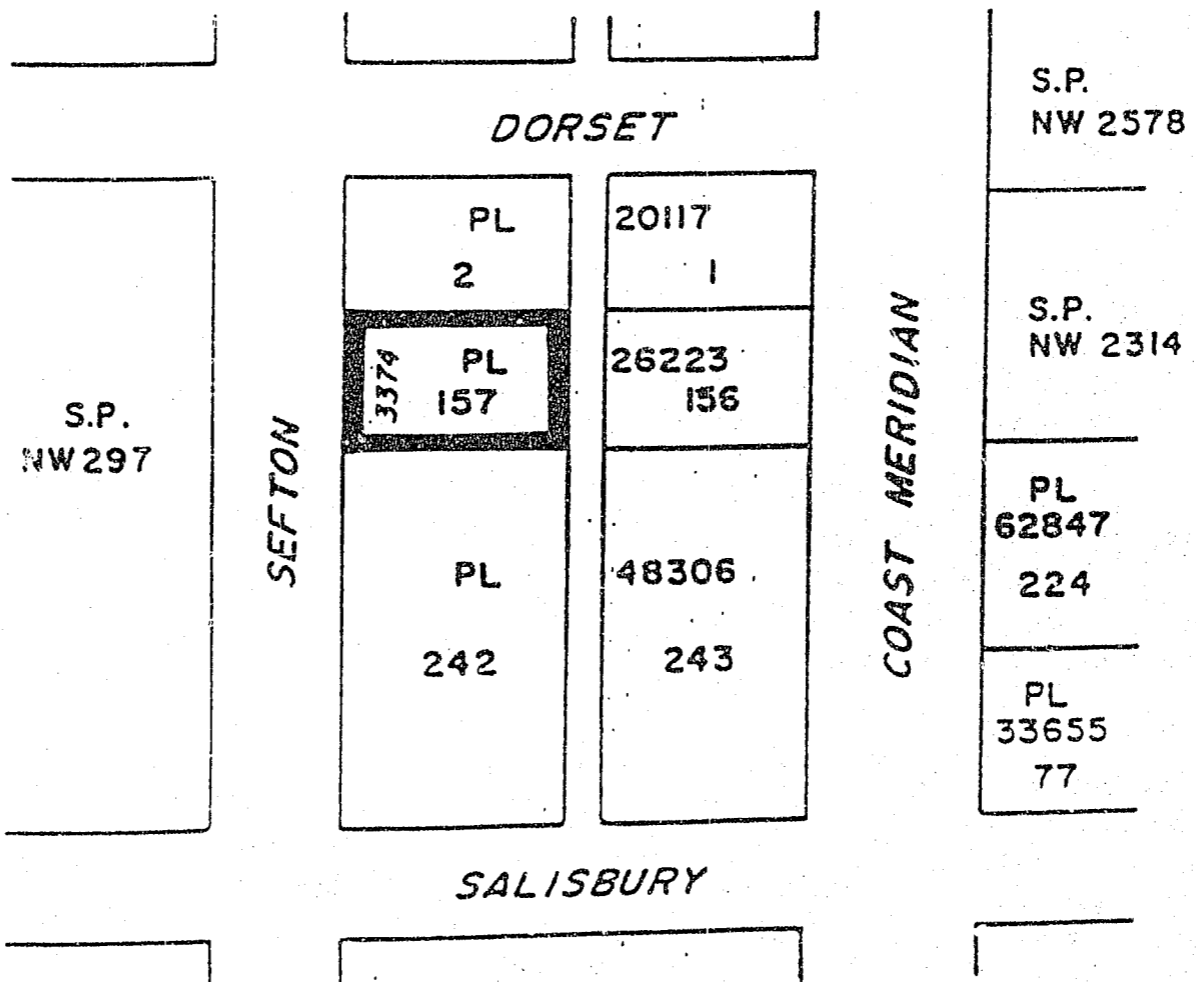
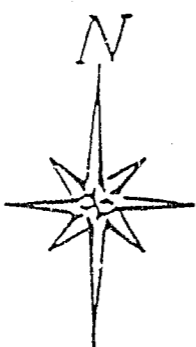
On Monday, January 22, 1990 Council in Committee referred the referenced back to the Planning Committee for consideration. The issue was put on the Agenda of Planning Committee of January 24, 1990 and a delegation from the applicants was present to discuss the project.

After some discussion on the history and the special circumstances of this project (see attached minutes of Planning Committee) the Planning Committee decided to recommend to Council to endorse the recommendation of January 15, 1990 from the Director of Community Planning and recommend that Council pass a second motion to indicate that approval of this project should not be considered as precedent setting for similar applications.


C. Felip, M. Arch., M.C.I.P.
Director of Community Planning

CF/k11

ID276



SCALE - N.T.S.

3374 Sefton Street
Development Variance Application
Planning File #79/89

January 24, 1990/002

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES

A meeting of the Planning and Development Committee was held in the Planning Department on Wednesday, January 24, 1990 at 4:45 p.m.

In attendance were:

Alderman J.J. Keryluk, Chairman
Mr. C. Felip, Director of Community Planning

In attendance for Item 2 were:

Dale Alcock and Associates

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

Recommended:

That the minutes of the meeting of the Planning and Development Committee held on Wednesday, January 17, 1990 be taken as read and adopted.

Carried

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS:

- 1) 3374 Sefton Street - Development Variance Permit Application
Planning File No. 79/89.

A delegation headed by Mr. Dale Alcock presented the history of this project. They indicate that the site was originally re-zoned to RM-4 in 1981 to permit an apartment complex. Due to the economic downturn of 1982 and with the purpose of keeping it as a holding property, at the request of the applicant the Municipal Council down zoned this property to RS-1.

In 1988 the current owners contacted the Planning Department requesting information as to the preferred type of development the City would favor for this property. The Director of Planning advised that a townhouse development could be supported at this location. In order to accommodate a five unit townhouse complex the Director of Planning recommended to Council that the property be rezoned back to RM-4 with a restriction limiting the development of the site to five units. (This restriction was later not enforced).

The applicant hired a reputable architectural firm to design a very attractive townhouse development. The design, however, could not be accommodated within the yard setback restrictions of the RM-4 zone and minor relaxations of the front and side yards were required together with a very substantial relaxation of the rear yard. The Director of Planning in consideration of the high quality of the development and the fact that the property backs onto a lane and commercial property beyond and that the residential property has no windows to the rear, supported this relaxations at the rezoning stage.

The Chairman of the Planning Committee thanked the delegation for their presentation and indicated that a recommendation would be made to the Municipal Council.

...2/

Recommendation:

The Planning Committee recommends that in view of the high quality of this project, the particular location of this commercial building backing onto a lane and commercial uses beyond, the lack of windows on the residential building to the rear and further in consideration of the history of this property, where the applicant followed the instructions of the Planner to develop a five unit townhouse complex rather than an apartment building of nine to twelve units, the recommendation of the January 15, 1990 report from the Planner be approved.

The Committee further recommends that Council states that this application is approved due to the unusual circumstances surrounding this project and the Planner be advised not to encourage similar variations in the future and that this approval is not to be considered as precedent setting.

Carried

- 2) 2133 and 2135 Patricia Avenue - Strata Title Application
Planning File No. 75/89.

The Director of Planning noted that this property has been inspected for safety and bylaw compliance and no problems were identified. The Planner noted that currently only one of the two units is occupied by a renter and that this renter has been given the opportunity to purchase the unit.

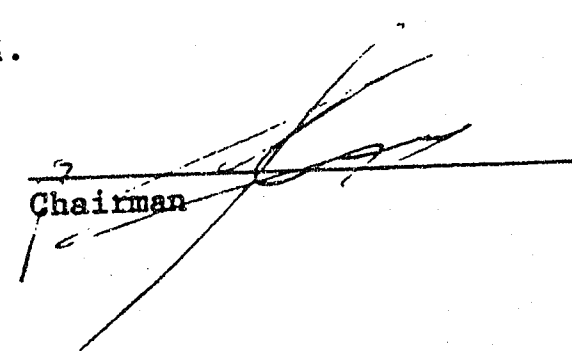
Recommended:

That the recommendation of the Planner be approved.

Carried

ADJOURNMENT:

At 5:20 p.m. the meeting adjourned.


Chairman

THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

JAN 29 1990

TO: B.R. Kirk
City Administrator

January 18th, 1990

FROM: R.A. Freeman
City Clerk
Deputy Administrator

SUBJECT: City property at Reeve Street North of Pitt River Road.

RESOLUTION:

WHEREAS the lands hereinafter described are not required for municipal purposes nor are they reserved or dedicated;

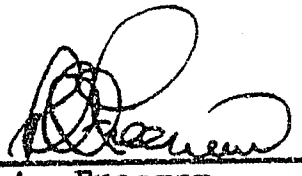
NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that:

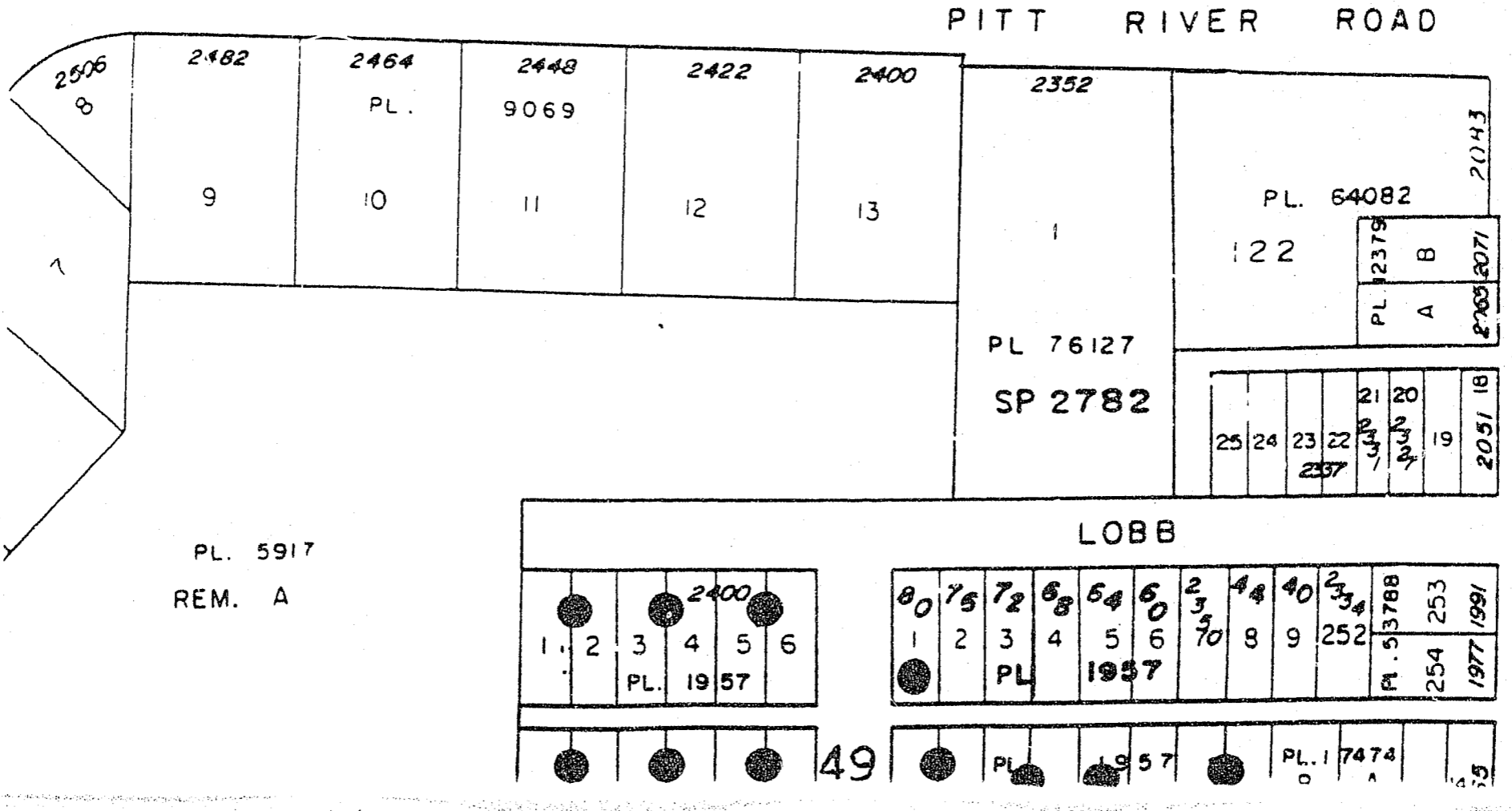
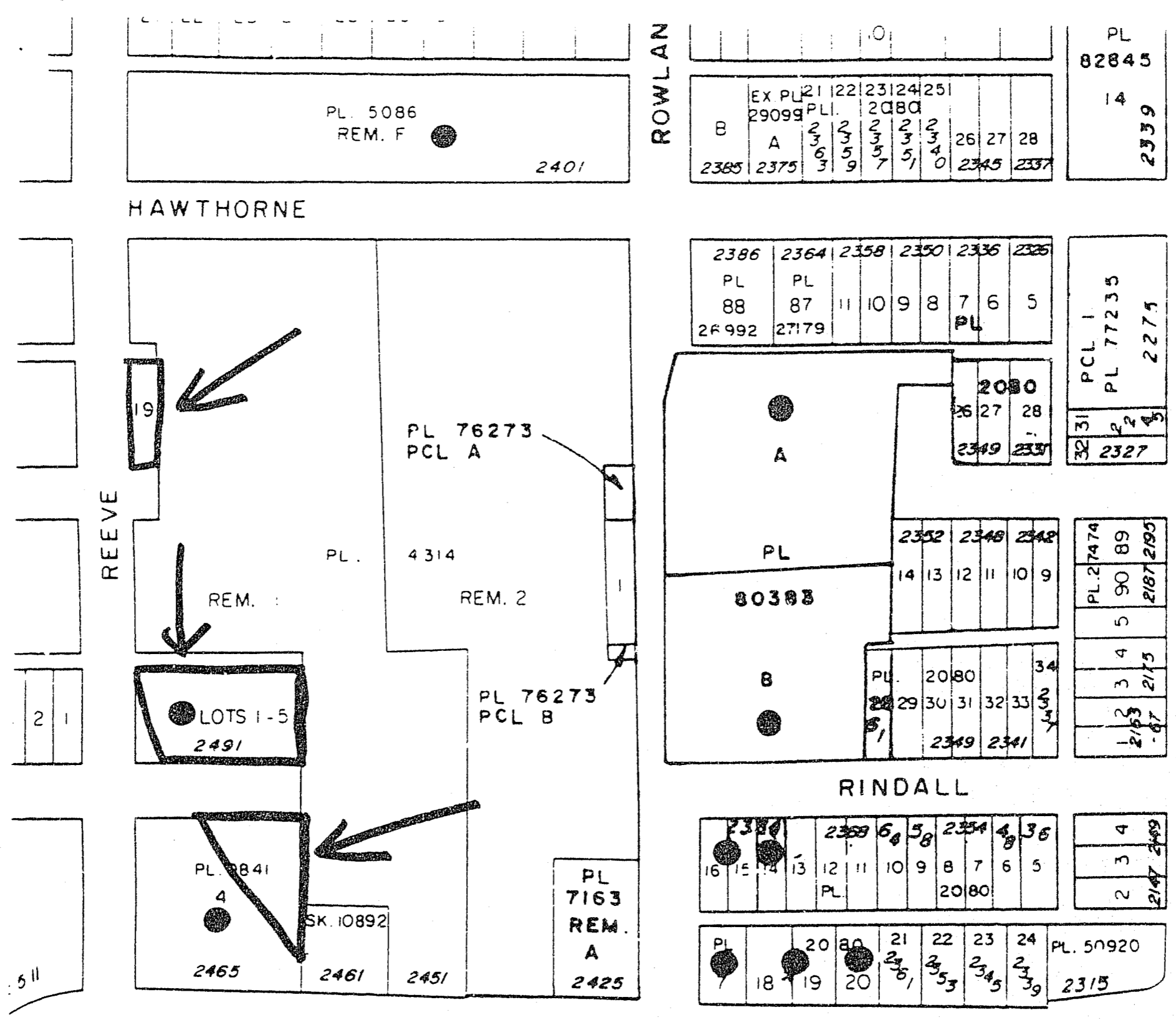
1. Lot 19, Block 16, Plan 2080; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and a 303 square meter portion of Lot 5, Block 3, Plan 1879; and a 1049 square meter portion of Block 4, Plan 9841; all in District Lots 174 and 289, Group One, New Westminster District, be sold to Adera Equities Inc., Suite 610 - 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, B. C. V6E 3V6 at or for the price or sum of \$148,935.00;
2. The adjustment date be April 20th, 1990, or earlier;
3. The possession date be April 20th, 1990, or earlier;
4. The Mayor and Clerk are authorized to execute the documents necessary for the purpose aforesaid and to affix the Corporate Seal of the City thereto.

BACKGROUND AND COMMENTS:

The exact location of the property is shown on the map section following. The prospective purchaser now owns the property east of the City land and as Council members are aware a townhouse development is proposed for the consolidated site.

The road and lane ends adjacent to the City land are also being transferred to the adjacent owner by Road Exchange Bylaw No. 2481.


R.A. Freeman
City Clerk
Deputy Administrator



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

BYLAW NO. 2479

COUNCIL

JAN 29 1990

A Bylaw to amend the "Port Coquitlam Zoning Bylaw, 1987, No. 2240"

The Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of Port Coquitlam, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. That certain parcel of land situated in Port Coquitlam, British Columbia which is more particularly described as:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
District Lot 464
Group One,
Plan 2286
New Westminster District;

is hereby rezoned from RM-1 (Low Density Apartment) to RM-4 (Apartment) and the Zoning Map of the "Port Coquitlam Zoning Bylaw, 1987, No. 2240" is hereby amended to reflect this rezoning.

2. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Port Coquitlam Zoning Bylaw, 1987, No. 2240, Amendment Bylaw, 1989, No. 2479".

Read a first time by the Municipal Council this 18th day of December, 1989.

Read a second time by the Municipal Council this 18th day of December, 1989.

Public Hearing held this 8th day of January, 1990.

Reconvened Public Hearing held this 22nd day of January, 1990.

Location of Property Affected: - see accompanying map.

East side of the 3100 Block Flint Street (north of Fraser Avenue).

Intent of the Bylaw:

To permit the construction of a 24 unit apartment complex on the property.

LATE ITEM

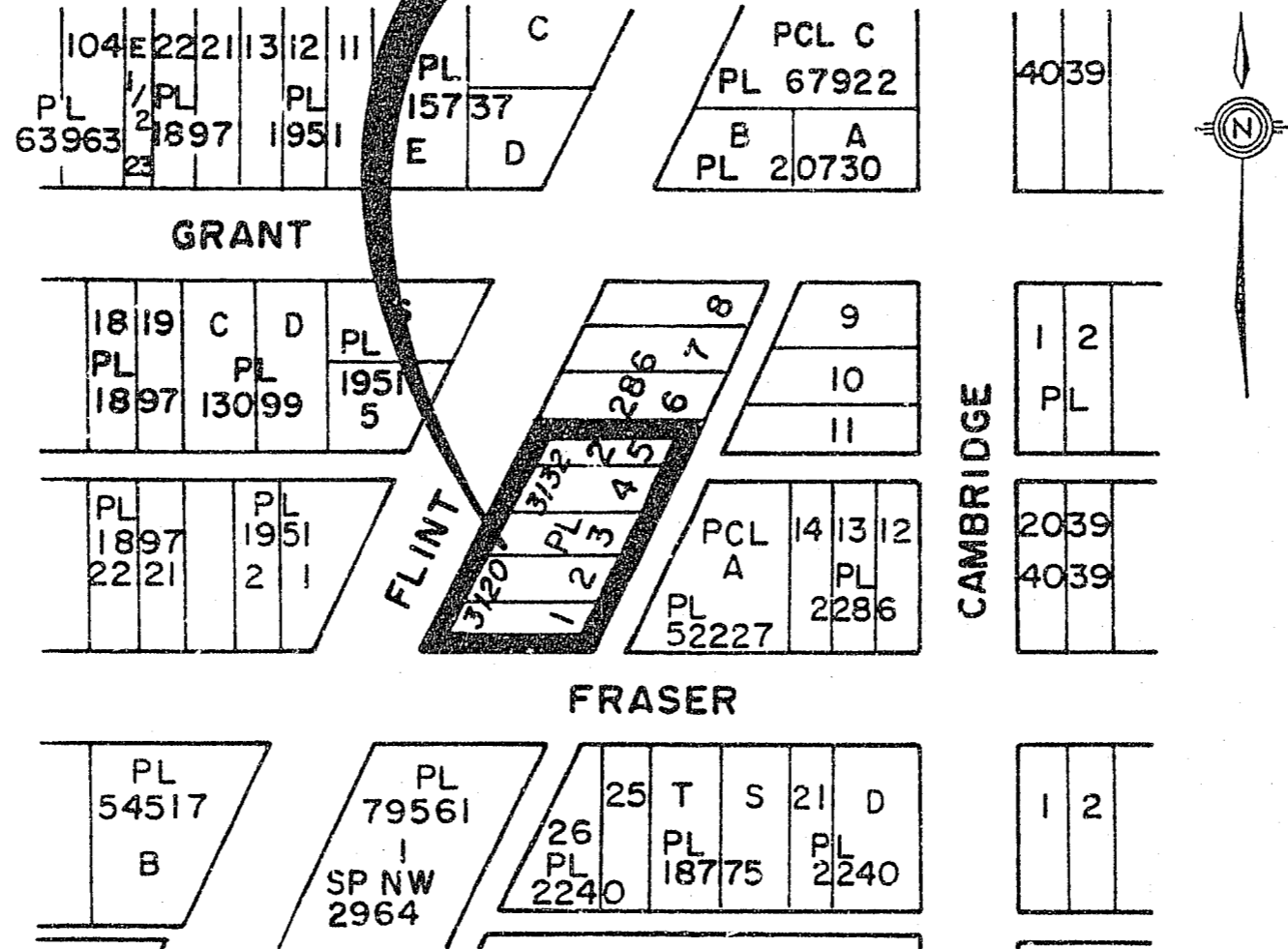
RECEIVED AT:

10⁰⁰ am

JAN 29 1990

THIRD READING

TO BE ZONED RM-4



SCALE : N.T.S.

BYLAW 2479

1990 COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES
BOARDS OR COMMISSIONS

Greater Vancouver Regional District

Alternate:

Mayor L.M. Traboulay

Alderman G.R. Laking

Fraser River Harbour Commission
- Advisory Board

Mayor L.M. Traboulay

Simon Fraser Union Board of Health

Alderman M.R. Wright

Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals

Alderman M.R. Wright

Fraser Valley Regional Library
PoCo Library

Alderman W.W. Stewart

1990 MEMBERSHIP OF
LOCAL BOARDS OR COMMISSIONS

Local Court of Revision

Mayor L.M. Traboulay
Alderman G.R. Laking
Alderman J.J. Keryluk

Joint Family Division Committee

Alderman M.C. Farnworth

Zoning Board of Variance

J.A. Gallinger (Mrs)
J. Jonsson
L.E. Canuel
A.P. Todd
R.R. Stephens

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Municipal Awareness

Alderman J.J. Keryluk
Alderman W.W. Stewart

Special Needs

Alderman W.W. Stewart
Alderman J.J. Keryluk

K.J. Taylor
L. Bowen
A. Cohen

January 29, 1990/024

A Public Hearing pursuant to Section 956 of the Municipal Act was held prior to the Council meeting of the Corporation of The City of Port Coquitlam held in the Council Chambers, Port Coquitlam City Hall, 2580 Shaughnessy Street, Port Coquitlam, B.C. on Monday, January 29th, 1990 at 7:30 p.m.

His Worship Mayor L.M. Traboulay, Aldermen M.C. Farnworth, M.D. Gates, J.J. Keryluk, G.R. Laking, and W.W. Stewart in attendance.

Also in attendance were City Administrator B.R. Kirk, City Clerk/Deputy Administrator R.A. Freeman, and Director of Community Planning C. Felip.

ZONING PUBLIC HEARING:

His Worship Mayor L.M. Traboulay advised the following proposed Bylaws would now be considered:

Bylaw No. 2463: to rezone

Lots 5
District Lot 232
Group One,
Plan 6269
New Westminster District;

SAVE AND EXCEPT those portions included in Statutory Right-of-Way Plan No. 68301 or lying South of Statutory Right-of-Way Plan No. 68301.

from RS-1 (Large Lot Residential) to RM-3 (Townhouse Apartment).

The property is located at 1856 Harbour Street and would permit the development of a 9 unit townhouse complex on the property.

The following people spoke regarding the proposed rezoning:

The Architect for the proposed development described the overall development of the area, outlining view corridors and height of the project.

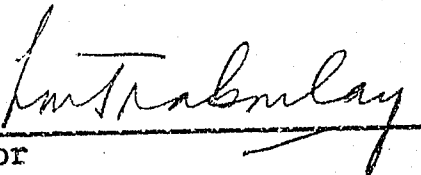
Ms. S. McMillian, 1853 Harbour Street asked if a Development Variance Permit would be required for this project? Aldermen Keryluk indicated that a variance would be required as the units intrude into the sideyard. Ms. McMillian asked if the units intrude into the side yard why not reduce the size of the units? Alderman Keryluk replied that the units were placed closer to the sideyards so as to leave a view corridor for existing residents. Ms. McMillian noted that parking is on both sides of the street enabling only one car to go either way, would parking restrictions be placed on this street. Alderman Laking indicated that Council was monitoring the situation and once curbs were in they would take another look at the situation.

January 29, 1990/025

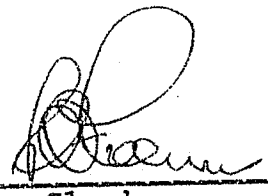
Ms. J. Buck, 1915 Harbour Street asked if balloon measurements were done on this project. Mayor Traboulay replied that no balloon measurements were done. Ms. Buck would like to know if these buildings were going to be the same height as the existing town houses as she felt they were told incorrectly what height they were to be.

Mr. M. Forrest, 1620 Knappen Street asked what is the required parking for this new development. The Director of Community Planning replied that 2 parking stalls are required per unit plus 1 parking lot per five units for visitors. Mr. Forrest feels that the number of parking stalls are sufficient, however, he would like to see 'no parking' on Harbour Street or at least on one side of Harbour Street and asked if it was standard procedure for a development to be brought to Public Hearing expecting that it would not meet the existing zoning requirements and assume it would be given variance? Mayor Traboulay replied that it had been done in the past. Alderman Laking indicated that it was deliberately built to one side to preserve the view plane. Mr. Forrest asked if checks are done to ensure that projects are conforming. Mayor Traboulay replied that checks are done and always have been.

The meeting adjourned at 7:55 p.m.


Mayor

Certified fair and accurate,


City Clerk

January 29, 1990/026

A regular meeting of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of The City of Port Coquitlam was held in the Council Chambers, Port Coquitlam City Hall, 2580 Shaughnessy Street, Port Coquitlam, B.C. on Monday, January 29, 1990, at 7:30 p.m.

His Worship Mayor L.M. Traboulay, Aldermen M.C. Farnworth, M.D. Gates, J.J. Keryluk, G.R. Laking, and W.W. Stewart, in attendance.

Also in attendance were City Administrator B.R. Kirk, City Clerk R.A. Freeman, and Director of Community Planning C. Felip.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION:

His Worship Mayor L.M. Traboulay introduced members of the Bantam A Lacrosse Team - National Silver Medal winners and Midget A Lacrosse Team - Provincial Silver Medal winners and presented them with a Certificate of Recognition for their participation.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

Moved by Alderman Laking:

Seconded by Alderman Stewart:

That the minutes of the Public Hearing and the Regular Council meeting held on January 22nd, 1990, be taken as read and adopted.

Carried.

DELEGATIONS:

His Worship Mayor L.M. Traboulay introduced Mr. T. Hall and Mr. R. Knutson, Resource Officer Planning, Chilliwack Forest District, Ministry of Forests who addressed Council regarding the timber harvesting proposal for Eagle Ridge, referring to the background information contained in the Council Agenda.

His Worship Mayor L.M. Traboulay introduced Mr. Mark Haddock, Conservation Chairman, Burke Mountain Naturalists addressed Council regarding the proposed logging on Eagle Mountain. Mr. Haddock felt that the Recreational value of Eagle Mountain far outweighs the logging value and asked Council to pass a resolution similar to that passed by the Village of Anmore.

From the Village of Anmore, January 17th, 1990 regarding Eagle Ridge Timber Harvesting Proposal.

Moved by Alderman Keryluk:

Seconded by Alderman Farnworth:

That Council request that Eagle Mountain be removed from the Forest Reserve, and;

That GVRD be requested to study the feasibility of making Eagle Mountain part of the Belcarra Regional Park.

Carried.

Alderman Laking voted
against the resolution.

January 29, 1990/027

BYLAWS:

Moved by Alderman Keryluk:
Seconded by Alderman Gates:

That Bylaw No. 2463 be read a third time.

Carried.

Alderman Laking introduced a Bylaw to amend the "City of Port Coquitlam Business License Bylaw, 1973, No. 1237".

Moved by Alderman Laking:
Seconded by Alderman Gates:

That Bylaw No. 2484 be read a first time.

Carried.

Moved by Alderman Laking:
Seconded by Alderman Gates:

That Bylaw No. 2484 be read a second time.

Carried.

Moved by Alderman Laking:
Seconded by Alderman Gates:

That Bylaw No. 2484 be read a third time.

Carried.

DRAFT RESOLUTION:

Moved by Alderman Laking:
Seconded by Alderman Keryluk:

That the City Council not proceed with legal action against Canada Post Corporation.

Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE:

From the Corporation of the Village of Hazelton, January 15th, 1990 regarding Forest Industry Charter of Rights.

Moved by Alderman Farnworth:
Seconded by Alderman Gates:

That the letter from the Corporation of the Village of Hazelton dated January 15th, 1990 be received and filed.

Carried.

January 29, 1990/028

From the Beedie Group, January 22nd, 1990 regarding Cul-de-sacs in Industrial areas.

Moved by Alderman Laking:
Seconded by Alderman Gates:

That the matter of Cul-de-sacs in industrial areas be referred to the Public Works and Public Safety Committees for review and report at a future Council meeting.

Carried.

From Pat Whalley, regarding Argue Street Condominiums/Citadel Landings.

Moved by Alderman Gates:
Seconded by Alderman Laking:

That the letter from Pat Whalley, regarding Argue Street Condominiums/Citadel Landings be received and that the issue be referred to the Planning and Development Committee, for reply.

Carried.

REPORTS:

From the Deputy City Treasurer, January 16th, 1990 regarding Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia pooled Investment Funds.

Moved by Alderman Laking:
Seconded by Alderman Keryluk:

That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to make application for enrollment in the "Pooled Investment Funds as established by the Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia under Section 13.1 of the Municipal Finance Authority Act."

And That the Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer/Finance, and the Deputy Treasurer/Collector be designated as authorized signatories on behalf of the City, within the "Pooled Investment Fund."

Carried.

Alderman Keryluk voted
against the resolution.

From the Director of Community Planning, January 24th, 1990 regarding Strata Title Application No. 75/89 for 2133 and 2135 Patricia Street.

Moved by Alderman Keryluk:
Seconded by Alderman Gates:

That the Clerk's Office be authorized to endorse the Strata Title subdivision of this duplex building.

Carried.

January 29, 1990/029

From the Director of Community Planning, January 25th, 1990 regarding Development Variance Permit No. 79/89 for 3374 Sefton Street.

Moved by Alderman Keryluk:
Seconded by Alderman Gates :

The Planning Committee recommends that in view of the high quality of this project, the particular location of this commercial building backing onto a lane and commercial uses beyond, the lack of windows on the residential building to the rear and further in consideration of the history of this property, where the application followed the instructions of the Planner to develop a five unit townhouse complex rather than an apartment building of nine to twelve units, the recommendation of January 15th, 1990 report from the Planner be approved.

The Committee further recommended that the Council state that this application is approved due to the unusual circumstances surrounding this project and the Planner be advised not to encourage similar variations in the future and that this approval is not to be considered as precedent setting.

Carried.

From the City Clerk, January 18th, 1990 regarding City property at Reeve Street North of Pitt River Road.

Moved by Alderman Laking:
Seconded by Alderman Farnworth:

WHEREAS the lands hereinafter described are not required for municipal purposes nor are they reserved or dedicated;

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that:

1. Lot 19, Block 16, Plan 2080; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and a 303 square meter portion of Lot 5, Block 3, Plan 1879; and a 1049 square meter portion of Block 4, Plan 9841; all in District Lots 174 and 289, Group One, New Westminster District, be sold to Adera Equities Inc., Suite 610 - 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, B. C. V6E 3V6 at or for the price or sum of \$148,935.00;
2. The adjustment date be April 20th, 1990, or earlier;
3. The possession date be April 20th, 1990, or earlier;
4. The Mayor and Clerk are authorized to execute the documents necessary for the purpose aforesaid and to affix the Corporate Seal of the City thereto.

Carried.

January 29, 1990/030

LATE ITEM:

Moved by Alderman Laking:
Seconded by Alderman Gates:

That Bylaw No. 2479 be read a third time.

Carried.

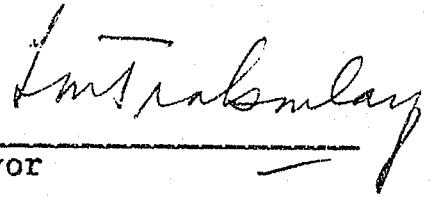
ADJOURNMENT:

Moved by Alderman Farnworth:
Seconded by Alderman Stewart:

That this meeting do now adjourn.

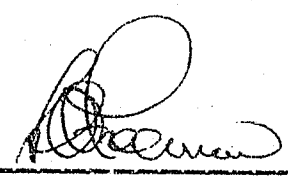
Carried.

At 9:10 p.m. the meeting adjourned.



Mayor

Certified Correct,



City Clerk