

**PAC STATEMENTS & VALUES EXPRESSED:**

“What do you value about the forest?”

- Want a forest that preserves biodiversity
- Community and jobs; strong company, strong community
- Forest is our back yard
- Forest that provides complete range of ecosystem services
- Connection between jobs and volume harvested; value added for products
- Soil conservation
- Connection to land
- Spiritual set of values
- Identify and preserve key ecological function related to biodiversity
- Forest of the past = forest of the future
- Harvest sequence to minimize disturbance; spread out (extensive) harvest, not aggregated (intensive).
- More harmonious and collaborative planning for landscape; development of targets, shared resource management
- Collaboration of community to help build pride and stewardship. Bring people together
- Water retention, thermal buffering
- Learn from past mistakes, erosion, ground disturbance in steep valleys
- Wetlands. Forest is a mosaic of habitats
- Respecting native values
- Respect for history of land
- Recreation and hunting
- Plan that is resilient to large scale change; large dieback events, maintain or increase resilience of forest to large scale change.
- Ensure forest (including wetlands and other components) stays sustainable at all levels
- Focus to leave environment as good or better for future generation. Not just within FMA; include private and public tenure.
- Retain past values
- Reclamation appropriate to retain forest function.
- Learning the systems of the forest
- Carbon storage
- Clean water
- Clean air
- Wide ranging recreational access; x-country skiing, atv/snowmobile
- Maintenance of natural hydrologic cycle; timing, quality, quantity
- Legacy
- Communication of industry objectives, plans, opportunities, stories, celebrations
  - Communication plans integrated with province, municipalities, other companies
  - Career opportunities communicated to kids.
- Viable populations of wild ungulates, fur bearers distributed across the landscape
- Opportunity to harvest food
- Opportunity for self-education. Research forest processes first hand
- Value economics of forest; financially sustainable
- Preserve habitat(s); animal, human

- Preserving a working forest that provides same benefits and provincial / national parks; conservation at landscape level
- Freedom to access the forest with no restrictions
- DMI supports and implements new best practices
- Forests are renewable and demonstrated and communicated using new technologies
- Shared values – community resource
- Global and national forestry standards implemented
- World leading management
- Protecting heritage – indigenous, pioneer: history of the landscape
- Intrinsic value – value that its “there”
- Respecting common values – recognizing them.
- Value of information currently available; anecdotal observations, real world observations noted.
- Knowledgeable environmentalism
- Economic diversity
- Environmental diversity
- Hunting opportunity
- Diversity of perspectives and values promotes sustainability
- Society health value; mental health / therapeutic
- Climate stability

#### Negative Associations

- “Silent Spring” Missing key species
- Miscommunication of what forestry companies do; vilification of industry
- Low standards of reclamation – biodiversity
- Calculating and managing disturbance; misunderstood disturbance
- Forest industry and oil & gas operate disjointly
- Export products away rather than keeping it local
- Natural resources viewed as “there for the taking”; not enough set aside
- Resource preservation disconnected. Water = Soils = Landscape
- Provincial and Federal bodies making decisions.
  - Placing requirements down before considering socio-economics perspective
  - Politically-driven science
- Seeing a special place mowed down.
  - Local interest; locally used special place
  - “dislike seeing stumps in what was a special place”
- Single-species management ruling over multi-species or Ecosystem Based Management
- Effects of climate change on landscape
- Lobby groups that pit industries against each other
- Large carbon footprint of harvesting process
- Inability and reluctance to put values on equal playing field. Volume (M<sup>3</sup> ≠ ecological value)
- Environmental groups inside Canada supported by foreign funding
- Lack of long term vision; stumps are transitory part of forest management
- Oversimplification / generalizations
- Lack of educational communication
- Lack of collaboration / integration between government and industry, e.g. wildfire and caribou
- Dislike of chemicals in forest
- Lack of educational resources related to boreal forest
- Outside influence on policy; based on mis-information and lack of science. Disrespective dialogue.
- Lack of investment in forestry image
- Lack of money spent on communication

**PAC STATEMENTS & VALUES EXPRESSED:**

“What do you want the forest to look like ... now... 10 years ... in 200 years”

- The forest is peaceful.
- Woodlot operator learning opportunities from PRPD about forest planning.
- PRPD business with private woodlots. PRPD should improve business relationship with private woodlot operators.
- PRPD timber purchases from private sources.
- Better communications is needed.
- In 300 years, trappers should still be able to trap.
- Sustainability.
  
- Health of forests and people.
- Natural ecosystems sustain life.
- Disturbances threaten sustainability.
- Preservation variation and diversity.
- Ensuring we don't have soil erosion.
- Protected areas.
- Minimal disturbance of the surface.
- Fragmentation of the land base.
- The forest provides aesthetic values. It needs to maintain its beauty. -pertains to private and public forests).
  
- Forestry is good for tourism and parks. We don't want to destroy everything.
- Multiple use of the forest.
- We have to live with the forest.
- The chip trucks should travel faster.
  
- The forest is a source of income for many people.
- The forest is a living organism that I am a part of.
- Health of forests and people.
- I'd like to see the forest in 200 years that is still resilient to human intervention (rather than a forest that reacts to intervention).
- Leave organic material and nutrient values.
- PRPD should become a leader nationally in forest management and research. Other companies should look up to PRPD.
- Preference for dispersed harvests across the landscape rather than concentrated areas of harvest
- A more balanced approach is more desirable to one that emphasizes coarse-filter. DFMP strategy should provide a set of fine-filter biodiversity indices + described NRV over a 200year timeframe for a representative set of species that could be monitored. (PAC list of representative species ?)
  
- Better communications between PRPD and trappers.
- Manning trappers: “leave trappers trails through your cutblocks.” These are often scarified or left in a mess.
- Better placement of cut blocks. Preserve sensitive areas for beaver and other wildlife.

- Access around the edge of cut blocks. This improves access for fire protection efforts. This should be for fire control, and a benefit to trappers.
- Trappers burn the big piles in the middle. We should leave some brush piles for habitat e.g., weasels.
- Improve “old growth retention” (squirrel production habitat specifically). When trees are cut down it affects animals, and trees being cut down is not a natural change, it is manmade, so enforce more old growth retention (older trees foster certain animals, which other animals in turn depend on).
- Global warming is changing forests. Maintain the integrity of the forest. The north has an advantage with its colder climate and forest diversity. We have an obligation to conduct sustainable forest management.
- Many relationships need to be improved in forest company business (small loggers; other operators, etc.). Some loggers are slighted because they can't get business if they don't have a chipper.
- PRPD should work with other companies to become a leader in research (in ways to ensure that research gets implemented).
- Identify unknown species and try to address them by maintaining a natural forest (discover, document and improve current species list). E.g. a salamander was just recently discovered in the Peace River Valley.
- Maintain water quantity
- Like the peacefulness of the forest.
- Want the forest to be “intact” for his descendents.
- Some PAC members are trappers. Public perception of trappers is wrong. Trappers are good managers. If a block gets logged off, the cutline is left open.
- Request a cat width cleared around the edge of the cut block (for trapper access).
- Summer time mounding with hoes leaves ruts. Trappers ask for these to be leveled out. Forest companies have not responded to repeated requests.
- Better communications is needed with trappers.
- Just put township and range on maps, to inform trappers where they are logging. (map clarity)
- Trappers have been offered to burn brush piles in lieu. You can make money on this. However, some trappers have never been notified. They should be notified in writing.
- Important fur species: martin, wolf, and lynx.
- Plan should acknowledge “change” is part of natural dynamics. The forest will somewhat naturally change on its own beyond our control
- Forest should be a sustainable resource (equivalent to today).
- Maintain habitat necessary to support all wildlife. Certain wildlife species could even be improved with good forest management
- Minimize the negative impacts.
- Maintain water quality.
- Preference for concentrated areas of harvest, rather than dispersed harvests all over the landscape
- MD council received delegation presentation asking for access to landing debris for fuelwood (ie Canfor), or improved understanding of process to access that supply of wastewood.
- Maintain or improve diversity of wildlife; “diversity” is a value.
- Minimize soil erosion
- Keep the forest as close to ‘natural’ as possible so that it can sustain natural ecosystems (natural means; healthy, resilient and diverse).

## ABORIGINAL STATEMENTS & VALUES EXPRESSED

- Concerns related to the impact that land use decisions and harvesting has on trapping and wildlife populations.
- Trappers have no power to influence land use decisions and are frustrated about the effect that these decisions have on them.
- There is not sufficient compensation for the effect of timber harvesting operations have on the trapping.
- Some felt that harvesting was killing the wildlife – “the results of harvesting are all bad – nothing good comes from this”.
- Some comments that the elders are frustrated by the amount of development that has occurred – we sensed that there was some resentment.
- FN are frustrated about how their right to trap has been reduced over time because of the commercialization of the Trapping Industry. You can't go out to the bush now and trap because you are on someone's trap line. In the past families and groups of families from the community would trap. They would work out amongst themselves who was where – there were no conflicts. FN people can no longer do this. They are frustrated because they have lost something overtime and can't think of ways to reverse what has happened.
- Forest floor needs to be left in a condition that permits ready foot-travel (Hunting & game recovery impeded by some historical scarification practices in region)
- Forest residue recovery or treatment after logging and forest harvest planning (retention placement) should both consider potential impacts from overly 'reduced' moisture on some upland sites (effect on species and forest health)
  
- Community would like DMI to start a winter harvesting program on their Settlement
- Community requested DMI's help in utilizing wood felled and processed for other company but abandoned (approx. 40,000 m<sup>3</sup> some now two years old)
- Interest in pursuing a chipping contract with DMI
- Would like DMI to use more local equipment when logging on settlement – appreciated graders and water truck use but would like other equipment used as well
- One contractor provides labor services and wanted to know status of pile burning contracts. This Contractor would like DMI to consider offering other work for small local contactors
- Should be more integration between various industrial users of the forest (Cumulative effects - reduce the foot print)
- Scarification in conifer blocks makes it very difficult for human's to access
- Concern expressed about decline in Rabbit population – what is happening? (important fur species)
- Concern expressed about insect infestations like Mountain Pine Beetle
- Community wants to maintain ability to hunt in FMU's that surround their Settlement
- Community supports DMI's switch to Ecosystem Management approach (like structure left – better for wildlife and appearance)
- Concern raised about Conifer trees blowing down after Aspen was removed – this concern was related to some harvesting done in the past by other company – they suggested leaving other trees (clumps) around conifers might help (agricultural land harvests)
  
- Concerned about cumulative effects and their effect on wildlife populations (wildlife populations are declining and their Treaty Rights are being impacted) Want studies done to determine the impact that cumulative effects are having. Since signing the Treaty only 40% for the land that was in forest remains in forest today – this has affected them. Elders have seen

- significant change and don't like it.
- Feel that SRD should be consulting directly with them, not through the industry.
  - Feel they do not have the capacity to review forestry plans
  - People claim we are wrecking their traditional way of life. Some claim they can't collect medicines anymore.
  - Wants the forest industry to hire First Nations people to do environmental inspections on cutblocks like the O&G is supporting for wellsites. He suggested that companies need to walk the land with First Nations – get First Nations input through inspections.
  - Like to smoke their meat in the bush using red willow, rotten Aspen logs and spruce boughs
  - Concerned with ability to continue to hunt and wildlife populations
  - Sulphur lake and the Chinchaga areas were identified as being important to FN for hunting. They would like the Sulphur Lake area protected from any development.
  - Caribou and Grizzly need “no go zones”
  - Forestry is too modern – there is less employment available do to mechanization – less hand cutting involved.
  - People need to go further to hunt now – it cost them more money.
  - They want accountability – if the industry says it will do something they want confirmation that this was done. Used O&G example, Too many times, they never hear back from O&G. There needs to be a feedback loop.
  - Some Elders have had a chance to fly with ATCO. They noted some areas that are bare – seems no replanting was done – why is this?
  - Expressed concern that SRD has not addressed concerns they raised in the past – DMI should meet with SRD (Lyle Fullerton) and find out what concerns were raised by FN
  - Concern was expressed about access and how this affecting wildlife – what do we do to control access?
  - Want someone to teach the Elders about current practices.
  - First Nations should be involved in replanting cutblocks
  - Trappers need to be consulted.
  - Treaty rights supersede Alberta's rights.
  - How is Swan habitat protected?
- 
- Interested in business opportunities with DMI
  - Concerned about protection of water
  - Want visual screening from highways – assume for wildlife protection
  - More protection is required for trappers cabins and burial sites
  - Traditional trails should be marked and protected
  - Protection of old fishing station on the east band of the Peace River at Carcajou.
- 
- Would like to jointly own and manage FMA with DMI
  - Interested in business opportunities with DMI
  - Raised concern about the sustainability of the forest resources
  - See FMA Renewal and the DFMP as the same process
  - Construction and maintenance work on East haul road (contract opportunity ?)
  - Employment for the FN people.
  - If sub soiling work becomes a regular practice, FN would like the contract to provide the prime movers
- 
- Concern about herbicide use for reforestation
  - Concern raised about the level of harvesting and the amount of retention that will be left in blocks. Generally like the appearance of variable-retention for wildlife as viewed on slide-images of DMI retention-designs and field/aerial tour of Sulphur Lake retention on old 2-pass blocks.
  - FN desires a cooperative forest management approach and controls on who operates in the

area

- Maintenance of wildlife habitat is important
- Water quality and quantity is of concern
- Decline in the Rabbit population
- Desire quick reforestation of wellsites (should go beyond seeding to grass)
- Concerns raised about soil pollution and treatment methods related to O&G activities
- Interest in harvest design that considers terrain and wind buffering to protect from upwind oil/gas production facilities in proximity to their community
  
- Stated curiosity about chipping biomass (hog wood debris) treatment options and impacts (Return-to-Block, Pile-and-Hog, Pile-and-Burn). Perception of large piles were very concerning where previously seen in other areas, and had rendered chipping not attractive as a harvest system. Visited sites of various ages with hog returned to the block in small piles & preferred that idea. They commented that the regen was growing right up to and in the piles, and piles noted to get smaller as blocks get older.
- Sustainability of harvest level is important
- Inquired about PRPD producing energy from some of the waste wood material
- Interested in chip production statistics (daily mill consumption, chipper per day, loads per day per truck, and truck capacity in weight, # trees)