Weyerhaeuser/Tolko
Okanagan Sustainable Forest Management Plan

Meeting Summary

SFM Advisory Group Meeting, November 17, 2005

Meeting Attendance

	Bernie Kaplun		Morrie Thomas
√	Cam Leadbeater	√	Pat Salm
√	Darcie Annesley	√	Paul Ross
	David Allingham		Peter Wise
	Earl Overland		Real Rousseau
√	Ed Sims	√	Rob Kennett
	Grant Furness	√	Renee Clark
√	Jim Bryan		Ron Racine
√	Juergen Hansen		Scott Smith
	Larry Broadfoot		Ted Allingham
√	Les Laithwaite		Terry Kineshanko
√	Mike Watkins		Tony Baptiste

Weyerhaeuser/Tolko
Okanagan Sustainable Forest Management Plan

DRAFT AGENDA

SFM Advisory Group Meeting

Date: Thursday, November 17, 2005
Time: 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM (lunch provided)
Place: Eldorado Hotel, 500 Cook Road, Kelowna

Meeting Objectives:

- Confirm SFM Plan updates/improvements
- Improve understanding of potential water quality indicators

Agenda Topics:

1	Introduction and Agenda Review	11:00 to 11:10
2	Action Items: see following page	11:10 to 11:25
3	Water Quality Indicators – Brian Carson	11:25 to 12:30
	Lunch	12:30 to 1:00
4	Mountain Pine Beetle implications (Rita Winkler): • for ground water • relative to SFM Plan Indicators (Higher ECAs)	1:00 to 2:00
5	Proposed OSBR SFMP improvements – discuss & action (suggestions attached)	2:00 to 2:50
	Break	2:50 to 3:05
6	Inclusion of Riverside legacy areas in the SFMP	3:05 to 3:15
7	PAG Membership (Re item 6)	3:15 to 3:30
8	Recap CSA Technical Committee Mtg - Kelowna	3:30 to 3:40
9	PAG fall field trip feedback and opportunities	3:40 to 3:50
10	Summary and Wrap-up	3:50 to 4:00
	Reminder re Annual PAG Survey	

1) Introduction and Agenda Review

Four individuals interested in the SFM Plan (David Gill, Lloyd Manchester, Patti Meger, Tricia Brett) and two presenters (Brian Carson, Rita Winkler) were in attendance along with regular members.

2) Action Items:

1. Update on Carbon model – **Pat Salm**
   - The CFS model is available and is being tested.
   - At present the model is suited for a National or Provincial scale
   - It is configured to work with Saskatchewan data.
   - It is probably four years away from operational use in BC (compatibility with inventory and timber supply analysis data, local versus National/Prov. Application)
   - Model information can be found at http://carbon.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/cbm/index_e.html
2. Table 1 to be updated in 2006 Plan
3. Water quality indicator follow up – addressed by agenda item 3
4. Parking Lot – definition for Element 1.2's Objective (page 13 of plan) –

   Not yet complete. Will be circulated when it is.
5. Parking Lot – element 4.2 – draft note to CSA regarding ingress of forests on to grasslands

   Draft circulated at the meeting. Discussion included:
   - Element is focused on maintenance of land base for forestry.
   - Concern is that it does not put a similar emphasis on maintenance of grasslands.

   After some discussion and editing it was agreed the version on page 8 would be circulated for any additional feed back prior to submitting to CSA.

   Action - ALL: please provide any feedback you may have to Les Laithwaite by December 9'th.
6. Distribution of Weyerhaeuser's re-certification audit results – attached to agenda

3) Water Quality Indicators – Brian Carson

Background
At the spring PAG meeting Ted Allingham suggested that developing improved water quality indicators for the SFMP could be a priority for the group, and that water quality objectives and monitoring might be a possibility. The Advisory Group requested that the licensees follow up; consider possible improvements to water quality indicators. Jim Bryan also took the initiative to pursue possibilities. Jim's follow up led from Provincial water quality standards to work being done to develop water quality indicators for FRPA. There was significant support (email) for this

initiative by other members of the group and as a result Brian Carson was invited to make a presentation. Brian is a consultant working with government to develop the FRPA indicators.

Presentation
Old watershed assessment procedure (IWAP) is in part, a math exercise measuring ECA and road density. It does not provide any benefit to licensees who do a better job. The FRPA assessment procedure and Pierre Beaudry's Stream Crossing Quality Index (SCQI) both quantify the quality of stream crossings.

Turbidity is the water quality factor the forest industry has the most ability to influence. In the interior, roads provide the most significant sediment sources available for erosion into streams. While a standard has not yet been set for turbidity, Brian provided a chart depicting some of his ideas.

Verification sampling has been carried out for both the FRPA and SCQI systems to confirm results. While results are not exact, they provide information to an order of magnitude.

The FRPA rating system is forestry equipment operator friendly (i.e. cat driver) and effectively supports continuous improvement from planning through to completed operations.

With the FRPA system, data collected at sites does correlate with downstream results. On the other hand, it is very difficult to know what "base of watershed" turbidity readings mean without upstream information.

The FRPA model includes snow melt in the interior. Focus is the road drainage system: ditches, cross drains and stream crossings.

Brian distributed some copies of a computer disc "Results Based Forest Management to Maintain Water Quality in Coastal Watersheds". He is sending additional copies. Please let me know if you would like a copy.

Action – Licensees: review and evaluate the information presented, follow up where necessary, consider options and provide feedback to the PAG at the spring meeting.

4) Mountain Pine Beetle implications for hydrology (Rita Winkler):

Rita was invited to the meeting as a result of Advisory Group questions (refer to the agenda material for details)

Ground water

Rita addressed water at or **near** the surface. The potential with MPB is:

- More water
- More subsurface to surface water (intercepted by roads)
- Reduced time of water concentration – ditches to streams
- Change in summer and fall flows
- Changes to soil and water chemistry
- Stream destabilization
- Changes to aquatic habitat

Weather will be a big factor in determining the degree of change

The maximum predicted increase in peak flow is 45% without roads

- Roads can increase peak flow by intercepting and channeling ground water
- Channels to streams will increase peak flow.

Growing season transpiration on a disturbed site (logging, etc) returns to pre-logging levels a year or two after disturbance. Increased flow is most likely explained by the lack of snow (and rain fall) interception by the stand and subsequent sublimation/ evaporation.

A copy of Rita's presentation has been requested. Let me know if you would like a copy.

SFM Plan Indicators (Higher ECAs)

The Okanagan SFM Plan indicators focus on areas that Rita considers a priority for management.

A watershed managed as a whole unit, will experience fewer negative consequences than a watershed managed in a piecemeal fashion.

5) Proposed OSBR SFMP improvements – discussion & action

Indicator 3 and 13: create 1 indicator providing both size and silvicultural system information. Provides a block size – silviculture system relationship not presently available.

Discussion: Provides more information and perspective.

Agreed to as suggested – refer to agenda attachments

Revise indicator 29 to be more proactive

Discussion:
More meaningful reflection of licensee actions.
Are FDPs provided to First Nations communities? Yes, to all of them
How much feedback? It varies, very little response from some and significant information exchanges with others.

Agreed to as suggested – refer to agenda attachments

Indicator 31 and 35: Indicator 35 target and monitoring "b" dropped and moved to indicator 31; not applicable to 35

Agreed to as suggested – refer to agenda attachments

Indicator 9

A suggestion was provided at the meeting to change reporting from hectares to numbers of trees:

- FRPA refers to the number of trees versus hectares
- In the industry the common reference is to tree numbers as opposed to hectares.

- Where trees are planted outside the transfer guidelines they may be distributed thinly amongst trees that are within the guidelines. Currently the report would show a lot of hectares, but not provide the perspective of how few trees are involved.

Suggestion agreed to – refer to page 9.

Other ideas for Indicator improvement were requested. No additional suggestions were made.

Housekeeping

With addition of the Riverside legacy areas to the SFM Plan's DFA (Agenda Items 6 & 7) it was agreed to change the name of the plan to the Weyerhaeuser/Tolko Okanagan Sustainable Forest Management Plan (OSFMP)

6) Inclusion of Riverside legacy areas in the SFMP

Riverside was certified to the SFI system. A Tolko corporate decision has been made to have all operations certified to the CSA standard.

Rob Kennett presented some information and a map of the Riverside areas.

- Net effect is the DFA size is effectively doubled.
- While a significant change in total land base there is very little difference in the proportion of biogeoclimatic zones, species and age classes represented in the new area as opposed to the existing area.
- Overall, a similar land base, but the landbase as a whole represents a shift to the North.

There were no specific comments or concerns regarding enlarging the DFA as discussed.

Next steps:

- The SFM Plan will be amended to reflect the larger DFA
- Tolko will ensure activity within the new areas reflect the SFM Plan direction
- The 2006 Monitoring Report will include performance achieved in the new areas

7) PAG Membership (Re item 6)

Representation from the South end of the DFA is solid but thin on the North end.

How many new members? Not decided.

8) Recap CSA Technical Committee Mtg – Kelowna

- A good chance to get issues on the Table.
- Pat Salm had a good presentation for the committee
- Two way communication, listening on both sides
- Field trip – good to have the committee in the field when discussing changes to the standard. A chance for them to see how standards are implemented in the field.

- The committee was receptive and knowledgeable, they might have gone away with a different point of view
- Confirmed the need for decision with reasons when changes are made to the standard. By the same token, when suggestions are made to the technical committee, sufficient supporting rationale should be provided.

9) PAG fall field trip feedback and opportunities

- Peter Wise's perspectives appreciated
- Potential for the future is for the PAG to identify or select blocks from a pool once the general location and focus of the field trip is decided.
- PAG: "hate to interfere when you are doing such a good job"
- Tolko/Weyerhaeuser: "do not want to create the potential for misleading"
- 2006: add something new – the Riverside areas just added to the DFA?
  -- Renee could suggest blocks to visit?

9b) Added to agenda – management of areas after fires

Through an oversight by the facilitator, .Juergen Hansen's addition to the Nov 24 Agenda did not get addressed The following is provided:

"It was about the need to have a clear MoF policy for replanting and restocking after the large fires in the Kelowna/Okanagan Mountain area and other places. So far, there seems to be none. I have asked Ted McRae whether he can dig up something. But if he has nothing, maybe you can be more successful via the company. The basic questions are who will do what and when? It's also a matter of planting even-aged one species only plantations vs. mixed age mixed species (Biodiversity!!) forests."

Action: include for discussion in the March agenda.

10) Summary and Wrap-up

A significant amount of water/hydrology information was provided by the presenters. Licensees will be following it up.

Updated SFM Plan will be distributed in early January

Reminder the annual Advisory Group Survey will be circulated for completion as part of the Annual Monitoring Report information collection.

The spring meeting is tentatively scheduled for the first half of March.

Public Advisory Group
Weyerhaeuser/Tolko Okanagan
Sustainable Forest Management Plan

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November 23'rd, 2005

Canadian Standards Association
Suite 100, 5060 Spectrum Way
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Attn: CSA Z809-02 Technical Committee

Dear Sir/Madam

Re Element 4.2 of CSA Standard Z809-02

The public advisory group for the Weyerhaeuser/Tolko Okanagan Sustainable Forest Management Plan would like to make the following suggestion for change to the CSA Z809-02 standard for inclusion into CSA Z809-07.

Reference Element 4.2 states:

"Protect forestlands from deforestation or conversion to non-forests"

Issue:

Element 4.2 is a positive statement that discourages loss of forest lands. As a Forestry management element, it is silent on the issue of the increase in the area of forest lands created by ingress onto grasslands. Such ingress could be perceived as a positive aspect to Element 4.2 as it helps to maintain the forested land base from loss by fire or conversion to other manmade uses (roads, communication sites, etc.).

Ingress occurs naturally and is enhanced when fire is removed as a forest management tool and by legislation which promotes the cessation of wildfire as soon as possible. Any conversion of forestlands to other uses must also consider the historic natural balance of forest and grassland area.

As such, Element 4.2 appears to protect forested lands at the expense of grasslands – which is **not** a net, positive and beneficial ("Forest Ecosystem) contribution (to Global Ecological Cycles") as stated in CCFM Criterion 4.

Suggested Solution:

- Guidance be located within Element 4.2 stating that indicators related to forestland conversion need to consider the distribution of forested and forested-grassland ecosystems.

Submitted on behalf of the OSFMP Public Advisory Group by:

Les Laithwaite, RPF
Facilitator

Indicator	**(9) Percent of planted area for the current planting year regenerated in accordance with seed transfer guidelines.**
Element(s)	1.3 Genetic Diversity
Strategy(s) Description	Seed and vegetative material transfer guidelines are intended to minimize the risks of maladaptation or growth loss associated with regenerating trees (planted from seed or vegetative material) in a different location from their source. Transferring seeds or vegetative materials beyond the limits specified in the guidelines may decrease productivity or increase susceptibility to frost, insects or disease. With respect to genetic diversity, these guidelines geographically limit the amount of natural change and spread of seed or vegetative material over the landscape
Means of achieving objective and target	The transfer guidelines must be adhered to when prescribing reforestation measures in Licensee plans. **Private Land**: The suitability of seed and the seed transfer guidelines are utilized when planting on Weyerhaeuser's private land.
Forecast **(**Predicted Results or Outcome)	Status at time of Indicator implementation (2001) One hundred percent of tree seed was registered for the planting of all 2,502,807 trees.
Forecast	Predictable reforestation will enable additional resistance to pests and increased tree growing performance. Genetic diversity of native tree species represented in future forests.
Target	100 percent of planted area will be regenerated in accordance with the seed transfer guidelines.
Basis for the Target	OSLRMP guidance. Predictable reforestation will enable additional resistance to pests and increased tree growing performance.
Legal Requirements	Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act, Timber Harvesting and Silvicultural Practices Regulation, Strategic Planning Regulation, Forest And Range Practices Act, Forest Planning And Practices Regulation
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	
Annual	To enable reporting, the following step will occur: ▪ Report the number of non-conformance to seed transfer guidelines. For perspective, the number of ~~trees~~ planted in non conformance will be compared to total trees planted in the reporting period.
Variance	Variance is provided for within the legal framework.

Deleted: area reported

Deleted: area