

Terrace Community Forest
Management Plan Amendment #1
October 2010

Prepared For:

Terrace Community Forest Limited Partnership
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Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	Page 1
2.0	Objectives	
3.0	Existing Timber Inventories	
4.0	Harvest Plan	Page 3
5.0	Community Forest Values and Management Philosophy	Page 4
	Harvesting Methods	page 5
	Harvesting	
	Management	Page 6
6.0	Protection and Conservation of the Non-Timber Values And Resources	
	Soils	Page 7
	Visual Quality	
	Range Land	
	Water	
	Wildlife and Fish Habitat	
	Biodiversity	Page 8
	Recreational Resources	
	Cultural Heritage	Page 9
	Botanical Products	
7.0	Fire Protection and Suppression	Page 9
8.0	Forest Health	Page 10
9.0	Silviculture Treatments	
10.0	Road Construction, Maintenance and Deactivation	Page 11
11.0	Timber Harvest Specifications	
12.0	Trappers and Guide Outfitters	
13.0	Aboriginal Claims and Interests	
14.0	Community Members and Local Governments	Page 13
15.0	Conclusion	
16.0	Literature Cited	Page 14

List of Appendixes

Appendix A: Terrace Proposed Community Forest Sustainable Harvest Level Review

Appendix B: Articles of Terrace Community Forest Limited

Appendix C: Maps of Operating Areas for the Terrace Community Forest

1. Introduction

The City of Terrace was granted a *Probationary Community Forest license* on June 21, 2005, for a Community Forest with an allowable annual cut of 30,000 m³/year. Terrace Community Forest Limited Partnership (TCFLP) is now preparing to enter into a long term license agreement with the province. To allow for the approval of a long term license under a Community Forest Agreement an amendment to the original Management Plan is required. This Management Plan amendment has been prepared for the City of Terrace and is consistent with the requirements stated in the *Community Forest Agreement*, the current forestry legislation, and higher level plans (Kalum SRMP) under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (March 31, 2005).

2. Objectives

TCFLP's Objectives for the Community Forest Agreement

- provide long-term opportunities for achieving a range of community objectives, values and priorities
- diversify the use of and benefits derived from the community forest agreement area
- provide social and economic benefits to British Columbia
- undertake community forestry consistent with sound principles of environmental stewardship that reflect a broad spectrum of values
- promote community involvement and participation
- promote communication and strengthen relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community members
- foster innovation
- advocate forest worker safety
- ensure that development is economically viable and will provide a positive return on investment to the local community
- provide employment opportunities to local residents and businesses

3. Existing Timber Inventories

The timber inventory varies between the 3 operating areas (Amesbury/Shames, Deep Creek, and the Kitimat Valley). In general, the Terrace Community Forest operating area is comprised of old growth and second growth forests. The old growth forests are approximately +250 years of age while the second growth forests are comprised of a variety of age classes.

The old growth forest makes up approximately 21% of the total operating area while second growth forests represent approximately 27%. The remaining operating area includes streams, environmentally sensitive areas, roads, landings, alpine, rock and other inoperable features. Although 21% of the operable land base is in old growth age classes only a small percentage of this is currently economical because of the high pulp component and/or development costs. For example there are further limitations on old growth development within the Deep Creek Community Watershed because of harvest issues pertaining to increasing peak flows and potential impacts to water quality. First Nations cultural values require further analysis and depending on the Archeological feature this could further limit access to old growth. Visual quality objectives have also restricted access to timber as much of the eastern portion of the Deep Creek operating area is in a retention polygon, thus restricting development on the steeper western facing slopes.

The forests are dominated by western hemlock and amabilis fir. Minor components of western red cedar and sitka spruce are also found within the Community Forest operating areas. Lodgepole pine can be found on dry ridges and wetter site series but makes up a minor component over the land base. There are minor deciduous components of paper birch, red alder, trembling aspen and black cottonwood. The primary objective within the Community Forest is to manage deciduous species for biodiversity and not for the timber values. The result is that the proposed Community Forest can expect to produce a wide variety of wood products from the species as listed. Although secondary breakdown or value added products are currently underutilized, it is anticipated that future markets will be developed for the second growth stands because of their high saw log component and low development costs. The completion of the Prince Rupert container port will provide access to an expanding Asian market for the entire North Coast. Our small millers and local entrepreneurs are developing business plans, which will allow them to take advantage of this opportunity, and the potential it gives to a value added industry. A bio-energy company has recently announced plans to locate within Terrace. The propose bio-energy plant will develop a torrefied (black) pellet which is in high demand within the European markets. To develop these torrefied pellets requires bio-energy from any part of the tree and is not species specific, so that branches, tops etc can be utilized from all tree species. This will further allow TCFLP to provide for a larger percent of deciduous species within the operating areas, while off setting operating costs.

As well as the TRIM II forest cover/timber inventories, visual, archaeological, fish and fish habitat, wildlife, terrain and recreation inventories exist for the operating areas.

Industrial Forestry Services Ltd. (IFS) recently completed a sustainable harvest review of the community forest area (Appendix A). The report concluded that the proposed community forest boundary is likely too large for the targeted AAC of 30,000m³/year and that the analysis completed does not account for other resource concerns such as old growth, wildlife habitat or visually sensitive areas (Industrial Forest Service Ltd., 2005). They also stated that this may place some additional downward pressure on the AAC that has not been foreseen and that is disproportionate to the rest of the TSA (Industrial Forest Service Ltd., 2005). Although the impact to the productive portion of the community forest area due to permanent roads, landings, pits and trails was not specifically addressed in this analysis, it is not expected to affect the AAC of 30,000m³/year. Especially since the report concluded that the proposed community forest area may be too large for the current cut.

As a follow up to the IFS report the Terrace Community Forest reduced its proposed tenured area by removing the Glacier Creek operating area. This removed approx. 250 hectares of productive and forested land from the application area.

4. Harvest Plan

TCFLP has currently identified approximately 80,000 cubic meters of old growth volume within the Deep Creek Community Watershed available for harvest. Approximately 60,000 cubic meters of this volume is currently held by BCTS and is in their development plan. This volume has been engineered and requires only cutting permit approval before development can commence. The remaining 20,000 cubic meters is also within the Deep Creek Community Watershed and has not been developed nor is it contained within any development or forest stewardship plan. Through the consultation phase with Kitsumkalum First Nations the City removed the following operating areas of interest from the community forest, Maroon and Douglas Creek. There was also volume compensation required by BCTS for allowing the City to take over management of one of their primary development areas, the Deep Creek Community Watershed. These issues came late in the planning process and a follow up meeting with the Kalum District Manager (Rick Manwaring, RPF) was conducted to explain our situation. During this meeting the TCFLP was told to find additional operating area within the Amesbury/Shames to meet our old growth requirements of 150,000 cubic meters over the 5-year term of the probationary license. The Amesbury/Shames operating area contains the additional 70,000 cubic meters of old growth necessary when combined with the Deep Creek operating area to meet the 150,000 cubic meters over 5-years. This 70,000 cubic meters located in the Amesbury/Shames operating area has been preliminarily developed by the previous owners of FLA-16835, which is now owned and managed by Coast Tsimshian Resources.

Within the Deep Creek and Amesbury/Shames operating areas other potential old growth volume has been identified for harvest and has been categorized as “Opportunity Wood”. Currently, this volume is uneconomical because of the high pulp component and the costs associated with this development. For example, the majority of this “Opportunity Wood” is scheduled for helicopter harvesting. This form of harvesting doesn’t fit well with the

community forest objective of creating local jobs but also requires high value stands or ideal market conditions to become viable. It is not anticipated that market conditions will improve enough to warrant this form of harvest any time soon.

The second growth volume is truly the future of TCFLP. The highly productive sites, roaded access and managed stand characteristics will make these stands highly valuable as stem piece sizes increase over time. There is approximately 7,000 net hectares of second growth stands within the three operating areas. Most of the age classes are above 21 years and have been managed intensively (spaced). Tree stem piece sizes will continue to increase and reach economic viability sooner than unmanaged stands (not spaced). Mean annual increments have been conservatively estimated at 4 cubic meters annually. Until more is known of the growth potential within the second growth stands, a conservative approach has been used for the future AAC analysis. Using this estimate the following AAC can be calculated for the second growth volume.

$$7,000 \text{ Ha's @ } 4 \text{ M}^3/\text{year} = \text{approx. } 30,000 \text{ M}^3/\text{year}$$

A Timber Supply Analysis (TSA) and Timber Supply Review (TSR) of the old growth and second growth stands will be undertaken within the next two years of the Community Forest Agreement, subject to CFA boundary certainty. A major area of concern for TCFLP's is the impacts that current treaty negotiations may have on two of our primary operating areas. Treaty Negotiations currently involve the Deep Creek and Kitimat operating areas within TCFLP's area based tenure. It is highly possible within the near future (2 years) that portions of these operating areas will revert to local First Nations management, casting uncertainty for TCFLP and capturing any investments made within these operating areas. It will become much clearer within this two year time period as to the impacts that treaty negotiations may have on these operating areas.

Primary emphasis will be placed on site productivity and various growth and yield information primarily in the managed stands. To keep costs within affordable levels soft copy technology and growth models such as TASS and TYPsy will be utilized within the second growth component. It is also hoped that funding will be provided for the completion of a Vegetation Resource Inventory (VRI) within the TCFLP operating areas.

Within the Deep Creek and Amesbury/Shames operating areas there is enough old growth to maintain our AAC of 30,000 cubic meters for the first 5 years of the license timeframe. Old growth volumes of 150,000 cubic meters will be used as the primary economic generator for the first 5-years of the license period based on current market conditions. Second growth stands will make up the future for the TCFLP but likely not until secondary breakdown plants are developed to handle the smaller diameter log. If markets develop prior to this time a more rapid transition can be implemented from old growth to the second growth stands.

5. Community Forest Values and Management Philosophy

Management of the forested resource within the TCFLP operating areas will be managed to the standards as defined in the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (January 31, 2004). As within any forested land base there are issues and constraints that must be considered when planning the timber harvest. These include First Nations cultural values, community water supply and qualities, visual sensitivity, old growth management areas, recreation and tourism potential, opportunities for research and education, forest health, wildlife habitat values, worker safety, and a healthy environment. The result of all of these considerations is that wherever economically possible alternative silviculture systems will be implemented (example: commercial thinning, shelterwood, single tree, patch cut or retention systems). Although economics, forest health and safety issues make this more difficult in the old growth forested areas, the second growth timber lends itself nicely to these alternate harvesting systems and the potential for uneven aged management.

The avoidance of large openings will mitigate impacts on other forest values and their benefits. Water quantity and quality will be protected by the previously identified silviculture systems, thus for example, providing high water quality for the Deep Creek Fish Hatchery. First Nations cultural values such as culturally modified trees (CMT's) can be maintained and where possible promoted through education and research opportunities. Forest health is paramount and will ensure a sustainable flow of timber products over time. Worker safety is of the highest priority and harvesting systems, which ensure safe working conditions, will be implemented. A variety of wildlife that depends on this form of habitat will be maintained. Recreation and tourism will benefit from visual quality. Finally, environmental health will be a beneficiary of these silviculture systems.

Harvesting Methods

Old Growth

Cable systems are scheduled on approximately 70% of the operating land base. The primary cable system to be used will be grapple yarding. Ground based systems can be used on the remaining 30% of the operating land base. The primary ground system to be used will be grapple skidders and hoe forwarding.

Second growth

The second growth profile and developed access allows for the extensive use of ground based systems. It is anticipated that feller bunchers and processors will be the primary harvesting methods used to develop the second growth profile.

Harvesting

Harvesting is expected to occur initially within the old growth component of the TCFLP operating areas. When economical opportunities arise, harvesting will be focused on areas previously developed by BCTS in the Deep Creek watershed. Large amounts of capital investment and professional analysis has already taken place in this operating area therefore timber development can carry forward as soon as markets develop.

Transition into the second growth component will also be market dependent. It is unlikely markets will develop for the second growth component until the large volumes of mountain pine beetle wood are processed within the interior regions of the province.

Terrace has a very experienced and quality local workforce capable of carrying out all phases of the forestry activities necessary to meet the Community Forest development objectives. To receive value for dollar work will be tendered out to local contractors on an as needed basis where practical for each forest activity. Long term contracts will be entered into where practical and beneficial to both TCFLP and the consultant/contractor.

Management

Terrace Community Forest Limited Partnership has hired a full time General Manager to oversee all aspects of the corporation. The General Manager will be responsible for:

- All administrative aspects of the corporation and its activities
- Short and long term planning.
- Planning and implementing community initiatives in the Community Forest
- Monitoring harvest operations
- Public and First Nations consultation
- Accountable for all financial transactions and pursue outside funding sources where available to the corporation
- Reporting to the board and the community.

The General Manger will be responsible for budget development and control, contract administration, scheduling of harvest operations, supervision and organization of volunteer or educational activities, and media relations.

Public involvement is an important role for the General Manager and TCFLP. The General Manager will meet with council in camera annually to discuss operations and accomplishments. Accomplishments will include jobs created, financial status, projects funded, future direction and other issues significant to the community. An annual open house meeting discussing the accomplishments above will be held for the general public and user groups (trappers, guide outfitters, local first nations). The General Manager will host the annual open house meeting at the TCFLP office. The specifics for the open house meeting will be advertised in the local paper.

6. Protection and Conservation of the Non-Timber Values and Resources

A Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) was prepared for Terrace Community Forest Ltd Partnership prior to December 31, 2006 and is consistent with the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (January 31, 2004) its associated regulations and the Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan (April 2006). The FSP addresses objectives set by government, which include: soils, visual quality, timber, forage and associated plant communities, water, fish, wildlife, biodiversity, recreation resources, resource features and cultural heritage resources. Strategies on how to carry out management activities and results to be achieved will also be described in the FSP. The following is a summary of the community management objectives for the Terrace Community Forest and which will be incorporated into the FSP.

Soils

To minimize impact to soils, harvesting and road building activities will be assessed at the site level and recommendations made, if required, to mitigate impacts. Roads will also be placed to avoid terrain prone areas, or constructed to minimize impacts. Qualified professionals will be consulted where unstable road or block indicators are encountered. Also, operations will focus on minimizing the amount of road per hectare of harvest.

Visual Quality

Visual quality issues are very important not only from a tourism perspective, but for the community at large. Maintaining visual resources is fundamentally important to ensure public expectations for the Community Forest are achieved, given the adjacency of the forest to the community and the highway travel corridors. The general management intent is to maintain the aesthetic quality of the visual resources within the community. Locally established visual quality objectives from the established view points along the different highway corridors will be followed to maintain these aesthetic values.

Range Land

The operational areas identified in the TCFLP are currently not suitable for range management. No range licenses exist within the community forests and none are expected. If a range license is applied for at a future date, the issue will be dealt with at that time.

Water

Within the three operational areas (Amesbury/Shames, Deep Creek, and Kitimat Valley) the operating area of highest concern with regards to water quality is Deep Creek. Deep Creek is the Terrace Community Watershed, which is used as a backup water supply system for the City of Terrace. Although the main water supply comes from pumped ground water, the Deep Creek Community Watershed is still utilized during periods of high consumption and, due to its gravity flow system, is the City's only source of water

during power failures. Deep Creek is also the main water supply system for the Deep Creek fish hatchery, which has been in operation since 1983. The hatchery is owned by Fisheries and Oceans Canada and is operated by the Terrace Salmonid Enhancement Society. As discussed above in the Community Forest Values and Management section, the movement away from large scale clear cutting and adopting alternate silviculture systems and smaller clear-cuts will assist in the protection of the water resources. Furthermore, the Deep Creek Community Watershed will be given its own level of management to deal specifically with the production and protection of healthy water.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat

Conservation of wildlife and fish habitat will be a priority. Reserve areas and management criteria will be identified within the Forest Stewardship Plan. Qualified professionals will assess for these values at the landscape and stand level, and make appropriate management recommendations, where applicable, to mitigate impacts to wildlife and fish habitat. It is the intent of TCFLP to develop riparian management maps for all the fish bearing streams within all the operating areas. Mapping of these riparian zones will allow for the maintenance or enhancement of water and wildlife values within these zones.

TCFLP will continue to develop and support wildlife inventories within the operating areas.

Biological Diversity

Biodiversity will be managed through out the land base (coarse filtered approach) through the establishment of old growth management areas (OGMA's), seral stage distribution, wildlife tree retention, species composition, spatial distribution of cut blocks, connectivity and using the fine filtered approach through the establishment of wildlife habitat areas (WHA's) and ungulate winter ranges (UWR's). At the stand level coarse woody debris retention and riparian management will also be primary focuses of the community forest.

These objectives are based on the recently released *Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan* (April 2006).

TCFLP in cooperation with Environment personal will embark on a re-inventory and mapping exercise of all the OGMA areas within the three operating areas. This will ensure that OGMA characteristics are properly represent within the three operating areas and the associated landscape units. Grizzly bear and other wildlife inventories have been carried out following the establishment of OGMA's and these need to be properly incorporated into the OGMA process. This will ensure that WHA's and OGMA's with the highest characteristics are identified and preserved within the landscape units.

Recreation Resources

Within TCFLP operating areas there are good opportunities for recreation and tourism. To aid in the diversification of the local economy, recreation and tourism should be seriously considered for added revenue and job creation. Currently the majority of the recreational opportunities have been provided by Ministry of Forest funds and through volunteers. The operational areas have the capacity to provide high quality recreational opportunities for snowmobiling, cross country & downhill skiing, snowboarding, backcountry hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, mountain biking, and canoeing/kayaking. Many community members would like to see existing facilities such as the Shames Mountain Ski Resort and the Onion Lake ski trails expanded or improved. Most of the campsites and trails established by the Ministry of Forests are small and continued funding to maintain or upgrade the existing facilities is questionable. There are no major tenure holders or industrial partners to assist in funding future or existing recreational facilities within our operating areas. The Terrace Community Forest could use revenues from its products to formalize the development and maintenance of trails and facilities as well as possibly collect user fees to sustain the planning and management of existing and proposed opportunities. Management of harvesting activities within the Terrace Community Forest will recognize recreation resources to minimize impacts to these values and their potential. Access management will include and recognize the potential need of all recreational opportunities.

Cultural Heritage

First Nations cultural features are present within TCFLP operating areas. These features and their significance can be used to educate local community members and students, plus local government agencies. TCFLP will work closely with the local First Nations to ensure that traditional use areas are clearly identified and incorporated into the planning process. Review and updating of existing Archaeological Overview Assessments will help aid in operational planning. Areas and features of cultural significance will be avoided where operationally feasible and safe to do so, and where possible promoted through education and research opportunities.

Joint ventures with First Nations forest management companies will be pursued where mutually beneficial to both parties.

Botanical Products

Within the Community Forest, if the community wishes to emphasize pine or edible mushroom areas these could be identified and given special management emphasis. This could occur for any of the other resource values when special attention is required to maintain these unique features. The community would decide when and where these unique features and values would require special attention and establish the various planning options.

7. Fire Prevention and Suppression

Forest fire prevention and suppression management will be as per the existing legislation and regulations. Consultants/contractors carrying out operations on the community forest will be required to have a fire preparedness plan in the event a fire occurs.

In the event of a fire, the Terrace Community Forest and the Ministry of Forests will be notified immediately. All contractors working in the area will be required to carry appropriate fire suppression, and assist, upon request, with suppression of non-operational fires.

Prescribed burning of debris piles and for site preparation is permitted during periods of low risk. Assessments following harvesting activities will determine requirements and must be approved by the general manager of the TCFLP prior to treatment.

8. Forest Health

Potential forest health factors include defoliators (western hemlock looper), woody tissue feeders (white pine weevil), forest diseases (hemlock dwarf mistletoe), root diseases (*tomentosus* root rot and *annosus* root disease), mammal damage (snowshoe hare, vole, moose, deer and porcupine) and abiotic injuries (sun scald, frost, and windthrow).

With exception to the white pine weevil, hemlock dwarf mistletoe and porcupine, damage generally tends to be localized. White pine weevil damage will be minimized by limiting the amount of spruce to be reforested on site following harvest to less than 20 percent. Hemlock dwarf mistletoe will be controlled by ensuring infected stems within clear-cuts are slashed, where feasible, unless infected stems are located in wildlife tree patches, patches of advanced regeneration, riparian management zones or are non-merchantable defect trees being recruited as snags and wildlife trees. Planting alternative species adjacent to infected stems will also minimize hemlock mistletoe forest health issues. Porcupine feed on western hemlock, spruce, pine and balsam trees. Spacing stands with greater than 2% current porcupine damage is not recommended. Windthrow potential will be field assessed to mitigate future timber losses or damage to wind events. Windthrow damaged timber rapidly loses economic value within the first two years of an event. Where economically and biologically possible salvage should occur within this two year window.

Mixed species management following harvesting activities will be required to mitigate forest health problems. Silviculture surveys following harvest will be required to monitor the regeneration. Forest health incidence data will be collected at time of surveys, and noted damaging agents and/or pests will be forwarded to the TCFLP general manager and dealt with accordingly.

9. Silviculture Treatments

A proactive approach to silviculture will be implemented to ensure stands are reforested promptly with appropriate species and mixes to ensure green-up is achieved quickly and forest health issues are mitigated. This proactive silviculture practice allows for a greater number of rotations over the long term, minimizes brush competition problems and allows for harvest of adjacent stands sooner rather than later.

Incremental silviculture investments will be implemented throughout the community forest operating areas to improve overall stand condition and reduce age class gaps where identified. Securing outside funding for these silviculture investments will be one of the primary goals of the community forest general manager.

10. Road Construction, Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Deactivation

A ledger (Excel table format or similar) will be used to summarize road construction, maintenance and deactivation plans. A coloured map at an appropriate scale will be used in conjunction with the table.

Road structural maintenance operations will be carried out to ensure proper surface grading, maintenance of ditches, cleaning of culverts, and flood and storm drainage repairs.

Silviculture access and other resource users will be considered prior to deactivation. Site Plans, developed prior to harvesting activities, will determine whether artificial regeneration will be required and the need for silviculture access post harvest.

11. Timber Harvest Specifications

Timber harvesting specifications will be consistent with the standards as defined within the Community Forest Agreement. Deciduous species will be maintained for biodiversity and aesthetic reasons where operationally feasible and safe to do so.

12. Trappers and Guide Outfitters

Licensed trappers and guide outfitters within and directly adjacent to the community forest, will be informed of the proposed management plans as per the legislation.

13. Aboriginal Claims and Interests

The Kitsumkalum and Kitselas First Nations people have been directly consulted to determine their concerns and to garner support for the Community Forest initiative. The Deep Creek operating area is within the Kitsumkalum traditional territories while the

Kitimat Valley is within the Kitselas traditional territory. Originally the Terrace Community Forest operating areas included two small areas also within the Kitsumkalum traditional territories. These two operating areas identified as Maroon and Douglas Creeks were to make up harvest volume shortfalls identified within the Community Forest. After consultation with Kitsumkalum representatives there were some concerns with the inclusion of these two areas into the Community Forest land base. To maintain our current good working relationship it was prudent for the Community Forest to relinquish the Maroon and Douglas Creek operating areas to the Kitsumkalum First Nations. We now have their support for the Community Forest and the management of the Deep Creek operating area.

The Terrace Community Forest representatives met with Kitselas First Nations people to garner support for the community forest within their traditional territories encompassing the Kitimat Valley. Through this process the Kitselas First Nations support in principal our community forest initiative for the local community.

The Amesbury/Shames operating area is part of the Lax-Kw'alaams traditional territories. A meeting carried out in Prince Rupert between the Lax-Kw'alaams and Community Forest representatives identified no immediate concerns. It is anticipated that Lax-Kw'alaams would support the Terrace Community Forest initiative.

On June 15th, 2005 registered referral letters which contained the Terrace Community Forest application document, an overview map of the TCF and a map showing the location within the Kitsumkalum, Kitselas, Lax-Kw'alaams, Haisla and Metlakatla First Nations traditional territories was sent out by the Kalum Forest District Tenures Officer. The intent of this letter was to solicit points of concern that First Nations whose traditional territories were being impacted by the Terrace Community Forest may have. First Nations comments received by the Kalum Forest District have been responded to in writing.

On October 24, 2006 information packages were sent to the following First Nations;

- 1) Betsy Dennis Coast Tsimshian Resources (Lax Kw'alaams)
- 2) Wilfred McKenzie Kitselas Band Council
- 3) Gerald Nyce Kitimat Village Council
- 4) Joe Bevan Kalum Ventures (Kitsumklum)
- 5) Harold Leighton Metlakatla Band
- 6) James Bryant Allied Tsimshian Tribes Association

Information packages included maps of the Terrace Community Forest operating areas, containing First Nations traditional territories. The Management Plan was forwarded on via email for their review and comments. To December 4, 2006 only Joe Bevan of

Kalum Ventures responded. Mr. Bevan stated the information packages had been forwarded on to Alex Bolton with the Kitsumkalum Treaty office.

It is our intention to continue to maintain our good working relationship with the Kitsumkalum, Kitselas, Lax-Kw'alaams, Haisla and Metlakatla First Nations. Through the consultation process it is hoped the Community Forest will gain acceptance and support from our First Nations partners. Traditional use study maps will, where possible, be obtained by the Community Forest and used during the planning process to ensure that traditional uses are identified and discussed with First Nations prior to any development. The Community Forest will continue to work with First Nations people not just on cultural values but in capacity building. One of our goals is to employ First Nations people in our silviculture program. First Nations people have a great understanding of the medicinal properties within a wide range of our local botanical plant species. This may provide the Community Forest the opportunity to partner with First Nations in not only an economic venture but in educating the community at large. We will work within the confines of the legislation contained within the Heritage Conservation Act, however, our primary goal when dealing with cultural values will be a proactive one and solutions will be sought to minimize conflict and maintain our healthy relationship with First Nations people.

14. Community Members and Local Governments

Each year, the Board of Directors of Terrace Community Forest Ltd. will make recommendations to the City of Terrace Council for appointments to the seven members Board for a one year period. The board members will be comprised of industry related members (from forestry, logging, sawmilling, value added or small sawmilling), stakeholders (from such groups as the First Nations, Steelhead Society, Shames Mountain Ski Corporations, Terrace-Kitimat Cross Country Ski Club), a financial person and at-large community members. To ensure community involvement and control, the City of Terrace Council and staff members have been excluded from holding a director position. Terrace Community Forest Ltd. will conduct business as per the Province of British Columbia Business Corporations Act. Further governance detail can be found in Appendix B.

In addition to having the members of the community sit on the board of directors, annual public meetings, advertising in local newspapers and the City of Terrace website will provide a means for the member of the community and local governments to get involved.

15. Conclusion

TCFLP under the guidance of the Community Forest Agreement and the Development Plan will provide long term benefits to the local community.

The primary objective for TCFLP is to ensure that all operations are economically viable while maintaining or enhancing the other resource values which support our local community. This objective will ensure that only operations with a positive return to the community will move forward.

Inventories for all resource values will be continually updated as funding becomes available. Maintaining accurate and updated inventories will ensure that forest management decisions are pro-active and not responsive.

TCFLP is managed for the local community and its values. It is important that management decisions are made that reflect the needs of the community. TCFLP management decisions and their results are to be reported to the community so that the needs of the community are accurately reflected in the decisions of management. This is a primary goal of the TCFLP General Manager.

16. Literature Cited:

Forest and Range Practices Act, March 31, 2005, Ministry of Forests and Range, Province of British Columbia

Kalum Land and Resource Management Plan, May 2002, Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management, Province of British Columbia

Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan, April 2006, Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Province of British Columbia

Probationary Community Forest Agreement, June 21, 2005, Ministry of Forests and Range, Province of British Columbia

Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual, January 2005, Revenue Branch, Ministry of Forest, Province of British Columbia

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