



Quesnel Forest Landscape Plan: Summary of Current Forest Management

What We Heard

Public and Stakeholder Engagement

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Contents

Executive Summary..... 3
Public Engagement Methodology..... 3
Response rate, Respondent Background and Geographic Location..... 3
Values of Concern and Desired Management Changes..... 3
Next Steps 3
Overview 4
Background 4
Methodology..... 5
Online Surveys and Public Comment Results 5
Respondents Representation and Location 5
Topics of Concerns 6
Discussion of Results..... 10
Key Values of Concerns and Desired Change..... 10
Relationship to Summary of Current Forest Management 10
Next Steps 10
Appendices..... 11
Appendix A: Written Responses 11

Exhibits and Tables

Exhibit 1: I am responding to this questionnaire as a:..... 6
Exhibit 2: Location of residence for all respondents. 6
Exhibit 3: Forest Management Topics of Concern where respondents were asked to indicate all that
apply..... 7
Exhibit 4: Desired Change in Existing Management Strategies. 8
Table 1. Respondent self-declared background/interest and geographic location. 11
Table 2. Written responses on values of management concern (see Exhibit 3 in main report) where
respondents were asked to please explain their concern. 13
Table 3. Written comments related to current management of values listed in the Summary of Current
Forest Management (see Exhibit 4 in main report)..... 16

Executive Summary

The report below provides the results of a public questionnaire specific to the *Summary of Current Forest Management* produced for the Quesnel Forest Landscape Plan (FLP) pilot project. It provides a record of responses received and a summary of respondent views on current forest management within the Quesnel TSA. FLPs provide clear outcomes for the management of forest resource values, are developed in consultation and cooperation with First Nations and are intended to replace Forest Stewardship Plans as part of changes to British Columbia's forest management regime.

Public Engagement Methodology

The *Summary of Current Forest Management* was made available through the Provincial Government's public website. Specific to this report, an online questionnaire was made available through the Engage BC website from May 10th to August 23rd, 2023. In addition, public open houses specific to the above report and engagement process occurred in Quesnel, Nazko and Wells.

Response rate, Respondent Background and Geographic Location

In total 51 people responded to the survey. The majority (51%) of respondents identified as "members of the public" with an additional 33% identifying as "forest professionals or other related profession". When asked if they resided within or outside of the Quesnel Timber Supply Area (TSA), 67% responded that they lived within the TSA, 25% responded that they lived outside the TSA and 8% did not provide a response.

Values of Concern and Desired Management Changes

Participants were asked to indicate "topics of concern" with respect to forest management. In order of importance, over 50% indicated that the following topics were a concern: "community wildfire risk"; "wildlife and terrestrial habitat"; "biodiversity"; "water quality, quantity and watershed health"; and, "timber". The full record of responses is shown in Exhibit 3 (below). This generally aligned with respondents' desire for change to existing management strategies (exhibit 4), where many respondents indicated, they would like to see improvements in the management of: "timber", "biodiversity", "wildlife", and the "management of riparian areas and hydrology".

Next Steps

The above noted questionnaire was a preliminary public engagement opportunity related to the Quesnel FLP pilot project. It provides insight into public views on values of concern as they apply to existing forest management within the TSA. Subsequent opportunities for public feedback will be provided as the project progresses.

Overview

The BC Ministry of Forests has initiated four pilot projects aimed at establishing Forest Landscape Plans (FLPs). FLPs will be established, under the legal requirements of the *Forest Statutes Amendment Act* (2021) (*FSAA*). Under the *FSAA*, the Chief Forester must consider the values placed on forest ecosystems by local communities when establishing an FLP. Stakeholder groups, local government and members of the public will have several avenues to engage in FLPs. These opportunities include formal review and comment opportunities at key project milestones and involvement in public advisory and technical working groups.

This *What We Heard* report provides the results of a preliminary public feedback opportunity associated with the Quesnel FLP pilot project. It summarizes a public questionnaire, made available through the Engage BC website, associated with the Quesnel FLP *Summary of Current Forest Management* (hereafter, *The Summary*). As well as being made available online, the questionnaire was also provided to attendees at a series of public open houses held during the public review and comment period for the above *Summary*. The *Summary*, [available online](#), provides baseline information about the state of various forest values that will be used to inform the FLP. Subsequent public feedback opportunities will be provided throughout the planning process.

Background

FLPs will replace Forest Stewardship Plans and are intended to be adaptable to local conditions, consistent with higher-level land use plans and established through consultation and cooperation with First Nations. Prior to plan establishment, the Chief Forester is required to consider the following legal objectives:

- (a) supporting the production and supply of timber in the forest landscape area;
- (b) supporting the protection and conservation of the environment;
- (c) managing the values placed on forest ecosystems by Indigenous peoples;
- (d) managing the values placed on forest ecosystems by local communities;
- (e) preventing, mitigating and adapting to impacts caused by significant disturbances to forests and forest health, including wildfire, insects, disease and drought.

The *Summary* describes the ecology and geography of the plan area, summarizes assumptions about how climate change is likely to alter local ecosystems over time and provides an overview of current management and the condition of select forest values. Using this information, the project will model and assess various forest management scenarios over time. This process will subsequently be used to develop legal outcomes and planning guidelines intended to achieve a desired future forest condition for the plan area. Specific to the Quesnel TSA, the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) directs many existing management strategies and the FLP outcomes and planning guidelines are legally required to be consistent with CCLUP objectives established under *section 93.4* of the *Land Act*. Forest licensees will be required to address FLP outcomes and planning guidelines in their operational plans. As such, the

questionnaire discussed below is intended to provide insight into the values placed on forest ecosystems by local communities in the context of current or baseline conditions.

Questionnaire results will be made available to several of the working groups involved in the pilot project for further consideration of local community values and priorities for forest management. These working groups include a planning committee made up of Ministry of Forests, First Nations and forest licensee staff, several working groups that include subject matter experts and local community members with specific knowledge about key forest management values, and an advisory group. The advisory group includes over 20 participants representing various community interests within the timber supply area. These include the forest and range users, First Nations, recreational and tourist groups, municipal Government and other organized interest groups.

Methodology

The *Summary of Current Forest Management* was published on the Engage BC website with an opportunity to fill out the associated survey. This public feedback opportunity was advertised and circulated through the Quesnel Cariboo Observer, and was open from May 10th to August 8, 2023. In addition, public open houses were held at the Nazko Valley Community Centre (May 24th), the Quesnel Senior Centre (June 7th) and the Wells Community Hall (June 8th). Participants at open houses were encouraged to fill out the online questionnaire and were also provided with the opportunity to fill out a paper version. A single participant elected to fill out the paper copy, their results are included with the electronic ones below. In addition to the above open houses, First Nations participating in the pilot project made the questionnaire available to their membership by advertising at several community meetings.

The questionnaire asked about respondents' background, their geographic locale, the management values that were most important to them, and which existing management approaches they would like to see improved. Respondents were also given the opportunity to provide lengthier responses pertaining to their views and concerns.

Online Surveys and Public Comment Results

There were 51 respondents in total which included a single hard copy submission completed at one of the open houses. A record of written responses is included in Appendix A. Some responses have been retracted, and are noted as such, because they either contained personally identifying information and/or because they had language deemed potentially offensive.

Respondents Representation and Location

Exhibits 1 and 2 show the self-reported background/interest (forest professional, member of the public, etc) and geographic location of all 51 respondents. In total 67% of respondents indicated they resided within the TSA and 43% indicated that they were members of the public residing within the TSA. Seven respondents clarified their interest/background by indicating the following: 'rancher', 'guide outfitter', 'employed directly in the forest industry', 'a botanist', 'BCWF', 'a conservationist' and a 'former timber sale licensee'.

Topics of Concerns

Exhibit three shows the number of positive responses where participants were asked “all that apply” to the question, “which of these forest management topics are of most concern to you?” At least 50% of respondents listed the following values of concern: community wildfire risk; wildlife and terrestrial habitat; biodiversity; water quality, quantity and watershed health; and, timber.

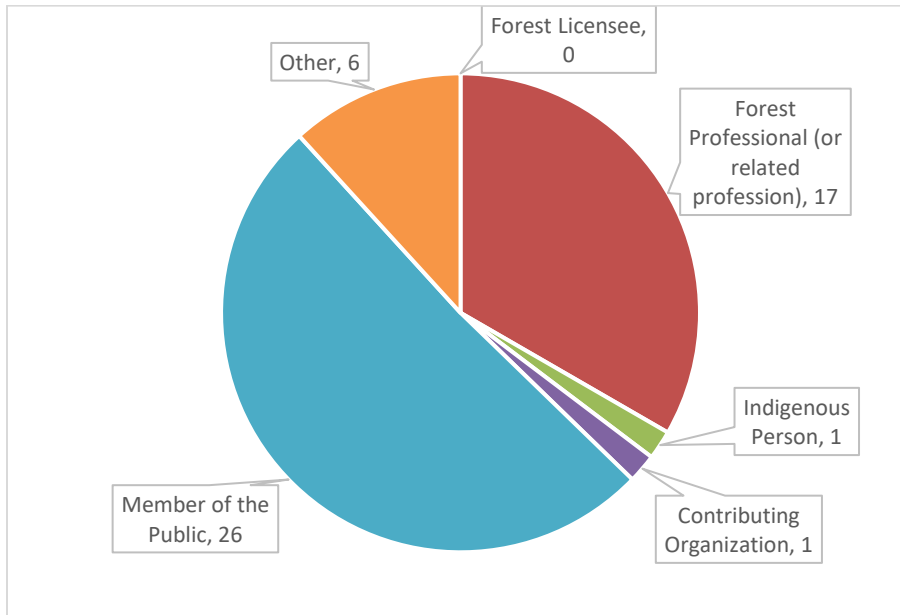


Exhibit 1: I am responding to this questionnaire as a:

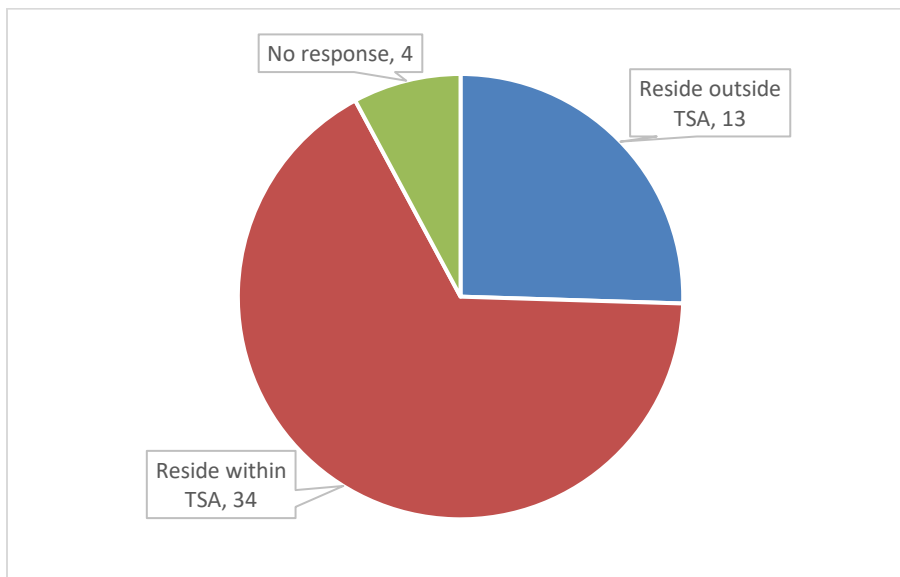


Exhibit 2: Location of residence for all respondents.

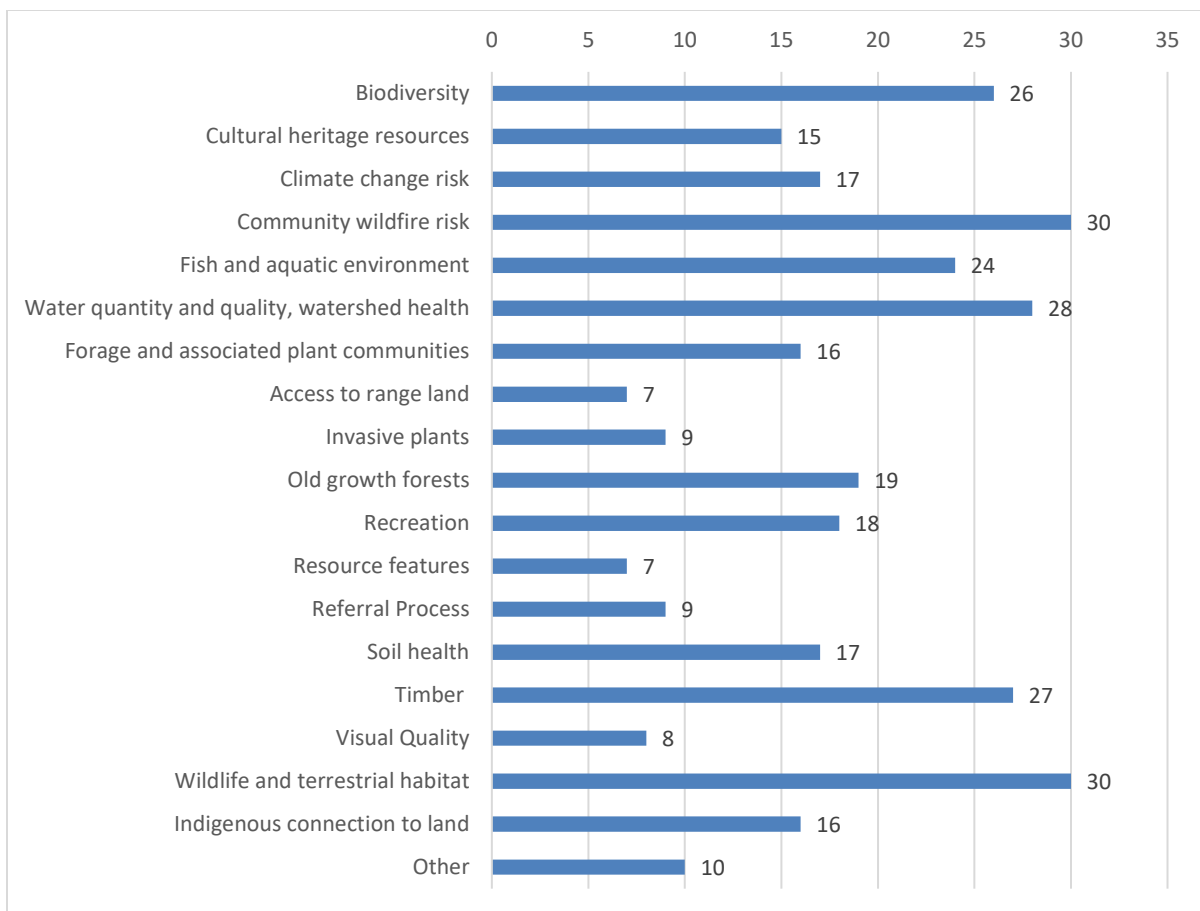


Exhibit 3: Forest Management Topics of Concern where respondents were asked to indicate all that apply.

In relation to exhibit three, participants who indicated “other” provided the following responses:

- *“Ecosystem function and resilience”*
- *“Species-at-risk, particularly caribou”*
- *“Old growth needs to be managed by First Nations”*
- *“Supporting agriculture”*
- *“Hunting”*
- *“Mills closing”*
- *“Use of forest resources for sustenance purposes”*

When participants were asked to explain their concerns, many responses centred around climate change, managing for multiple forest values and the need to support the forest industry (see Appendix A, Table 2 for a full record of written responses). For example:

Member of Public:

“Cumulative landscape disturbance can compromise biodiversity and resilience to climate change and associated environmental disasters like floods and fires. Our land and water values must be cared for to ensure the health of our community and TSA.”

Member of Public:

“I think we need to focus on timber production for local employment.”

Forest professional or other related profession:

“These are all connected. We need to have ecosystem resilience to future climate and disturbances such as fire, pests but also manage in a way that provides timber (not just sawlogs) and fibre opportunities to support a forest-based economy.”

Specific to the *Summary of Current Forest Management*, Exhibit 4 shows opinions on how existing values are being managed. Of all responses, four areas stand out where many participants indicated a desire for change to existing management strategies: timber, biodiversity, wildlife, and the management of riparian areas and hydrology. In contrast, many responses indicated that the management of natural range barriers, grazing, recreation and soils is working well. Responses to the existing management of visual quality, invasive plants and cultural heritage appeared to be more evenly split or of less concern to respondents.

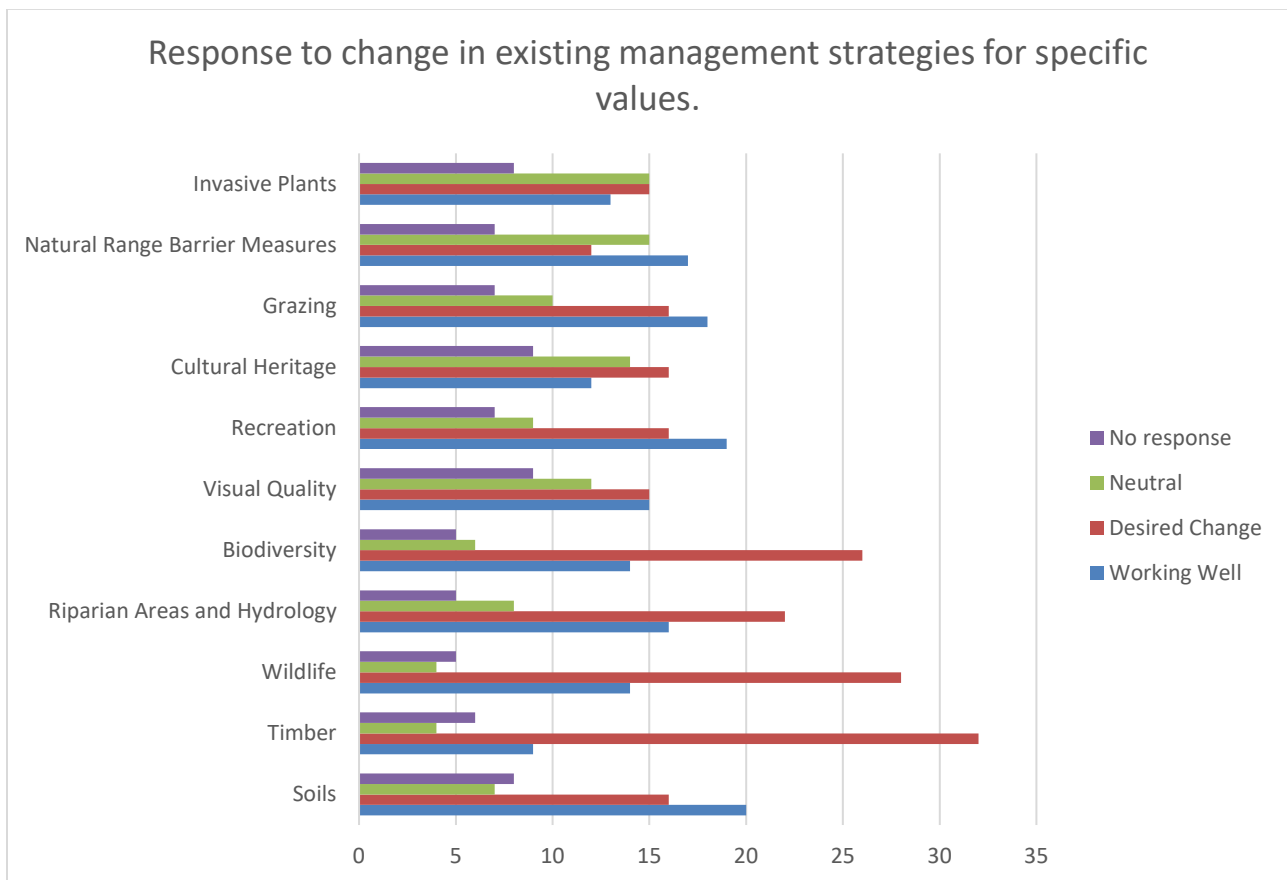


Exhibit 4: Desired Change in Existing Management Strategies.

When asked, “please describe why you believe current management isn’t working” responses varied but generally aligned with the concerns expressed in exhibits 3 and 4. In total, 22 of 51 respondents indicated that they would like to see management strategies for additional values beyond those shown in Exhibit 4. A summary of all written comments is provided in Appendix A, Table 3. Comments around additional management strategies included those that would:

- Mitigate wildfire risk
- Mitigate risks of flooding and debris flows to downstream resources
- Incorporate increased management for Indigenous values
- Use “alternative harvesting” (e.g., non-clearcut approaches) to manage for non-timber values.
- Manage for non-timber forest products
- Restore landscapes that are heavily disturbed
- Support the forest industry including smaller value-added businesses.

Example responses around improving the management of specific values included:

Forest professional or other related profession:

“I would like to see specific management for landscape resilience to wildfire. From species selection to prescribed density to selective harvesting. I would also like to see environmental values and objectives placed as higher priority compared to timber. Timber is a commodity whereas the other values are the primary ones to manage for a healthy ecosystem that has the ability to provide that commodity. I would also like to see management for values which simultaneously recognizes that the landscape is continually changing and the necessity for adaptive management.”

Forest professional or other related profession:

“Need to provincially manage and develop a framework for hydrology in watersheds that do not have community watershed or fisheries sensitive watershed designations. There are numerous watersheds outside of these designations that contain significant downstream elements at risk (e.g. private and public infrastructure/property etc.) that may be prone to debris flows, flooding, debris floods, drought etc because of disturbance history in the watershed (harvesting or fires).”

Member of the public suggesting additional management strategies:

“I would like to see restoration of previously effected areas highlighted as a priority for licence holders to undertake while sustainably harvesting in the vicinity. Using such a strategy would minimize cost of rehabilitation as equipment would already be in the area and could therefore be utilized more efficiently.”

Member of the public suggesting additional management strategies:

“Protect water. As water is the beginning of everything.”

Discussion of Results

Key Values of Concerns and Desired Change

Exhibits 3 and 4 show general agreement that respondents rated wildlife, biodiversity, water and timber as important values of concern. In addition, though there are no existing objectives specific to wildfire that are managed through FSP results and strategies, it was listed as primary concern by a majority of respondents (see Exhibit 3). Written comments were varied, but there appeared to be wide agreement on the need to change current management approaches related to the above values.

When asked to, “please describe why you believe current management isn’t working” responses included the importance of realistic or lower Allowable Annual Cut determinations; being proactive with new or emerging biodiversity concerns; the need to update land use plans and objectives; the need to zone the land base; the importance of maintaining existing timber supply for the local economy; and, the use of management strategies that balance economic and non-economic objectives.

Relationship to Summary of Current Forest Management

The *Summary of Current Forest Management* discusses the four key values listed above. Specific to wildlife, *The Summary* discusses management for wildlife species that occurs through both the CCLUP and GAR orders. Some written responses indicated the need to review and update both GAR orders and the CCLUP to support effective management of wildlife. Many comments discussed a desire to manage for biodiversity, resilience and climate change in a holistic way that goes beyond the current legal objectives for individual species. The *Summary* describes current management of riparian areas as well as special management and assessment requirements in specific watersheds designated by the CCLUP. Some respondents indicated a need to manage for hydrologic and terrain stability in watersheds that aren’t currently designated, particularly where downstream risks to communities or infrastructure exists. Per *The Summary*, the CCLUP designates different resource development zones and assigns objectives for different rates of harvest. The *Summary* also indicates that Allowable Annual Cut levels have been declining, post-Mountain Pine Beetle, and that harvest levels are generally below the AAC. Many respondents indicated that maintaining timber supply is very important for the local economy and that there is a desire to support various facets of the forest industry locally. Some respondents indicated that there is a need to reassess timber supply given that AAC’s aren’t currently being achieved and/or because of the importance of other values.

Next Steps

Further opportunities for public feedback will be provided throughout the FLP planning process. Future opportunities will be widely advertised through newspapers, stakeholder outreach and other forums. These include future opportunities for public review and comment prior to FLP establishment, an advisory group and several technical working groups that include representation from the public. This *What We Heard* report gives insight into public views on existing forest management within the Quesnel TSA and the values of greatest concern. It is intended to be a starting place for understanding the values of local communities specific to the Quesnel FLP pilot project. Feedback received through this questionnaire, and future public engagement, will inform the Quesnel FLP planning committee and technical working groups and will be considered by the Chief Forester prior to plan establishment.

Appendices

Appendix A: Written Responses

Table 1. Respondent self-declared background/interest and geographic location.

Response ID	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [A forestry licence holder (i.e., woodlot, First Nations woodland licence, forest licence, timber sales licence, community forest)]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [A forest professional or other related profession]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [An Indigenous person]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [A contributing organisation (i.e., non-forest licensee tenure holder)]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [General member of the public]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [Other]	View a map of the Quesnel Timber Supply Area I reside:
96	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
116	No	Yes	No	No	No		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
121	No	Yes	No	No	No		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
131	No	Yes	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
186	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
191	No	Yes	No	No	No		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
226	No	Yes	No	No	Yes		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
241	No	Yes	No	No	No		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
246	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
266	No	No	No	Yes	No		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
281	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
331	No	No	No	No	Yes		
336	No	No	No	No	No		
371	No	No	No	No	Yes		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
381	No	Yes	No	No	No		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
386	No	No	No	No	No		
401	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
411	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
426	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
431	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
436	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
446	No	Yes	No	No	No		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
456	No	No	No	No	No		
466	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
476	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
481	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
486	No	No	No	No	No	Rancher	Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
491	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries

Response ID	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [A forestry licence holder (i.e., woodlot, First Nations woodland licence, forest licence, timber sales licence, community forest)]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [A forest professional or other related profession]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [An Indigenous person]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [A contributing organisation (i.e., non-forest licensee tenure holder)]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [General member of the public]	I am responding to this questionnaire as a: [Other]	View a map of the Quesnel Timber Supply Area I reside:
506	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
516	No	No	No	No	Yes	Guide outfitter, trapper hunter	Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
521	No	No	No	No	Yes		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
526	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
531	No	No	Yes	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
536	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
551	No	No	No	No	No	Employment directly related to forestry	Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
556	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
561	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
566	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
576	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
581	No	No	No	No	No	Intermediate botanist	Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
601	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
606	No	No	No	No	Yes		Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
621	No	No	No	No	No	BCWF	Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
626	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
631	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
636	No	Yes	No	No	No		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
641	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
651	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
656	No	No	No	No	Yes		Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
661	No	No	No	No	Yes	Conservationist from Prince George	Outside the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries
Paper submission	No	No	No	No	Yes	Former Timber Sale Licensee	Within the Quesnel Timber Supply Area boundaries

Table 2. Written responses to values of management concern (see Exhibit 3 in main report) where respondents were asked to please explain their concern. Where language has been retracted for privacy or sensitivity reasons it has been noted as ‘*’.**

Response ID	Please explain your concern:
96	
116	Timber is the chief product from the forest and the life blood of our communities. The sustained yield of economically accessible fibre should be the primary objective of a FLP.
121	
131	Cumulative landscape disturbance can compromise biodiversity and resilience to climate change and associated environmental disasters like floods and fires. Our land and water values must be cared for to ensure the health of our community and TSA.
186	Newton's 3rd law: action and reaction. There needs to be balance in the sustainable management of our forests, that allows for industry to remain profitable, while ensuring protections are in place for our forests, wildlife, ecological systems, and areas of cultural/archeological significance. If one area is given precedence over another, it can upset the balance and have negative consequences on other areas.
191	<p>Current landscape level policy and guidance is guided by very old and out of date higher level plans. The old higher level plans do not strongly consider climate change, forest resiliency and wildfire mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Another significant concern/problem is the absence of higher level strategies or legislation to manage peak flows, quantity and quality of water at the watershed level in non-community watersheds (non-CWS) and non-fisheries sensitive watersheds (non-FSW). For example, interface watersheds without a non-FSW or non-CWS designation that have significant disturbance history (wildfire, harvesting, salvage harvesting) can pose risk to downstream communities, businesses and individuals living in risky zones (alluvial fans, floodplains etc). There has been numerous cases in recent years of highly disturbed or sensitive watersheds destroying public and private infrastructure. A strategy for watersheds outside of fisheries and community watershed designations needs to be developed to manage public safety, infrastructure and to secure water.</p> <p>There are also needs to be more research and re-writing efforts put into GAR orders. Policy and orders should be created with measurable and verifiable strategies, with easy to understand wording that is not open to interpretation and manipulation.</p>
226	My greatest concern is to set a management framework for future climate change risks (including wildfire) that can sustain the multiple values we care about.
241	These are all connected. We need to have ecosystem resilience to future climate and disturbances such as fire, pests but also manage in a way that provides timber (not just sawlogs) and fibre opportunities to support a forest-based economy.
246	Mountain Caribou operational mitigations have been ineffective to-date, require real habitat protections for the species or we will continue to harvest their critical habitat.
266	protection
281	
331	
336	
371	I believe we need to plan for fully functional ecosystems that can respond and recover to disturbances and not lose their overall productivity and ability to sustain life of a rich dive of species
381	
386	
401	
411	My concern is this question is leading all participants away from considering the timber values that support the community of Quesnel. This is obviously meant to make a hard left biased outcome. Way to go.
426	***Note: retracted language.
431	I think we need to focus on timber production for local employment.
436	
446	I would love to see a process that addresses biodiversity as I believe it to be the keystone to creating conditions for many of the other issues listed to be addressed particularly forage and wildlife habitat. Climate change and wildfire risk are very closely linked and creating more resilience in interface areas would be great for communities like Quesnel/Wells. Indigenous connection to land (both past and present) is something that must be addressed if this process is to be a successful government to government exchange.
456	

Response ID	Please explain your concern:
466	The continued singular focus on monoculture saw logs production has destroyed our forests. the mass spraying of glyphosphate and other chemicals has degraded the souks and therefore the entire ladnscape and soul food web that creates biodiversity. instead of plantations of saw logs there diverse forests with many deciduous trees. the climate is changing, the tyoe of trees a kw to grow is going to change. should be a focus on utilizing ALL wood species not singular saw log focus of a multinational corporation that privates the profit and externalizes the so ial and environmental costs.
476	With the Mountain Pine Beetle devastation and the last 6 years of wildfires not sure to balance everything?
481	I value support for a viable timber industry of some sort, and a resilient forest that supports most fish and mammal species. I think the species that depend on large areas of undisturbed forest like caribou and fisher are a lost cause.
486	Wood lots used to be for local ranchers to help financially to invest in capital projects on our ranches. Now all woodlots are controlled by mills and loggers and forest techs
491	My big concern is how after the logging practices the provincial government has allowed, is how negatively altered the environment that has been logged is left: loss of wildlife habitat; irreparable watercourse damage, large monoculture plantations, and disposal of waste wood by advocating pile burning
506	
516	Wildlife ahead of logging
521	We are losing alot of topsoil
526	Not being able to log and mills shut down and people lose jobs when timber is a renewable resource
531	
536	
551	Not enough biodiversity in replanting. Focus has been on fast growth monoculture pushed by industry consumption. Plus industry consumption is based on too high of rates as their levels of consumption are close to the same as during the bug kill era. Sustainable levels, proper reforestation, effective stewardship practices are needed to be enforced if we wish to have these resources for our children.
556	
561	
566	
576	Access for recreation.
581	So selective logging can create bigger and bigger trees by slowly removing the bigger trees and leaving behind smaller trees . It's already practiced in lots of the world . Restore beavers to most watersheds to help increase the water table .
601	How many ha of forest has been burnt up How's many homes have be loosed How many towns have been lost Three life's have been lost in two weeks fighting fire Government people in Victoria telling us how to mänge the forest Let the First Nations and loggers mänge the forest Lies and broken promises
606	Try significantly increasing allocation of forest harvest for small, local loggers with the goal of forest management (selective logging) not Provincial profit.
621	I support the wise, sustainable use of our Natural bounty. however, much of the time, cutting plans are developed that do not take into account the other resources that the local forests provide that are not entirely based on the harvesting of logs. Many times mitigation measures can be planned into the cutting plans if those other values are taken into account from the beginning, rather than trying to compensate for issues once they have arisen. <i>***Note: retracted language.</i>
626	Over the years I have witnessed negative impacts to fish and fish habitat associated with forestry operations multiple times within the Quesnel forest district. Often these negative impacts are associated with road and bridge construction, which under the forest act are not reviewed through the regular channels which all of the other industries have to go through.... Section 11 notifications and approvals and DFO request for reviews should be undertaken for all Works in and around streams by Forrest licensees if you want meaningful protection of the environment as the regulatory agencies will have an opportunity to comment and identify and prioritize areas of concern and projects that may have negative impacts to the aquatic environment.
631	My concern is that Old Growth is just that, OLD and DEAD and is the biggest fire risk out there and the government wants to save it? For what? It has no value whatsoever. Secondly we are a logging town and we need our only mill to be able to log so the whole town stays alive. The mill isn't going to invest big like they have and then wreck/destroy their renewable resource, they are going to have it regenerate over and over and over and the

Response ID	Please explain your concern:
	proof is in the fact they are already logging second cuts and the forests are coming back quicker, stronger and healthier! Give your heads a shake you do not understand how things work up here in the North, maybe your coastal logging was done wrong and that's why you are doing this but this is going to be a catastrophe and the only funny part is it will be the legacy of the NDP government.
636	<p>My concern is the forest industry is dieing in our area. It is the life blood of our town. Government needs to do more to maintain steady health forest sector. Not decrease it. More effort should be made to keep forest jobs going in our town. I have seen mill after mill and company after company close down. It's not good. More needs to be dose to stop this or reverse it.</p> <p><i>***Note: retracted language.</i></p>
641	<p>To my eye, the provincial forests have been mismanaged. BC has turned over the management to contractors and third parties with no BC Forestry personnel having "boots on the ground" during logging and after logging, clean-up and planting. We need to go back to being in control of these forests with inspections taking place by Provincial personnel. The logging units are to large in size, to close in proximity and the logging fuels are not dealt with in a timely manner, as well as the re-planting of the units. The planting that takes place has no tree species diversity, which is not healthy, as well as the age of the trees is no diversity. Shelter-wood logging, or selective logging would be better for forest health, animal health and water drainage and soil stability. With Quesnel being a major drainage area, the lack of spoil stability and mud slides are becoming very dangerous. We need more long-term planning and not immediate financial gain for the logging industry, or cutting corners. It is unsustainable and just stupid. I never see any Ministry of Forests personnel or trucks at any logging sites- our resources cannot be directly managed from an office. We need areas, similar to the US that are designated "Wilderness areas", for animals and our future generations to witness what a forest is suppose to actually look and function as nature intended.</p>
651	Will this affect the local economy and cause jobs to leave my city
656	
661	<p>This area has been almost completely logged. Please see the Last Stand report for old growth in this area: https://veridianecological.ca/publications/. There is no way enough primary forest can be saved to protect biodiversity if logging of primary forest continues in this area. This area is suffering from many landslides linked to cutblocks. This area included caribou habitat and it's unconscionable that this department is allow the destruction of their habitat. Logging must be stoped in primary forests and you must switch to managing and repairing plantations. There could be a great economy in this. You just need to think outside the box.</p> <p>Also I think it is not ok that this consultation process happened over the long weekend and with such a small window to reply.</p>
Paper submission	Ending forever short rotation corporate industrial fibre mining has been a priority all of my life.

Table 3. Written comments related to current management of values listed in the Summary of Current Forest Management (see Exhibit 4 in main report for tabular results).

Response ID	Please describe why you believe the management isn't working:	After reviewing the Summary of Current Forest Management, are there additional values that you would like to see managed?
96		
116	If the licences have not been able to hit the AAC for ten years in a row then there is issue somewhere along the chain. Is the AAC calculated wrong? Should there be different partitions? Are there too many constraints on the landbase or are they calculated incorrectly in the Determination. Is BCTS achieving their mandate of providing timber for competitive auction? If not then is there a plan to get a track? What is the plan to move beyond deferrals and put that land back into productive use? Are the Indigenous nations being properly compensated and have a large enough share of the AAC? Have we removed red tape around commercial thinning? Is there issues with how the stumpage is calculated? It seems that we have a major problem if the AAC is not being hit for ten years in a row. Clearly the leadership at the District and Region should be questioned and held accountable for this result.	No.
121		
131	A series of invasive plants continue to spread. I believe the management strategies are not working as they are fairly relaxed. For biodiversity the intent is appropriate but more attention should be paid to plant communities as well as animal species before they become endangered. For riparian management, I would like to see management zones which mirror the requirements used by Takla, or ones which consider the quality of the RMA. Dead trees do not provide quality stream shading.	I would like to see specific management for landscape resilience to wildfire. From species selection to prescribed density to selective harvesting. I would also like to see environmental values and objectives placed as higher priority compared to timber. Timber is a commodity whereas the other values are the primary ones to manage for a healthy ecosystem that has the ability to provide that commodity. I would also like to see management for values which simultaneously recognizes that the landscape is continually changing and the necessity for adaptive management.
186		
191	There is no current meaningful level of enforcement or oversight to oversee these strategies to ensure licensees are held accountable. Many FSP's/policy, including FRPA, provide avenues for self exemptions to skirt around the strategies listed above. There are significant examples of poor visual quality management throughout the province, with many avenues in current legislation that permit licensees to "get around" achieving the objectives (e.g. forest health, salvage - with no enforcement or expert opinion to verify that the forest health issue is a legitimate concern). Same goes for wildlife, Mule deer winter ranges are in deficits all over the place because of self exemption type "forest health" sanitation or salvage harvesting. Current management of values such as biodiversity, timber and wildlife will significantly benefit from the recently announced provincial LIDAR coverage. Enhanced forest inventories need to be completed at the landscape level as there are numerous cases of poor VRI data that affects wildlife management, old growth management areas and old growth deferral areas.	Need to provincially manage and develop a framework for hydrology in watersheds that do not have community watershed or fisheries sensitive watershed designations. There are numerous watersheds outside of these designations that contain significant downstream elements at risk (e.g. private and public infrastructure/property etc.) that may be prone to debris flows, flooding, debris floods, drought etc because of disturbance history in the watershed (harvesting or fires).
226	We need to de-emphasize timber so that ecosystem integrity has a stronger emphasis. The result will still be a strong timber production but the balance will shift to other values.	The current management has little focus on Indigenous values. That should be changed by having the plan co-developed with Indigenous nations.
241	Many of the management strategies were put in place long before the significant disturbances (mountain pine beetle, wildfires) of recent decades changed the basic premise on which those goals and management strategies were based on. Also, those management strategies weren't based on meaningful First Nations input. With DRIPA in place there is a need to meaningfully engage First Nations, otherwise they are bound by these management strategies from the 1990s that they had no say in.	Wildfire resiliency and risk Ecosystem function - beyond current biodiversity objectives Hydrology and watershed health - current CCLUP requirements don't go far enough

Response ID	Please describe why you believe the management isn't working:	After reviewing the Summary of Current Forest Management, are there additional values that you would like to see managed?
246	<p>Timber - too high of cut for too long, not sustainable by definition if operators can't find wood to meet the AAC without causing wildlife declines.</p> <p>Wildlife - critical habitat for mountain caribou is being harvested, furbearers and moose declines because of poor layouts and excessive cutting.</p> <p>Biodiversity - way too much early seral, forest growth hasn't kept up with the cut.</p>	Species at Risk, particularly mountain caribou.
266		
281		
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336		
371	Forest harvest levels are too high to balance multiple forest ecosystem needs. Partial cuts rather than clear cuts need more consideration	
381	There are root issues with FRPA not being addressed in this questionnaire. One of the primary reasons for the failure of FRPA is the socio-economic emphasis of forests results in ecological collapse (i.e. pushing ecosystems to the brink in which it is unlikely they will recover). Further, socio-economic models, including the TSR, are unreliable and unlikely to fail in the near future. To remedy this issue, requires a complete overhaul of FRPA and a recognition of the limits (and risks) of continuing on the current trajectory of SFM in the province.	As Albert Einstein said "Insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results". Although one can commend the provincial government for at least ensuring that the logging plans are more transparent, there appears to be little or no changes to the results, strategies and objectives embedded in FRPA. How does the province anticipate meaningful change if the approach is generally the same as it has been for the past 20 years? One of the fundamental issues with FRPA is the inability of the province to direct licensees. This is apparent based on the results of the MPB salvage that fell considerably short (as licensees logged as much live as they did dead). Given anticipated forest health and wildfire issues, how is the province going to "learn from the past" (i.e. what worked and what didn't work). Clearly the lack of directing licensees into dead stands should not be overlooked. Broad objectives, results and strategies are still the same, despite FPB reports that identify a need to change. I don't think "measuring" and "enforcing" broad objectives will get us very far. What is needed is complete control over licensees. Since most of the operations are switching into wet and more productive spruce stands, implementation of "pest reduction" and "alternative harvesting practices" are necessary to manage for any values outside of the narrow socio-economic vision of FRPA.
386		
401	<p>The province has mist manage Leh hunting.</p> <p>There should be no guided hunts and Leh should be only for hunters that reside where they hunt</p>	<p>Protect water . As water is the beginning of everything</p> <p>Placer mining needs to include in the FLP</p> <p>Bcts should be handed or and Managed buy First Nations</p>
411	Why not ask how it is working instead?	
426	First Nation need to have input with the hunting regulations	More water restrictions on mining and range
431	You are giving too many uneducated and uninformed people too much of a voice in professional forestry and biology matters.	
436		

Response ID	Please describe why you believe the management isn't working:	After reviewing the Summary of Current Forest Management, are there additional values that you would like to see managed?
446	<p>Soil disturbance limits within cut blocks are working to some extent. My concern lies more in the over-roading of areas (specifically with permanent access roads) and the lack of reclamation being done on those roads. I would like to see road rehabilitation addressed in a measurable way.</p> <p>Timber supply is ever shrinking and the goalposts are constantly shifting, for the economic health of small-town BC we need to address how we are going to supply forest product producers over the longer term.</p> <p>Wildlife conservation regulations such as GAR orders are often in conflict with one another and further shrink the THLB. There needs to be some alignment where objectives allow for it. I would like to see a zonation of the TSA with conservation, modified harvest and development areas.</p>	Non-timber forest products should be addressed in some meaningful way.
456		
466		
476		
481	<p>Natural range barrier approach is hostage to the appraisal system and unworkable, and the forest companies have no interest in making it work.</p> <p>Invasive plants are getting worse every year; I have no idea what we should do.</p> <p>Biodiversity based on static reserves for old growth and ungulate winter ranges does not recognize that forests are dynamic. We've seen parks and other reserved areas burned up in recent years. These areas need some intervention to make them resilient.</p> <p>Wildlife strategy too focussed on lost causes (caribou) and not working well for species that should thrive under current management (moose).</p> <p>Timber should be treated more strategically and not as a residual value. Also a smarter approach to silviculture starting with the provincial approach. Local planning can't solve all these problems without provincial leadership.</p>	no.
486	***Note: retracted language.	***Note: retracted language.
491	I believe this management is not working because the guidelines really only suit the resource extraction industries.and to meet the shareholders financial improvements	Have a moratorium on all resource extraction for a period of time before all the timber and minerals are gone.by then it will too late to have this conversation
506		
516	Clear cut mess, no thinning of forests, stop spraying. Replant what is harvested, not all pines.	Stock lakes and streams, open up lakes above waterfalls with fish ladders such as on Finger Creek below Finnie Lake.8
521		I would like it to be like gardening I know that is lot harder but in the long run it's manageable
526	People have to much control of things they don't understand	Let the company's log those big companies keep the community's alive people sitting in a desk at Vancouver don't have a clue
531		
536		
551	Government has let industry take the lead in reforestation, renewal practices without auditing and holding industry to account. At the end of the day industry has proven to do what they can for their shareholders and not the public interest so the government has to step up and put them in line even if it means taking back over the reforestation and renewal practices at a direct cost to industry	Maintain original biodiversity of the forest as it original was. Nature finds balance. Our practices have proven to promote fires, floods, wildlife habitat lose. Let's log and keep jobs but let's return things to how they were
556		

Response ID	Please describe why you believe the management isn't working:	After reviewing the Summary of Current Forest Management, are there additional values that you would like to see managed?
561	Too much emphasis on sustaining timber extraction; water, forage and recreation are all better long term objectives	Legal order, placing timber above other resource uses (Table 2) precludes managing for the highest and best use at any given location. Multiple use in BC means 'what you can do after we pick the areas we want to log'.
566	Out of date, fails to address urgent concerns re community/landscape resiliency and climate change or satisfy government commitments to First Nations and communities.	
576	Unsure.	No
581	First stop the spray of glyphosate. Increase selective logging and introduce beavers to watersheds beavers need to be reintroduced en masse to protect the water table and prevent wildfires . Introduce bison and other animals that don't exist in this habitat befor. Chainsaw oil should have spores of woodloving fungus to increase carbon sequence	
601	Cclup and never consult with First Nation over visual area BCTS has failed so many audits.. give control to the First Nations Self monitoring has failed First Nations should be the decision maker	
606	Province to transition from viewing forest management as for large corporation profit to a sustainable local industry (local family run and operated cottage industry) with the objective of long term healthy forest not Provincial profit.	The value of local, cottage forestry industry that enables small, rural communities to thrive because of forest management industry.
621	Many times not all values are taken into account or are given lessor importance than the value of the logs that an area will produce. Pre-planned mitigation measures are much more effective and less expensive than restoration after the damage has already occurred. There is a huge deficit of damaged landscapes from past logging practices, and that must be addressed, but the most cost effective method for rejuvenating those areas, is to harvest the remaining industrial land-base in a sustainable manner and using a portion of the profits to restore the deficient areas .	I would like to see restoration of previously effected areas highlighted as a priority for licence holders to undertake while sustainably harvesting in the vicinity. Using such a strategy would minimize cost of rehabilitation as equipment would already be in the area and could therefore would be utilized more efficiently. Harvest blocks should be planned so as to minimize wildlife/vehicle interactions. This would result in fewer incidents, and benefit both the wildlife and the public. Harvest blocks should also be planned so that forest values other than log volume are incorporated from the beginning. This would result in less incidents of further mitigation/restoration are required.
626	Free range cattle in the Caribou, often congregate around fish, bearing streams and have significant negative impacts to rearing and spawning fish habitat... regulations, governing free range, cattle and Range management need to address these negative impacts in a constructive and meaningful way	
631	I don't believe it isn't working, and your question is just one of many examples where you the government is trying to heard us to what you want, you already have in mind what you want and are doing this big song and dance trying to manipulate us into your way. There isn't a whole lot wrong with how it now, so why waste money and time fixing something that isn't broken and just needs a tuneup in a couple areas!!	If this is a Forest Landscape Plan then I would like to see it involve every aspect of the forest and it doesn't and until then it is useless, why got to all this wasted time and you are only picking on the logging which has so many hoops to jump through already but continues to renew itself and the province received billions of dollars from it but mining which the province received little to no revenue from gets to run wild doing whatever they want destroying the ground and leaving it a mess that will never be recovered from.
636	There is to much concern about what people that live in the bigger cities think about what we should be doing in our area. It none of thier business on how we manage our forests. We don't tell them how to run their town, it none of their concern on what we do in ours. Again too much influence from indigenous people on the forest sector.	Jobs in the forest industry is the most important. Its a renewable resource. We need this to keep our town alive. I am watching our town slowly die. It's sad. More needs to be done bring it back to life.

Response ID	Please describe why you believe the management isn't working:	After reviewing the Summary of Current Forest Management, are there additional values that you would like to see managed?
641	<p>well, soil is moving around Quesnel for one. Water quality issues happen regularly. We have no wildlife corridors, Hwy 97 and Hwy 26 are a slaughter of wildlife on a daily basis- we need over/underpasses for wildlife movement- traffic will only increase.. its just horrible- especially 26. With the vast amount of public forestland, we actually have very little accessible recreation and trail systems- we should have more. The forests are almost impossible to walk through with all the vegetation that grows in behind these logging units and activities.</p> <p>BC is over-harvesting the timber and the units are gigantic in size with burn piles that are 3 stories high that never get attended to and are left for years- they become a wildfire issue.</p> <p>Timber sales appear to have very narrow riparian buffers- there is very little protection for wetlands and waterways- probably because we never see any BC Forests specialists on the ground! (Botanist, hydrologist, wildlife biologists). I would say the entire timber sale process needs an over-haul at this point. I see mismanagement everywhere.</p>	<p>I read it- a lot of office time went into this report I am sure... but eventually action needs to take place an not meeting and reports. We need better planned and managed timber sales throughout the entire process with smaller units and shelter wood logging. More recreational opportunities. More concern and ACTION for wildlife movement. BC is over-logging their forests - reduce the amount of logging.</p>
651		
656		
661	<p>Because "management" is allowing the destruction of all primary forests and the biodiversity that depends on it. Stop logging primary forests and move to management plantations.</p>	
Paper submission	<p>The complete corporate capture of the TSA and community by a single private corporation is fascism! BAU short rotation corporate industrial fibre mining is murdering our forests and our children and our grand childrens future.</p>	<p>So little of the ecological wonder of our forests and the soils that the 'Nation of Plants' has nurtured (very important book that all mammals should read) for us is integrated into the current forest management regime it all ust STOP! A complete natural selection forestry reset is fundamental.</p>