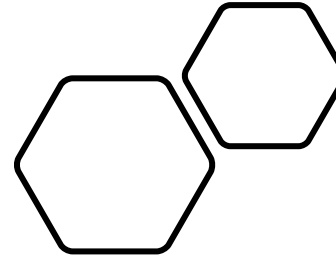
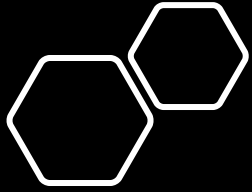


Exploring “10%
LRMP Re-Balance”
Volume Offsets for
Telkwa Caribou
WHA
Implementation



**BULKLEY VALLEY
COMMUNITY RESOURCES
BOARD - APRIL MEETING**
April 18th, 2022



BVCRB Request - Summary

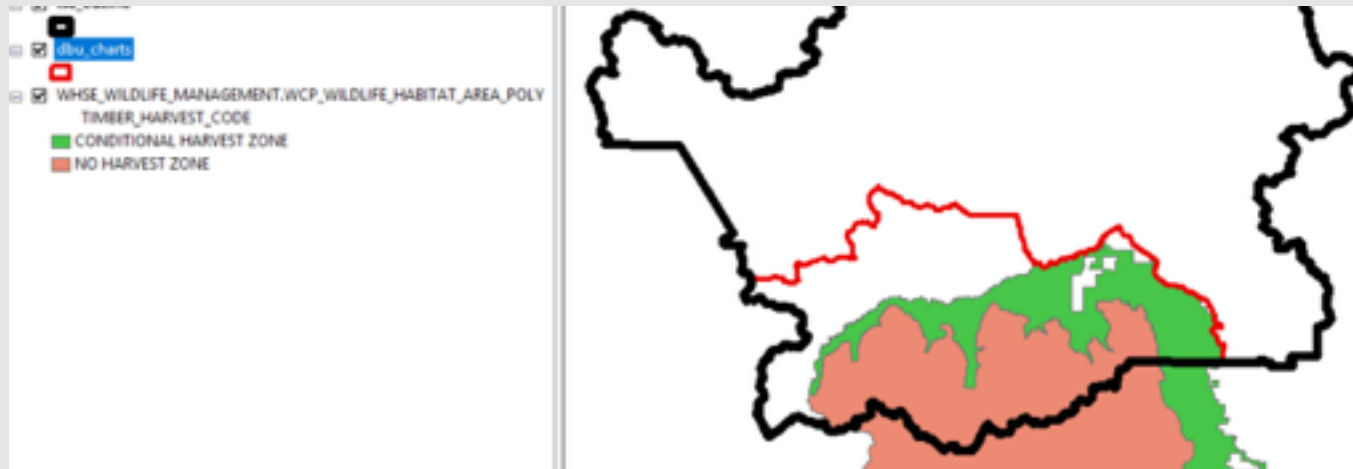
Ron Vanderstar/ BVCRB Context Statement

- Factors including changes to timber harvest or silviculture management practices (due to implementation of higher level plans and modern FSP's); climate or ecological conditions, and forest health issues impact forecasted timber volume estimates, be it negatively or positively.
- It's unclear that 100% of Telkwa Caribou WHA volume offset needs to be made available if doing so means exceeding existing constraints and impacting other values.

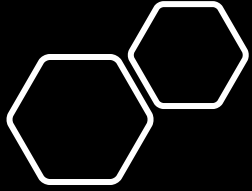
BVCRB Request: Seek dialogue towards clarification on offset volumes potentially gained by the following items that could/ should be applied towards the offset target

- Implementing current and proposed silviculture practices, including planting enhanced Pine and Spruce stock
- Managing Grizzly Bear polygon, riparian areas, watershed ECA, VQO's, Landscape Corridors, etc. per licensee Forest Stewardship Plan Results/ Strategies (FSP R/S), versus expected management including the Landscape Riparian Corridor management matrix

Presentation Overview



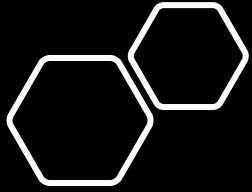
- 10% LRMP balance concept - 2006 Bulkley HLPO Preamble, and subsequent clarifications
- Bulkley TSR3 timber supply impact statement for Telkwa Caribou WHA
- Excerpts from Karen Diemert letter to PIR stating government commitment to find offsets, and overall and periodic caps on amounts being sought
- List of agreed-to and de facto offset generating categories.
- List of offset proposals that have been accepted, not accepted, or are planned/pending. Current offset credit picture
- Exploring Ron's questions



10% LRMP Balance Framework

Reaching consensus on 1998 Bulkley LRMP was contingent on table members' acceptance of results from a 1996 analysis showing LRMP implementation would have a 10% timber supply impact (the "10% LRMP balance").

- Landscape Unit Plans (LUP's) were concurrently developed for all units except Bulkley Valley, via working groups including major licensees. LUP Biodiversity Objectives legally established 1998-1999 under *CODE*. LUP Non-Biodiversity objectives, and strategies for all objectives, established as DM Policy.
 - Forest Development Plans of the day were made consistent with LUP objectives and strategies (i.e. LUP objectives and strategies providing their management context represented "current management").
- Resource Management Zone objectives (SMZ1, SMZ2, Ag/Wild) were legally established in 2000.
- Bulkley Valley SRMP (= LUP for Bulkley Valley) was signed as Ministerial Policy in 2005.



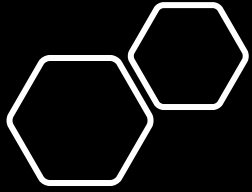
10% LRMP Balance Framework, Cont'd

Bulkley HLPO (2006) consolidated strategic plans and established “new” *Land Act* Objectives. Preamble states 10% LRMP balance was carefully considered (interpreted as “re-balanced”) in developing OSBG - and that consolidation did not lead to re-negotiation of “current management”.

- District accepts the “10% LRMP balance” was reset with the 2006 Bulkley HLPO. (Speak to Ron’s point re: factors that should affect the balance over time, be it positively or negatively)

A key Preamble implementation principle is that proponents seeking to establish new objectives that create timber supply impact will identify offset areas where constraints are lightened, to maintain the “10% LRMP balance”.

The corollary principle proposed by PIR and agreed to/ implemented via the District Manager’s response to **PIR’s September 12, 2012 Proposal for Finding and Utilizing Flexibility Within the Bulkley LRMP/ Higher Level Plan Order** - is that the 10% LRMP balance also applies to situations where constraint is removed or reduced - i.e. the balance swings both ways.

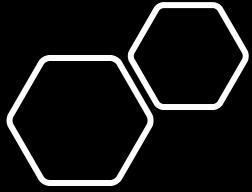


Telkwa Caribou WHA - Timber Supply Impact Statement

An April 24, 2013 timber supply impact assessment for the proposed WHA concluded that, relative to the revised Bulkley TSR3 base case timber supply forecast:

- Short-term (1st decade) timber supply impact is a reduction to timber supply availability of **3.1%** or **24,876 m³/year**,
- Mid-term (decades 2 to 12) timber supply impact is a reduction of **4.0%** or **30,490 m³/year**,
- Long-term (decades 13+) timber supply impact is a reduction of 2.3% or 20,270 m³/year,

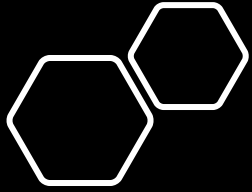
The required offset over the 20-year “recovery success” period is therefore $(10 \text{ years} \times 24,876 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}) + (10 \text{ years} \times 30,490 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}) = \mathbf{553,660 \text{ m}^3}$



Offset Commitments

Excerpts from June 2015 Memo (Karen Diemert to Matt Sear)

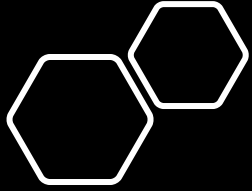
- FLNRO and PIR agree to requirement to offset timber supply impacts over a 20 year time-frame, to an amount of 553,660 m3. (To Ron's question re: must 100% of offset volume be made available)
- The parties will work collaboratively to locate offsets. Offsets will be calculated in 10 year increments and found every 5 years. (Note: the Order came into effect Feb 2016)
 - 2016 to 2020: (50% x 248,760 m3) = **124,380 m3**
 - 2021 to 2025: = **124,380 m3**
 - 2026 to 2030: (50% x 304,900 m3) = **152,450 m3**
 - 2031 to 2035: = **152,450 m3**
- Offsets are to be located by providing PIR the opportunity to harvest in areas currently reserved from harvest under the 2006 Bulkley HLPO. Alternately, it may be done by facilitating amendments to results and strategies in PIR's approved FSP to provide additional management flexibility.
- If necessary, FLNRO will lead any process to amend objectives in the Bulkley TSA.



“Acceptable” Offset Generating Categories

October 2020 Telkwa Caribou GAR Offsets, Version 7:

1. Where cumulative % of offsets sought for a legal objective's spatial unit (e.g. LRC element, individual Core, Seral Stage x BECv x LU unit) remain within the bounds of a minor amendment (< 1.0% change)
2. Where harvest directly furthers Wildfire Risk Reduction (WRR) goals within the 2.75 km extended WUI area
3. Where harvest targets stands with high levels of current attack by a forest-killing agent (e.g. spruce beetle, pine beetle) that are contiguous to large areas of susceptible forest
4. Where significant non-recoverable timber losses will result if salvage opportunities in major pest/disease outbreak areas or catastrophic event (fire/wind) areas are not pursued.
5. “Old” seral forest beyond legal thresholds, but only if there is sufficient “very near old” recruitment forest to age into and address any old seral deficit prior to the end of the current (i.e. 5 year) offset find period.
 - Excludes “Ancient” forests (at the time defined as >350 years in all subzones except SBSdk/mc2; and >240 years in the SBSdk/mc2.
6. Where the HLPO mechanism is more prevalent, and is less unique feature oriented (e.g. LRC elements vs individual Cores)
7. Where a mechanism that is to be amended (e.g. LRC) has redundant landscape features (i.e. additional linkage) in the Landscape Unit.
8. Where the HLPO objective has been substantially compromised (>60%) from the documented reason for establishment.



De facto Offset Generating Categories

De facto #9 (per Karen Diemert memo): where agreed-to deviations from FSP R/S commitments at a CP/ RP level create a timber supply benefit.

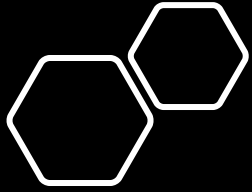
De facto #10 (per District Manager corollary principle): where new FSP R/S create timber supply benefit relative to “current management” advising the 10% LRMP Balance

Mutually Accepted Offset Proposals

2016-2022 Offset Generation	Area (Ha)	Offset Generated (m3)	Pertinent Offset Categories
CP 707 - Hydro Hil within Telkwa WHA area	300	115,109	(9)
CP 649 - 10 small cutblocks within Babine SMZ2 within 300m of Babine River Corridor Park. Exceeded 1st pass harvest limits.	14.7	4,500	(9)
CP696 - harvest beyond threshold for Babine South 3 LRC element	5.5	1,650	(9)
CP 066 in Lyhk Ck LRC element - harvest beyond FSP R/S commitments.	28.3	8,482	(9)
CP 088 Touhy Creek LRC ((87.7 ha) and Touhy Lake CORE (4.6 Ha)	92.3	27,555	1, 3, 6, 7, (9)
Target: (124,380 + 49,752 =) 174,132	440.8	157,296	

Planned/ Pending MOF Proposed

MOF Other	Area (Ha)	Offset Generated (m3)	Pertinent Offset Categories
CP643 -volume benefit from reduced buffering around high-value Spruce Horsetai (SH)l habitat (0m except around open water, full retention on peninsulas) versus maintaining 100m forested buffers adjacent to high-value habitat types within HVH		TBD	(10)
CP 910 - harvest of old-seral forest in ESSFmc/ Harold Price Landscape Unit. Created old seral deficit of 63.8 ha relative to the legal target amount. By 2022 (5 years) sufficient near-old age "recruitment forest" ages in to address the deficit.	63.8	957	(10)
All circumstances where PIR LRC harvest has; exceeded >70% >80 years threshold		TBD	(10)
Implement Jane Lloyd-Smith "VQO buyback" proposal to typically reduce VQO's. DSS will commit to leading the needed GAR if PIR is on-board with tracking timber supply benefit as an offset.		TBD	n/a
FSP Amendment #19 Revised Riparian R/S - timber supply benefit realized relative to previous FSP R/S		TBD	(10)



Exploring Ron's Questions

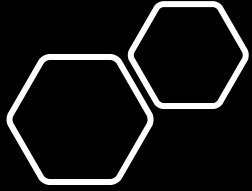
Could/ should timber supply benefit estimated or realized by the following items be applied to the offset target?

(1) Implementing current and proposed silviculture practices, including planting enhanced Pine and Spruce stock

Answer - “no, under current monitoring regime”. As explored during Bulkley TSR3, climate change casts uncertainty around predicted future yields. Genetic gains may yet be realized, but to what degree.....

(2) Management per FSP R/S, versus expected, negotiated management per legal objectives, (strategies), indicators/ targets/ thresholds that advised the current 10% LRMP balance

Answer - “yes” and consistent with previous offset dialogue



Questions?

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