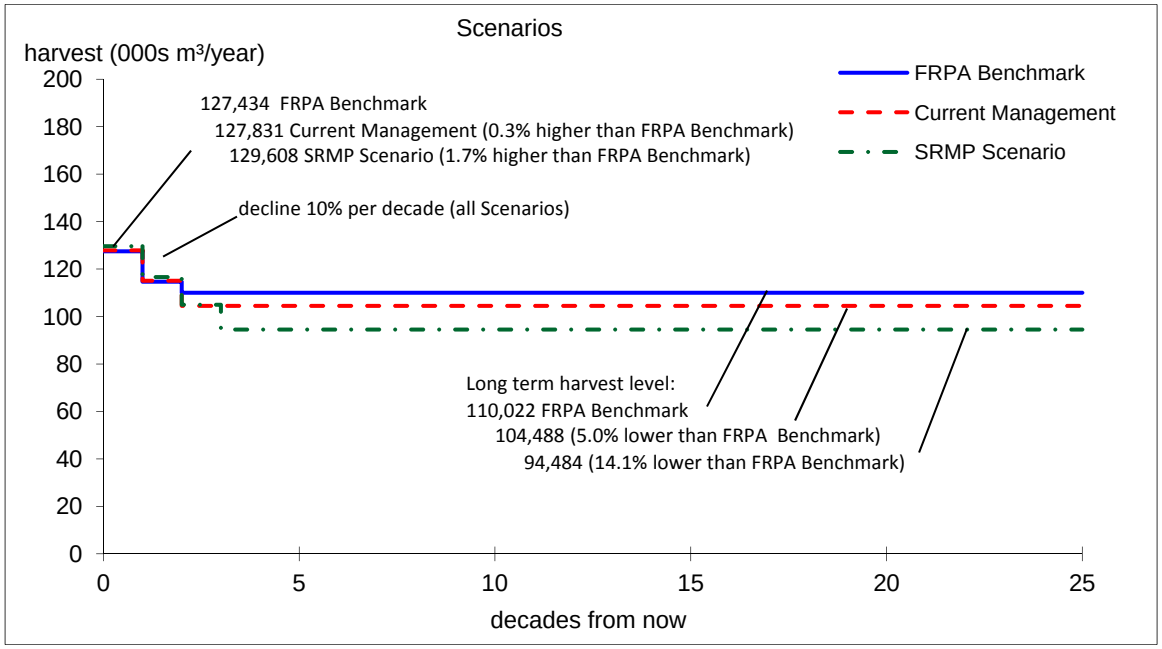
Cranberry SRMP Timber Supply Impacts

Scenario	First Decade Harvest Level			Long term Harvest Level			Timber Harvesting Land Base		
	m^3/year	% Change from FRPA Benchmark	% Change from previous scenario	m^3/year	% Change from FRPA Benchmark	% Change from previous scenario	hectares	% Change from FRPA Benchmark	% Change from previous scenario
FRPA Benchmark	127,434			110,022			48,131		
Current Management	127,831	0.3%	0.3%	104,488	-5.0%	-5.0%	46,366	-3.7%	-3.7%
SRMP Scenario	129,608	1.7%	1.4%	94,484	-14.1%	-9.6%	35,255	-26.8%	-24.0%



See notes on following page.

Notes:

1. Management and Modeling Assumptions
    - See the Cranberry SRMP data package for details.
2. Scenarios
    - The FRPA Benchmark represents the current legal requirements for forest licensees.
    - Current Management represents the management requirements currently being applied by forest licensees, as specified in their Forest Stewardship Plans. Current Management has an incremental impact compared with the FRPA Benchmark.
    - SRMP Scenario represents all of the requirements of the Cranberry SRMP document. Impacts are shown relative to the FRPA Benchmark and Current Management.
3. First Decade Harvest Level
    - For a Timber Supply Review (TSR) analysis for a Timber Supply Area (TSA), one of the policies that defines the shape of the harvest forecast graph is to "maintain current allowable annual cut (AAC) as long as possible" without compromising the long-term harvest level. The Cranberry SRMP area is smaller than a TSA so it does not have a "current AAC". Thus, the first decade harvest level in the Cranberry SRMP analysis is the maximum possible.
    - The Cranberry SRMP area consists of parts of the former Cranberry and Kispiox TSAs. Prorating the AAC for these TSAs produces a theoretical "current AAC" of 99,700 m^3 (see the Cranberry SRMP data package for details). This is lower than any of the first decade harvest levels shown in the results, which means that the SRMP will not affect the short-term harvest level.
    - The first decade harvest level appears to increase (albeit by very small amounts) when comparing the FRPA Benchmark to the Current Management scenario and the SRMP Scenario. Each scenario removes area from the timber harvesting land base (THLB). Since many of the management requirements can be met from the THLB, reducing the size of the THLB essentially reduces the level of constraint on the remaining THLB. It seems that reducing the level of constraint on the remaining THLB outweighs the effect of removing land from the THLB.
4. Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB
    - The reduction in THLB is greater than the reduction in long-term harvest level. This is because many of the THLB reductions occur on low productivity areas or on highly constrained areas, such as riparian areas.