

PASQUIA/PORCUPINE
INTEGRATED FOREST LAND USE PLAN
APPENDICES

1998

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APPENDIX 1

COMMON and SCIENTIFIC NAMES of PLANTS and WILDLIFE SPECIES referred to in the PASQUIA/PORCUPINE LAND USE PLAN

Mammals

Moose - *Alces alces*
Elk - *Cervus elaphus*
White-Tailed Deer - *Odocoileus virginianus*
Mule Deer - *Odocoileus hemionus*
Black Bear - *Ursus americanus*
Woodland Caribou - *Rangifer tarandus*
Cougar - *Felis concolor*

Amphibians

Tiger Salamander - *Ambystoma tigrinum*
Boreal Chorus Frog - *Pseudacris triseriata maculata*
Leopard Frog - *Rana pipiens*
Wood Frog - *Rana sylvatica*
Canada Toad - *Bufo hemiophrys*

Reptiles

Western Plains Garter Snake - *Thamnophis radix haydeni*
Red-Sided Garter Snake - *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*
Painted Turtle - *Chrysemys picta*
Snapping Turtle - *Chelydria serpentina*

Fish

Northern Pike - *Esox lucius*
Walleye - *Stizostedion vitreum*
Yellow Perch - *Perca flavescens*
Goldeye - *Hiodon alosoides*
Lake Whitefish - *Coregonus clupeaformis*
Sturgeon - *Acipenser fulvescens*
Cutthroat - *Salmo clarki*
Brook Trout - *Salvelinus fontinalis*
Brown Trout - *Salmo trutta*
Rainbow Trout - *Salmo gairdneri*
Burbot - *Lota lota*
White Sucker - *Catostomus commersoni*
Longnose Dace - *Rhinichthys cataractae*

Common Shiner - *Notropis cornutus*
Creek Chub - *Semotilus atromaculatus*
Trout-Perch - *Percopsis omiscomaycus*
Ninespine Stickleback - *Pungitius pungitius*
Blacknose Shiner - *Notropis heterolepis*
Iowa Darter - *Etheostoma exile*
Fathead Minnow - *Pimephales promelas*
Johnny Darter - *Etheostoma nigrum*
Blacknose Dace - *Rhinichthys atratulus*
Brook Stickleback - *Culaea inconstans*
Slimy Sculpin - *Cottus cognatus*
Emerald Shiner - *Notropis atherinoides*
Sand Shiner - *Notropis stramineus*
Silver Redhorse - *Moxostoma anisurum*
Golden Shiner - *Notemigonus crysoleucas*
Northern Redhorse - *Moxostoma macrolepidotum*
Longnose Sucker - *Catostomus catostomus*
Cisco - *Coregonus artedii*
Pearl Dace - *Semotilus margarita*

Plants

White Spruce - *Picea glauca*
Black Spruce - *Picea mariana*
Jack Pine - *Pinus banksiana*
Tamarack - *Larix laricina*
Trembling Aspen - *Populus tremuloides*
Balsam Poplar - *Populus balsamifera*
White Birch - *Betula papyrifera*
Manitoba Maple - *Acer negundo*
American Elm - *Ulmus americana*
Green Ash - *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *subintegerrima*
Mountain Ash - *Sorbus americana*
Bunchberry - *Cornus canadensis*
Twin-Flower - *Linnaea borealis*
Sarsaparilla - *Aralia nudicaulis*
Bishop's-Cap - *Mitella nuda*
Dewberry - *Rubus pubescens*
Narrow-Leaved Sundew - *Drosera linearis*

Bog Violet - *Viola cucullata*
Large Yellow Lady's Slipper - *Cypripedium
calceolus*
Bush Honeysuckle - *Diervilla lonicera*
Elderberry - *Sambucus pubens*
Mountain Maple - *Acer spicatum*
Dwarf Birch - *Betula glandulosa*
Labrador Tea - *Ledum groenlandicum*
Sedges - *Carex*
Wheatgrass - *Agropyron*
Wild Rye - *Agrohordeum*
Marsh St. John's-Wort - *Hypericum virginicum
var. fraseri*
Sweet or Northern White Violet - *Viola
macloskeyi ssp. pallens*

Note: See Appendix 9 for a listing of bird species in the Planning Area.

APPENDIX 2

FOREST MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONSENSUS ITEMS

The FMAC reached consensus on:

- 1) items related to discussion of Land Use Planning, and
- 2) items related to Forest Management Agreement (FMA) issues.

1) Consensus Items Related to Discussion of Land Use Planning

These are consensus items reached by the FMAC in their discussions about the Pasquia/Porcupine Integrated Forest Land Use Plan, organized according to issues that were discussed. The items are not in any order of priority.

LAND USE PLAN GOAL, PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

The FMAC adopted the draft Goal, Principles and Objectives for the Pasquia/Porcupine Integrated Land Use Plan with the understanding that updates/revisions can be considered as discussions proceed.

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK (RAN)

CRANs and impact on aboriginal rights should be added to the list of broad issue categories.
CSERM planning team to meet with Saskfor MacMillan to draw a map of tentative RAN areas to bring back to the FMAC after discussing with appropriate groups.
CSERM, mineral interests and Saskfor MacMillan to work together to recommend alternative contributions to the RAN in the Cumberland House area
CEcosystem integrity and biodiversity of RAN sites must be protected.

Allowed Uses Within RANs:

- < hunting, trapping, fishing, non-commercial gathering of non-timber forest products, zero impact mineral exploration, ecotourism, outfitting, existing snowmobile trails, existing wild rice operations, research plots

Excluded Uses Within RANs:

- < new roads, cabin subdivisions, new cabins, timber harvesting, mineral industry development, new grazing leases, commercial harvesting of non-timber products, hydro-electric development, construction of new snowmobile trails, off-trail snowmobiling, new or expansion of existing wild rice operations

CSERM should create long-term management plans for all RAN areas, including provisions for public education, review and comment

CABINS

New Recreational Cabin Development

C Cabin development will be allowed in designated areas only according to FMAC criteria (see details in FMAC minutes July 11/96):

Porcupine Forest: the Dillabough, Pepaw Lake, Little Swan Subdivision and Elbow Lake areas are acceptable with special consideration for Pepaw Lake. Piwei Lakes can be added to the list if existing road access is available and restrictions can be met.

Pasquia Hills Region: the Chemong Road, Bainbridge, Mann River Road, Cracking River and Greenbush sites are acceptable as potential cabin development areas. No further remote cabin development should be allowed outside these designated sites.

Tobin Lake/Cumberland House Area: no additional remote cabins will be allowed.

C Conversion of recreation cabins to commercial cabins in the Little Swan and Elbow Lake Subdivisions:

- < These subdivisions were established as recreation cabin subdivisions, and will remain as recreation cabin subdivisions with no conversion of cabins/leases in these subdivisions from recreation to commercial.
- < Further expansions of these subdivisions could include commercial leases if the public involvement processes surrounding expansion supports this direction.

Some Cabins and Shacks in the Forest Are Not Legally Permitted

C Allow construction and placement of temporary hunting cabins during hunting season at no cost; removal after use or the camp will be treated as a trespass.

C Add an educational message about temporary camps to hunting licences.

C Establishment of trespass cabins should not be allowed; enforcement by SERM: loss of hunting privileges with convictions under the Litter Control Act.

C Identification of owners posted with the camp.

Recreational Use of Trapping Cabins

C Establish an annual permit to allow recreational use of trapping cabins:

- < one recreational use permit per trapping licence
- < permit fee will be \$250.00/year
- < no legal survey required
- < non-transferable.

Buffer Zones Around Cabins

C Existing buffer zones should be maintained, conditional on dialogue between the cabin owner and industry and consideration of selective logging methods.

C Harvesting strategies must be used to maintain the integrity of the buffer zone.

Sale of Commercial Cabin Leases

C Change SERM policy on sale of crown leases within the planning area, so that there are no further land sales, with the exception of waste disposal sites and existing legally surveyed

subdivisions.

Designation of Areas for Commercial Developments within the Forest

Commercial cabin development only allowed in designated areas (as per FMAC consensus item on recreation cabins). Determine if the forest is at carrying capacity for cabins. In the interim, no commercial cabins will be allowed, other than in proposed designated areas. Involve the FMAC and other users in the carrying capacity study.

Encourage development outside Provincial Forest. Development applications only considered when all other options outside Provincial Forest have been investigated and exhausted.

Development outside designated areas will be allowed only under exceptional circumstances: when critical to the viability of the enterprise, and when potential impact on the ecosystem and other resource users is minimal, and when potential economic and social benefits are high. Proposals will require municipal approval, and review and approval by the local advisory board.

Only consider commercial development when the applicant has investigated and exhausted options outside the Provincial Forest. Commercial development must be compatible with existing uses and management goals for the area.

Factors controlling developments associated with each type of development should be considered separately.

Creation of new roads or trails is not allowed.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Negative Impacts from Erosion and Siltation

Identify areas at risk to erosion and siltation.

Develop guidelines that will allow extractive uses, without causing erosion or siltation, or worsening current conditions.

SNOWMOBILES

Conflicts on Shared Use Trails

Determine scope of problem and compatibility of concurrent uses.

Provide information and educational programs related to responsible trail use.

Actively involve snowmobilers in trail planning, management, or conflict resolution.

Use trail permits.

Place signs on trapping and logging trails.

Ensure communication with other users when planning snowmobile derbies.

Effects of Harvesting Practices along Snowmobile Trails.

Ensure forest harvesters use appropriate harvesting practices and communicate with stakeholders and users.

Impacts of Snowmobiling on the Natural Resources

CEvaluate the impact of snowmobiling on a site-specific basis, during trail planning process.
CExplore options for research on the effects of snowmobiling, including research from other jurisdictions.

CExpansion of trails throughout the planning area should be based on sound environmental principles.

Conflict with Other Forest Users

CSnowmobiling associations should develop a 5-year plan in consultation with other forest users for existing and proposed trail updates, improvements, re-routing or abandonment.

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES

Environmental Impacts from ATVs

CEducate ATV users through the use of the various communication tools outlined in the issue paper.

CMonitor impacts of ATVs.

CSERM should take proactive action where required (e.g. restrict access or trails where necessary).

CPan and manage ATV trail development in the future.

Conflicts on Trails

CATV users should be educated about trapline concerns.

CUse signs to indicate trapline trails and trap placement.

CSpecial morning use of ATV permits for disabled hunters are not a problem.

ECOTOURISM

CDevelop ecotourism opportunities in areas where commercial consumptive uses are restricted. In other areas ecotourism operators should develop a business plan compatible with existing stakeholders.

CGuidelines, including monitoring strategies, are needed for ecotourism development, to ensure environmental sustainability and to direct benefits to local economies.

CEstablish a subcommittee with representatives from affected interest groups to work with agencies (SERM, Saskatchewan Watchable Wildlife Association) to prepare guidelines specific to the planning area.

CAadopt amended proposed guidelines prepared by Ecotourism Subcommittee (Revised January 10, 1997, further revised February 26/97). Incorporate ecotourism definition, criteria, principles, amendment to the "approving agency" clause, and make the document specific to the Pasquia/Porcupine area.

CRegulate ecotourism. SERM should be the agency to licence ecotourism.

CSERM and Tourism Sask. are to follow up on the tourism review process and report back to the FMAC.

CRevise Ecotourism Guidelines in the Draft Land Use Plan, to reflect the current regulatory

situation.

ROADS AND OTHER LINEAR DEVELOPMENTS

CBefore a road is built, the proponent will submit a proposal to SERM for approval.

CGovernment will lead the development of a long-term plan and guidelines for road and linear development, in consultation with proponents with user groups.

CProponents will submit mitigation and reclamation proposals with the development plan.

PROTECTION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

Fire Suppression Priorities

CThe Land Use Planning Team (which includes Forest Fire Management Branch of SERM), with help from the FMAC and industry, develop a fire priority map and suppression plans.

Fuel Management

CThe FMA proponent and other forest harvesters should incorporate fuel management in their harvesting plan.

Funding for Insect and Disease Control

CThe FMA holder will establish an insect/disease control fund based on a negotiated price/m³ to be monitored and audited in the same manner as the reforestation fund. The minimum fee will be based on experience and needs and adjusted through negotiations.

Guidelines for Salvage and Control Harvests

CGovernment and industry should jointly develop guidelines for all salvage operations in conjunction with other forest users.

Protection and Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems

CIdentify the need for additional land/resource management planning for the Cumberland Delta, in the land use plan.

CAdd an action in the land use plan recommending additional land and resource management planning for the Cumberland Delta.

CAdd an action plan to develop and implement a process to monitor all forest industries and ensure compliance with applicable legislation, the land use plan and the twenty-year plan.

WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

For communities within the planning area:

CWaste Disposal Sites should be leased.

CEnvironmental review and approval is required.

CWaste Disposal Sites will be subject to land use zoning guidelines.

CInformation and education will be available through SERM.

For communities outside the planning area:

CWhen no other options are available for outside of planning area, Waste Disposal Sites will be

subject to the same conditions as communities inside the planning area.

SAWMILL SITES

CAAllow sawmill sites within the forest under an industrial lease.

OUTFITTER/HUNTER CONFLICTS

Baiting Effects on The Ecosystem

SERM, in partnership with Saskatchewan Outfitters Association, will conduct research devoted toward determining effect of baiting related to 1) introduction of exotic species, 2) deer populations, and 3) feeding patterns. Information from research should be fed back to the FMAC and the general public.

Outfitter/Hunter Conflicts With Resident Hunters

FMAC Conclusion: Elimination of the overlap of the allocated outfitter areas has helped to reduce conflicts. Problem has been reduced significantly. One-deer tag has contributed to solving problem as well. Conflicts with tree stands and perceived land tenure are minimal. Consensus: no *new permanent* tree stands will be allowed in the forest. Develop detailed guidelines for tree stands that satisfy both outfitter needs and the concerns of other users.

Temporary Hunting Camps

CAAllow construction/placement during hunting season. Fee charged to outfitters for temporary camp. Remove after use or the camp will be treated as a trespass.

CAAdd an educational message to the outfitter's licence about temporary camps.

CLoss of outfitting privileges with conviction under the Litter Control Act. Identification of owners posted with the camp.

GRAZING IN THE FOREST

CAAdopt and implement the Draft Grazing Policy to address impacts on the ecosystem.

CIIdentify the main areas of conflict and work with cattle producers and other users to resolve these conflicts. Depending on the issue, this may involve bilateral or multilateral processes for conflict resolution. Issues could be brought to SERM and/or representatives of a multi-stakeholder committee.

GUIDELINES FOR LAND USE DEVELOPMENT

CAAdd an action to the land use plan to inventory existing applicable guidelines, identify gaps/inadequacies, and to develop new guidelines where required. Involve FMAC, public and affected users.

CDDevelop and put out a “public’s” condensed version of the guidelines. Ensure the guidelines are written in clear, plain language.

PUBLIC AND BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT IN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Levels of Public Involvement:

- a. Annual public meetings to provide:
 - 1) opportunities to raise issues
 - 2) answer questions and present plans;
- b. An advisory board for ongoing land use planning and resource management issues;
- c. One-on-one meetings for specific issues (e.g. trappers and FMA holder).

Ensure that the business community is included as part of the public involvement process.

Establish a regional advisory board comprised of existing organizations and agencies of the Pasquia/Porcupine Forest Management Advisory Committee. This new advisory board will assist with the implementation of the Land Use Plan and Saskatchewan's forest management activities. Representatives selected by interest groups will have a regularly scheduled forum for addressing ongoing land use planning and resource management issues.

Add an action item to the land use plan to re-examine the role of the FMAC, its membership and terms of reference, including the development of mechanisms to enhance its public accountability.

Add an action item to the land use plan to convene a special planning meeting to explore enhanced aboriginal involvement.

FINANCIAL COMMITMENT TO PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Submit the land use plan to Cabinet for approval.

Seek resources (staff and dollars) through normal government budgeting processes for plan implementation.

ECONOMIC DIVERSITY, NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND EMPLOYMENT

Identify training and education needs of the work force and prepare area residents for long-term employment in area industries.

Examine all possible opportunities for diversification.

Promote regional and local economic development corporations which adopt and operate under the guiding principles of the Land Use Plan.

PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Add an action to the land use plan to prepare an annual progress report on plan implementation for public review and comment.

2) Consensus Items Related to Forest Management Agreement (FMA) Issues

The following are subjects on which the FMAC reached consensus in their discussions on Forest Management Agreement negotiation topics. Numbers do not indicate priority.

EMPLOYMENT ISSUES IN FMA

1. Employment opportunities should be focussed on local residents.
2. Employment opportunities should be equal for all.
3. Year-round employment is preferable to seasonal work.
4. Target communities requiring significant consideration in employment development should be identified.
5. Development of training and education opportunities should be required of the FMA holder; many partnerships can be created to make these training opportunities available.
6. Training should include business development training.
7. Value-added processing of the wood products adds economic benefit to residents of the FMA area and the province.
8. Saskfor should be asked to identify its plans for future value-added processing.
9. The FMA should include a clause requiring the retraining of existing employees to qualify them for employment in the new mill.
10. The wood products industry requires diversification and a solid commitment by the country's governments and leading corporations to that diversification. Value-added manufacturing could certainly increase job opportunities and sustain jobs and should be a commitment and requirement within the FMA.

ABORIGINAL EMPLOYMENT ISSUES IN THE FMA

11. Information about northern/aboriginal employment approaches of the northern mining industry should be provided to the Committee.
12. The Saskfor perspective on future aboriginal employment and affirmative action policies should be solicited, either in the form of a written submission or participation at a future Committee meeting.
13. The ultimate objective would be to have aboriginal people represented at all levels of training and responsibility in both the mill facilities and woods operations.

REFORESTATION ISSUES IN THE FMA

14. The FMA holder will ensure that the reforestation fee fund is used solely for the purposes of reforestation to enhance sustainability levels.
15. The FMA holder should be responsible for reforestation.
16. Every hectare of forest land that is harvested must be renewed to accepted stocking standards, with the original species.
17. The FMA holder must submit an annual reforestation report.
18. The FMA should contain a clause to ensure government monitors the FMA holder's renewal program at a level to ensure compliance.

19. Reforestation should occur at the earliest practical and environmentally sound time after harvest.
20. The method of reforestation should be simple, economical and of minimal disturbance to the environment. Success must be achieved.
21. Taking action on the reforestation backlog in the FMA area should be a priority.
22. The FMA should include a requirement that the FMA holder and government develop a joint action plan for eliminating the reforestation backlog. This action plan should be released to the public on the first anniversary of the FMA signing.
23. Renewal plans must be completed at the same time as harvesting plans (pre-harvest silvicultural planning).
24. Employment opportunities related to reforestation should follow the same priority as the broader employment opportunities:
 1. residents of local impact area
 2. residents of FMA area
 3. provincial residents outside FMA area
 4. non-residents of the province.
25. Seedlings should be secured in the province so long as competitive pricing is achieved.
26. Seedling sources should be, in order of priority:
 1. nurseries in the impact area within the FMA
 2. nurseries within the FMA
 3. nurseries in other parts of the province
 4. out-of-province nurseries.
27. FMA holder should provide, in a timely fashion, all information required for a contractor to consider bidding on a planting contract.

FOREST PROTECTION FUND

28. The FMA holder will establish an insect/disease control fund based on a negotiated price per cubic meter to be monitored and audited in the same manner as the reforestation fund. The minimum fee will be based on experience and needs and adjusted through negotiations.

FIRE SUPPRESSION

29. The FMA holder should be responsible for ensuring fire suppression systems are in place to ensure fire safety is maintained in all of its operations.
30. Fire suppression will be supplied by government and costs shared with the FMA holder. It is recognized that overall costs are not solely the responsibility of the FMA holder.
31. Fire suppression programs are best delivered by a co-operative arrangement between the FMA holder and SERM.

HABITAT/ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ISSUES IN THE FMA

32. The FMA should contain a clause requiring the FMA holder to comply with all environmental protection statutes, regulations and guidelines.
33. All industrial facilities of the FMA holder must comply with the environmental protection

statutes, regulations and guidelines.

34. FMAAC recommends to the Minister that a SERM office, with appropriate environmental protection specialists, be maintained at Hudson Bay to ensure environmental protection requirements of the FMA are met.
35. The company should agree to initiate and lead an ecosystem research program that enhances and communicates knowledge to the body of ecosystem information on an ongoing basis.
36. The FMA holder shall provide training regarding awareness and implementation to all segments of their operation with respect to habitat protection.
37. The FMA should be managed for all values through the development of criteria (management units) specifically designed to ensure ecological requirements are met (for example - Ecoregions of Saskatchewan or the Biogeoclimatic Zones of BC). Considering that, each ecological area supports unique and shared biota (flora and fauna).
38. The FMA holder, with the assistance of SERM, will draft and implement an approved comprehensive wildlife habitat program that considers seasonal requirements for all plants and animals. Included in the planning should be specific guidelines for forest site operations and access related, but not restricted to, riparian zones, existing proportions of forest habitat, habitat fragmentation, special areas (eg. calving areas, salt licks, nesting areas), conservation of habitat and animal travel corridors.
39. In the interests of ensuring a healthy forest ecosystem is maintained throughout this and adjacent FMAs in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the FMA holder and SERM will work towards communication and cooperation with adjacent FMA holders and Manitoba Natural Resources regarding resource management activities.

MONITORING SUSTAINABILITY IN THE FMA

40. The FMA must contain a clause requiring the FMA holder to prepare an annual report, to be released to the public, on the results of company monitoring of the environmental sustainability of its operations.
41. As in the *Environmental Protection* issues discussion, an appropriately staffed SERM office, located in Hudson Bay, is required for monitoring FMA holder performance in relation to environmental sustainability.
42. The FMA holder must comply with the environmental sustainability requirements of Saskatchewan's Forest Management Policy Framework, as captured in Section 6.1 of the *Draft Concept Plan For Forest Management in the Hudson Bay and Cumberland House Timber Supply Areas*.

MAINTENANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

43. We will protect the biological diversity of managed lands by ensuring that representative stages of forest succession, including old growth, are present in the FMA area. The use of management units will assist in making decisions to ensure that biological diversity is achieved.

METHODS OF OPERATION

44. Operational guidelines for forest harvesting should be developed and attached to the FMA.
45. Full forest profile logging and full tree utilization should be required.
46. No wood should be wasted.
47. A possible solution to the wastage of wood in the harvest areas is tree-length logging.

EFFECTS OF CLEARCUTTING ON THE ECOSYSTEM

48. During its 20-year Forest Management Plan/EIS process the FMA holder must pay special attention to softwood harvest and reforestation regimes, due to the current public concerns related to clearcutting.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ASPECTS OF THE FMA

49. The FMA will make provisions for continuation of the Pasquia/Porcupine Forest Management Advisory Committee as a regional board comprised of representatives selected by multi stakeholder groups. Membership can be expanded or changed.
50. The purpose of the board is to provide a forum for addressing the ongoing management of the forest in consultation with SERM and the FMA holder.
51. The goal of the board is to deal with environment and resource management, both proactively and through conflict resolution.
52. The agreement will ensure that mechanisms are developed that provide opportunities for ongoing meaningful local community participation. This may include local boards where circumstances and interest warrants. These boards will not preclude existing partnership and co-management arrangements.
53. The FMA holder will provide financial support for the board(s) and associated public processes.
54. The agreement will ensure the sharing of information and expertise by government and the FMA holder with the board(s) and associated public processes.
55. A framework be put in place to allow the public to make representation to the board(s) and receive a written response.
56. SERM and the FMA holder will work with the board(s) in a spirit of commitment, co-operation and respect and agree to move toward empowered decision-making by the board(s).

OTHER USERS ISSUES IN FMA

57. The FMA holder should consider other users of the forest in developing its forest management plans.
58. The FMA holder must develop appropriate communication mechanisms to ensure other forest users are part of the wood harvest planning process. Advance consultation as part of the planning process (5-year and 1-year forest management plans) will ensure the concerns of other forest users are dealt with in the plans as they are being developed.
59. The FMA holder should be proactive in these communication mechanisms.
60. The FMA holder should negotiate compensation packages with other resource users for lost income resulting from forest harvesting by the FMA holder.

61. Resource users must maintain appropriate and accurate records of use to enable consideration of compensation.
62. Other users are responsible for managing their leases or dispositions before compensation can be considered.
63. Compensation need not be monetary in all cases.

ACCESS TO TIMBER RESOURCES BY SMALL INDEPENDENT OPERATORS

64. Full forest profile utilization should be required of all operators, with the small operators adhering to the same requirements as the FMA holder.
65. The FMA holder, the third party operators and SERM should negotiate a hardwood allocation.
66. Farm permits should continue to be honoured.
67. The FMA must recognize and ensure that the supply and existence of timber for the third party operators must be part of the FMA holder's long range plans.
68. In the case of a significant change in the sustainable cut, a committee of the FMAC, government and industry will negotiate a responsible solution to allocation/sharing.

INTEGRATION OF FOREST HARVESTING/THIRD PARTY OPERATORS

69. There should be co-operation between the company and small and large operators to ensure that maximum benefits are derived from forest harvesting activities.

SUBCONTRACTING

70. The holder of the FMA will promote good business ethics with all of the contractors/subcontractors who may be involved in the forest industry.

WORKFORCE DISPLACEMENT

71. The Forest Management Advisory Committee recognizes the importance of treating the workers at the existing OSB mill with respect and dignity in transitioning employment opportunities related to the new OSB mill.

FOREST ROADS

72. The FMA holder should have an access management plan with a well-defined public involvement process. Road standards as established by SERM must be met.
73. Open public access to forest roads should be maintained except due to ecological, safety or road management reasons. Access for commercial purposes is not considered public access in this context.
74. The FMA holder should not be liable for public use of these roads.
75. All users must be able to maintain original access.
76. The FMA holder must negotiate agreements with local/provincial jurisdictions for the use of existing or new roads within the agreement area.
77. Minutes to reflect that safety is a concern of the Forest Management Advisory Council because of overweight loads on Provincial highways and R.M. roads. A copy of the concern

to be sent to the Minister of Highways.

INTENT OF CONSENSUS ITEMS RELATED TO FMA NEGOTIATIONS

78. The Forest Management Advisory Committee requests the Minister and his staff pay careful attention to the wording of consensus items to be sure the FMAC's attention to detail of wording be understood so that the intent is not lost.

APPENDIX 3

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Various federal and provincial legislation exists which has either a direct or indirect impact on land and resource management.

Provincial Legislation

Provincial legislation affecting land and resource management includes the following Acts:

<i>TITLE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i>
<i>Clean Air Act</i>	All commercial operations which have emissions, such as pulp mills, must have a permit to operate under this act. Operators must meet ambient air quality standards, which are determined by the government, or face large fines or jail.	☐The Director of Air Quality may order commercial operators to refrain from emitting air pollution permanently or for a specific period.
<i>Crown Minerals Act</i>	<i>The Mineral Resources Act</i> has been replaced with <i>The Crown Minerals Act</i> , but some of the regulations authorized under it have been maintained. The act allows access to minerals on Crown lands. Leases for access to minerals or gravel are not given for Federal Park Lands, Indian Reserves, land operated by the Department of National Defence, and others.	☐Mineral extraction is allowed on Crown land as permitted by a lease agreement, and as such the topography may be modified in extracting those minerals, subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (inferred).
<i>Department of Energy and Mines Act</i>	The Act allows the department to sell access rights to mineral deposits, but does not give them the right to grant surface access. The department will check with the surface land owner before posting the access rights and note any restrictions on the posting.	☐Provides for the exploration, development, management and conservation of non-renewable resources and the development, management and conservation of energy.
<i>Ecological Reserves Act</i>	This Act provides the government with the right to designate Crown land as an ecological reserve and restrict entry and activity on that land.	☐Certain land and resource uses may be restricted in ecological reserves.

<i>TITLE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i>
<i>Environmental Assessment Act</i>	Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) are required when developments: i) have an effect on any rare or endangered feature of the environment; ii) substantially utilize any provincial resource and in so doing pre-empt the use, or potential use, of that resource for any other purpose; iii) cause the emission of any pollutants or create by-products, residual or waste products which require handling and disposal in a manner that is not regulated by any other Act or regulation; iv) cause widespread public concern because of potential environmental changes; v) involve new resource utilization technology that may induce significant environmental change; or vi) have a significant impact on the environment or require a further development which is likely to have a significant impact.	<p>Development may require an EIA.</p> <p>Slows development in order to assess the impact and may prevent development or require mitigation or other resolution of anticipated impacts.</p>
<i>Environmental Management and Protection Act</i>	This Act provides the government with the powers to protect or restore the environment from the effects of pollution. Polluters can be held liable for the costs associated with loss or damage. This act also covers all matters relating to water quality and its impairment by pollution.	Directs efforts at ameliorating negative impacts of resource development.
<i>Fisheries Act</i>	There are both federal and provincial <i>Fisheries Acts</i> . The federal act deals with fish in the water and the provincial act with marketing and aquaculture. The province enforces the federal act using regulations which control such things as the gear used and harvest limits. The public have free access to all lakes, except those on private land and Indian Reserves. Licences are required for the public and commercial fishing.	Provides for regulations which govern the inspection of waters and the alteration of fish habitat.

<i>TITLE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i>
<i>Forest Act</i>	<p><i>The Forest Act</i> governs all matters related to Crown timber and conservation of Provincial Forest lands. The Act permits the Lieutenant Governor to set the regulations and orders respecting management and disposition of the forest resource and to set such fees as the rates of dues for Crown timber and other forest products, reforestation fees, tariffs for management licences, timber permits and timber sales.</p> <p>Harvesting and disposing of timber on Crown lands is governed by four different licencing arrangements: Forest Management Licence Agreements (FMLA's), Timber Permits, Forest Product Field Permits and Term Cutting Agreements. The details of these various permits and agreements are outlined in the regulations of <i>The Forest Act</i>. Part II of the Forest Regulations sets out the general conditions governing timber cutting, Part IV sets out the terms and conditions for operating sawmills and Part V controls grazing livestock in provincial forests (in particular, Section 67 deals with clearing and breaking land).</p> <p>The Forest Act and Regulations also provide for the use of Provincial Forest lands as may be necessary for mining, the establishment of water reservoirs, pipe and telephone lines, the establishment of water rights, roads, and any other use not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act.</p> <p>There are several federal and provincial regulatory agencies that have interests in the management and use of the land base covered by The Forest Act and they may restrict harvesting activities where a land use conflict is perceived to exist. These administrative boundaries are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSaskatchewan Environment and Resource Management CSaskatchewan Energy and Mines CSaskatchewan Water Corporation CEnvironment Canada 	<p>CSets out the terms controlling timber harvesting on all Crown lands in Saskatchewan and specifies the mechanisms by which timber can be allocated to various users.</p>

<i>TITLE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i>
<i>Heritage Property Act</i>	<p>This Act protects cultural and natural heritage sites before development takes place. An area designated as a Provincial Heritage Property cannot have its natural environment damaged or altered in any way without the express permission of the Minister.</p> <p>"Sites of a Special Nature" (e.g. boulder monuments, rock art sites, burial places, etc.) are afforded special protection under the Act, even if not officially designated.</p>	<p>CA development may be stopped, delayed or altered if a Heritage Resource impact assessment determines that heritage values are to be protected.</p>
<i>Natural Resources Act</i>	<p>Under the Act, the Minister is responsible for all matters not by law assigned to any other Minister, Department, or Branch or Agency of the Government of Saskatchewan, relating to the acquisition, promotion, development, maintenance and management of parks and natural resources.</p>	<p>Impact on Provincial Forest lands could arise from action taken by the Minister to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ Design and carry out programs respecting the management and development of parks and natural resources. Ⓒ Plan, develop, construct, acquire, operate and maintain any park, recreation site, fish hatchery, public hunting or fishing area, research laboratory, forest nursery or any other facility related to parks and natural resources. Ⓒ Purchase, lease, otherwise acquire any land or interest, right or estate with respect to land and assets, artifacts and moveable property associated with the land for the purpose of making them available for parks and natural resources. Ⓒ Do anything that the Minister considers necessary to conserve, develop, manage, and utilize parks and natural resources in a sustainable manner.

<i>TITLE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i>
<i>Natural Resources Act (Continued)</i>		<p>Ⓒ The Minister may use the Resource Protection and Development Fund to provide resource protection and development services; this includes the purchase of lands.</p> <p>Ⓒ The Minister may also use the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund for the acquisition, by purchase, lease or otherwise, of any area of land or any rights with respect to land that the Minister considers to be suitable for fish and wildlife purposes. Lands acquired under this clause are to be administered in accordance with clause (6)(a) of <i>The Provincial Lands Act</i> and Section 43 of <i>The Forest Act</i>.</p> <p>Ⓒ The Minister may use the assets of the Forest Renewal and Development Fund for any activity including the provision of labour, machinery, equipment, materials, supplies, technical, supervisory and administrative services and grants, that in the opinion of the minister, is required to:</p> <p>(a) Establish new forest growth on provincial lands.</p> <p>(b) Develop,</p>
<i>Northern Affairs Act</i>	This act identifies the Minister as responsible for matters related to northern affairs in Saskatchewan.	Responsibility to negotiate, monitor and administer Mineral Surface Lease Agreements.
<i>Oil and Gas Conservation Act</i>	This act controls development of oil and gas resources.	ⒸExploration and drilling activities require that significant areas be cleared, increase access and are a potential cause of soil erosion.

<i>TITLE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i>
<i>Parks Act</i>	Covers the development and administration of Provincial Parks and recreational and other uses on parkland. Provision in this act gives authority for designation of Crown land as park land, which includes Provincial Parks, historic and recreation sites and protected areas.	CProvides authority to manage Provincial Forest land as parkland. Resource uses are only allowed if they are complementary to the objectives of parkland management.
<i>Planning and Development Act</i>	This Act governs the municipal land use planning and land subdivision processes in Saskatchewan. Forest management on crown land is exempt from the authority of municipal land use bylaws under <i>The Forest Act</i> . Cabinet may pass provincial land use policy under <i>The Planning Act</i> which may be linked to the Provincial Crown Land Use Policy initiative and complementary IRM planning programs.	CAuthorizes the passage of municipal planning bylaws which apply to the development of crown and private land and serves to reduce land use conflicts, maximize resources and ensure efficient delivery of municipal services.
<i>Prairie and Forest Fires Act</i>	This act governs the administration, jurisdiction and responsibility for fire action planning and suppression of wild fires. Provisions in this act provide for establishing the burning permit area, fire control agreements, fuel management and treatment of fire hazards.	Commercial/industrial operations in forested areas require a wild fire action plan for their operation. From time to time, where the minister deems it necessary for the protection of the forest, he may close a portion of the forest for a period of time during the fire season. He may cause fires to burn for the purposes of decreasing fire hazards, improving wildlife habitat or other reasons relating to the proper management of the land. A departmental officer may take appropriate and necessary action on Crown and certain non-Crown lands for the purposes of protecting human life, developments, timber, or other forest resources from fire, or make changes to a commercial/industrial fire action plan.

<i>TITLE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</i>
<i>Provincial Lands Act</i>	This Act provides for the transfer and control of Crown lands between provincial government departments. Crown lands affected by this act are those controlled by Saskatchewan Agriculture and by Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management (SERM), except for park lands which are affected by <i>The Parks Act</i> . Lands controlled by SERM (other than parks) are referred to as Crown resource lands and include Provincial Forests and Wildlife Development Fund land.	CThe regulations and disposition of lands of this Act are subject to those of three other acts, including <i>The Forest Act</i> . Section 17 is concerned specifically with timber on provincial lands, which are to be managed by the Province, under this Act or <i>The Forest Act</i> , depending on the activity.
<i>Rural Municipality Act</i>	The Act describes the form and function of municipal organization, municipal government elections, powers and duties of councils and general provisions of rural municipalities.	CMunicipalities may "accept control of Crown lands and establish and maintain on the lands and on lands owned by the municipality, forests, nurseries and plantations for the growing of trees."
<i>Sand and Gravel Act</i>	This Act restricts access to sand and gravel deposits. Since July 1, 1993, access rights have been administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Environment and Resource Management. Before this date, rights were administered by the Department of Energy and Mines.	CThe excavation of sand and gravel deposits significantly alters the topography, vegetation, soils and other natural features.
<i>Surface Rights Acquisitions and Compensation Act</i>	This act is monitored by the Surface Rights Arbitration Board. The Board provides a comprehensive procedure for acquiring surface rights by mineral operators and compensation for the loss of these rights by landowners. The Board acts on the request of the landowner, occupant or operator of the mineral lease. Formal hearings determine compensation, rentals and necessary action as required by the circumstance. Surface rights are given for access, well sites and service pipelines. Reclamation issues are also dealt with in this Act.	CAffects the ability of landowners to protect and renew their lands.
<i>Water Corporation Act</i>	This act sets out regulations to manage, administer, develop, control and protect the water and related land resources of Saskatchewan.	CApproval from the Saskatchewan Water Corporation is required for: i)all water storage, diversion or drainage works; ii) water use allocation (other than for domestic use); iii)sewage works (other than for domestic use).

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
<i>Wildlife Act</i>	This act controls management of wildlife resources. Regulations under the Act cover wildlife refuges and game preserves, boundaries of wildlife management zones, seasons, restrictions and licence requirements for trapping, big game hunting, game bird hunting and other matters.	Governs a major resource activity.
<i>Wildlife Habitat Protection Act</i>	This act designates certain Crown lands administered under the <i>Provincial Lands Act</i> as wildlife habitat. Saskatchewan Agriculture administers agricultural uses on most designated land, while Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management administers the Act and the Wildlife Habitat Lands Disposition and Alteration Regulations.	Restricts the sale of the land or alterations to the land surface without a disposition.

Federal Legislation

Federal legislation affecting land and resource management includes the following Acts:

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>	Designed to provide all people in Canada with an equal level of protection from environmental risks associated with toxic substances; fuels; nutrients that deplete water of oxygen that is essential to water use by fish, other animals, and humans; air pollution from international sources; pollution from federal departments, agencies and works; and disposal at sea of all manner of substances. Violations will result in an enforcement action ranging from the issuance of warnings, to injunctions, prosecution, penalties, and court orders upon conviction, as well as possible civil suits by the Crown to cover costs.	Regulations affect industrial development.

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
<i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (1992)</i>	Requires federal government departments to conduct an environmental assessment of any activity in which the Government of Canada is a proponent, or which it supports through the provision of financial assistance, disposition of lands, or the issuance of a permit, lease or other regulatory approval.	<p>☐ All proposals for which the Government of Canada has the decision-making authority are required to undergo an environmental assessment before the development can proceed.</p> <p>☐ Proposals which are approved are those deemed to have no significant adverse effects or whose effects would be mitigable with known technology.</p> <p>☐ Where negative impacts appear to be uncontrollable and significant the proposal may be denied.</p>
<i>Fisheries Act</i>	As discussed earlier, the federal <i>Fisheries Act</i> deals with management of fish in the water, but the province enforces the federal Act by means of provincial regulations. Fish Habitat Protection and Pollution Prevention Provisions (Sections 36-42) are enforced by Environment Canada.	<p>☐ Protects fish habitats.</p> <p>☐ No one may undertake any projects that may affect fish habitats without receiving approval from the Minister.</p>
<i>Forestry Development and Research Act</i>	The Act allows for the study of the forest to perpetuate its resources. The Act provides for the research into protection, management and utilization of forest products and silviculture.	<p>☐ Generates new knowledge on the protection, management and utilization of forest resources.</p> <p>☐ Establishes new Forest Experiment Areas to accommodate research.</p>
<i>Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act</i>	This Act establishes the powers, duties and functions of the Department. The Act enables the Department in areas of Indian and Inuit affairs, the Yukon and Northwest Territories and their resources and federal affairs.	☐ Makes the Minister responsible for fostering a greater knowledge of the Canadian north, and the means of dealing with conditions relating to its further development.
<i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>	The federal regulations under this Act protect migratory birds and their habitats, and controls access to the birds, their eggs and nests. The regulations also control activities in federal sanctuaries. The Act is administered by Environment Canada.	☐ Sets periods in the year when migrating birds and their eggs and nests may not be disturbed or destroyed.

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	IMPACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
<i>Indian Act</i>	Provides for the definition and rights of Indians.	<p>Band Reserves are held by the Federal Crown. The Governor in Council may decide for what purpose lands will be used, basing the decision on the overall benefit to the Band.</p> <p>Selling or barter of produce, including plants and their products by a Band or a member is void unless approved by the Superintendent in writing. The Minister may exempt a Band or member upon the Minister's discretion.</p> <p>On Reserves and Surrendered Land, the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to grant licences to cut timber on surrendered lands, or, with the consent of Band Council, on Reserve Lands.</p> <p>The Governor in Council may, upon request by the Band, grant the Band the right to control and manage lands in the Band's Reserve.</p> <p>It is an offence to remove trees, saplings, shrubs, timber and cordwood without written permission from the Minister.</p>
<i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i>		<p>Reviews the construction of stream crossings.</p> <p>Reviews all works that could impact the navigation of waterways.</p>

APPENDIX 4

PROVINCIAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND STRATEGIES

A number of agreements and strategies developed in recent years by various levels of government are relevant to management of lands and resources. The common element of all these agreements is to provide frameworks for the development of management plans, continued research, and industry and public education.

Conservation Strategy for Sustainable Development in Saskatchewan

This strategy was developed by the Saskatchewan Round Table on Environment and Economy (SRTEE 1992) in response to the recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the "Brundtland Commission").

Biodiversity-related recommendations include:

- C Ensure that government agencies take into account biological diversity in their planning and day-to-day activities; and
- C Establish a protected areas system for Saskatchewan by the year 2000, making sure it includes at least one protected area to represent each of the 31 natural zones of the Parks Branch System with a targeted area of approximately 12 per cent of each eco-region, if possible.

Recommendations specifically related to forest land and resource management include:

- C Conduct and maintain a comprehensive inventory of our forest resources;
- C Subject pest control strategies to environmental impact assessment;
- C Determine harvesting practices for each specific area, based on forest type and multiple objectives;
- C Retain soil fertility and natural processes while managing forest resources;
- C Protect lakes, rivers and shorelines;
- C Protect rare, threatened or endangered plants and animals;
- C Maintain native biological diversity and forest productivity as a goal of reforestation;
- C Develop integrated resource management plans for multiple use areas; plans should ensure public and stakeholder participation;
- C Use Forest Management Licence Agreements as a mechanism to achieve integrated planning and sustained forest production in the commercial forest zone;
- C Evaluate intensive versus extensive forest management to determine appropriate

approaches. Determine the future role of woodlots in Saskatchewan's forest industry; and
C Ensure stakeholder participation in developing a sustainable use strategy for Saskatchewan's forested lands.

Saskatchewan Long-term Integrated Forest Resource Management Plan

The Saskatchewan Long-term Integrated Forest Resource Management Plan (1995) was developed as a framework for implementing integrated forest resource management on all forested lands in Saskatchewan.

The goal of the plan is to balance the need to maintain and enhance the long-term health of our forest ecosystems with the need to provide economic, social and cultural opportunities, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The plan is divided into eleven strategies, each with one or more objectives which have one or more actions.

The Renewable Resource Management Strategy contains objectives that relate to how the forest resource must be managed to ensure that it is sustainable.

The Protected Areas Strategy deals with the need to protect special areas within the forest.

The Urban Forestry Strategy discusses how the use of forests and trees may be encouraged in urban areas.

The Economic Development Strategy sets objectives for how we can realize more economic benefits from our forest resources.

The Tourism and Recreation Strategy establishes some objectives and actions that will direct the development of the tourism and recreation industries within the forest.

The Administration and Legislative Strategy deals with legislative and administrative changes that have to be made in order to implement integrated forest resource management. It also discusses how planning should fit with other initiatives, such as the Environmental Assessment Process and land use policy initiatives, tenure arrangements, and aboriginal land entitlements.

The Funding Strategy explores some of the options that may be used to find the increases in funding that will be necessary in order to implement integrated forest resource management.

The Local Management Planning Strategy contains objectives that must be met in order to continue planning at more local levels.

The Public Awareness, Education and Participation Strategy deals with objectives for making the public aware and knowledgeable about forest issues, and how they can be involved most effectively.

The Inventory Strategy is concerned with the fundamental need to have a good inventory of all components of the forest resource in order to manage the ecosystem sustainably.

The Research Strategy revolves around the need for research to fill critical knowledge gaps.

Saskatchewan's Forest Management Policy Framework

Saskatchewan's Forest Management Policy Framework, approved by Cabinet in 1995, sets out long-term forest policy direction for government. Saskatchewan is committed to sustainable management of all forest resources. This means balancing forest use for various economic, social and cultural purposes with the need to protect long-term health of forest ecosystems.

The Framework contains eight strategic directions for forest management: Stewardship of Forest Ecosystems; Sustainable Use of Forest Resources; Multiple Benefits; Environmental Protection; Public Involvement; Aboriginal Participation; Sustainable Management of Forest Resources on Private Lands; and Improved Decision-Making and Information Management.

Forest Fire Protection Agreements

MARS (Mutual Aid Resource Sharing) and Canada/United States Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Arrangement

These agreements facilitate mutual assistance in forest fire protection between Canadian provinces, and Canada and the United States, respectively. Wildfires may exceed the capability of the provincial fire management organization. Expertise and equipment are exchanged between Saskatchewan and other agencies during these critical periods.

Border Agreements

Because forest fires do not respect provincial boundaries, all fires must be assessed, regardless of point of origin. A common zone is understood to exist on either side of Saskatchewan's borders with Alberta, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories. When necessary, appropriate action for protection of forest values in this common zone will be taken by either jurisdiction.

Agreement with Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

This outlines responsibility and encourages implementation of a fire prevention plan for

Indian Reserves.

Canada-Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement in Forestry (PAIF)

This federal-provincial agreement was signed in 1991, and followed a similar agreement which lasted from 1984 to 1989. PAIF was a five-year agreement involving \$30 million of spending, equally divided by federal and provincial governments. The primary objectives of PAIF were:

to ensure sustainability of long-term economically accessible timber supplies in Saskatchewan through planning, forest management, applied research, and technology transfer;

to optimize management and utilization of Saskatchewan's forest resources including improved knowledge and understanding of non-timber forest values through planning, applied research, market development, technology transfer, and public information; and

to contribute to economic diversification of the provincial forest sector, including improvement of employment and human resource development through planning, applied research, market development, technology transfer, and public information.

National Forest Strategy and Canada Forest Accord

The National Forest Strategy and the Canada Forest Accord were agreed to in 1992, after a process of consultation among the federal and provincial governments, industrial, academic, aboriginal, labour and public interest representatives. The Accord lays out a vision for Canada's forests which includes:

- to A strong economic base for forest products, tourism and recreation;
- to Integrated management considering all uses, including timber production, wildlife habitat and parks and wilderness;
- to Public participation in setting objectives;
- to Advanced training and education; and
- to A co-operative approach towards forest management decisions.

Actions planned include:

- to Completing the ecological classification of forest lands;
- to Increasing research on forest ecosystems;
- to Expanding inventories to include a broader range of forest components;
- to Reviewing harvesting and silvicultural practices;
- to Prompt regeneration of harvested areas;
- to Increasing public participation and information;

- C Increasing the competitiveness of the forest industry;
- C Training programs;
- C Involvement of aboriginal people in forestry; and
- C Fulfilling global responsibilities related to forestry.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy

This independent body of government, business, academic, labour, aboriginal, and environmental representatives was organized in response to the recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED 1987). It promotes ideals and practices of sustainable development in all sectors and regions of Canada. Within this body, a Forest Round Table was organized in 1991, which has developed a set of ideals for sustainable development of Canada's forests (NRTEE 1993). These include:

- C All activities on forested land should respect intrinsic natural values of forest environment and recognize the need to protect the integrity of forest ecosystems;
- C Biodiversity should be maintained within the natural range of variation characteristic of both the local ecosystem and the region; and
- C Forest land should be managed under that combination of tenure systems which balances rights with responsibilities, encourages stewardship, optimizes the sustainable supply of various values from forest lands, and contributes to fair and sustainable markets, and healthy communities.

Canadian Biodiversity Strategy

The Canadian Biodiversity Strategy was developed in response to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity. It was produced by an intergovernmental working group of federal, provincial and territorial government staff. Key input was also provided by the national non-governmental Biodiversity Advisory Group. The strategy contains principles and a framework for action in support of biodiversity conservation goals. Its vision and goals are:

Vision

A society that lives and develops as part of nature, values the diversity of life, takes no more than can be replenished and leaves to future generations a nurturing and dynamic world, rich in its biodiversity.

Goals

- C Conserve biodiversity and use biological resources in a sustainable manner.
- C Improve understanding of ecosystems and increase resource management capability.

- C Promote understanding of the need to conserve biodiversity and use biological resources sustainably.
- C Maintain or develop incentives and legislation that support conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources.
- C Work with other countries to conserve biodiversity, use biological resources sustainably and share equitably benefits that arise from utilization of genetic resources.

Whitehorse Mining Initiative

The Whitehorse Mining Initiative - Leadership Council Accord was adopted September 13, 1994, by the Leadership Council, made up of all mines ministers in Canada, top officials of mining and processing companies, leaders of national Aboriginal organizations, labour unions and environmental organizations, and independent individuals drawn mainly from the academic field. The Initiative is the result of eighteen months of discussion among these groups.

The Vision of the Accord is:

“...of a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable, and prosperous mining industry, underpinned by political and community consensus.”

The Accord is organized into these interdependent themes: Addressing Business Needs, Maintaining a Healthy Environment, Resolving Land Use Issues, Ensuring the Welfare of Workers and Communities, Meeting Aboriginal Concerns, and Improving Decisions.

Within each theme, general areas of challenge, a statement of principles guiding actions to be taken, and goals to be pursued, have been developed.

Five areas of challenge are relevant to mining concerns within the Pasquia/Porcupine Integrated Land Use Plan.

(a) Use of Information and Science in Environmental Decision Making

Scientific research and high-quality information are required to permit the effective identification, solution and prevention of environmental problems. Traditional knowledge of Aboriginal people and others may add useful information in addition to the normal scientific methods. In the past, arguments over the need for scientific certainty delayed action in situations where it was required.

Principle

For sound environmental decisions to be made during the life cycle of a mine:

- C all stakeholders need access to high-quality, relevant and unbiased information grounded in sound science; but
- C complete scientific certainty is not a prerequisite to appropriate action to protect the environment where risk of serious adverse impacts to the ecosystem is evident.

Goals

To broaden and improve the information base on environmental effects of mining and to ensure that all information is accurate, unbiased and developed in a manner consistent with professional standards and scientific methods.

To promote meaningful participation by Aboriginal people and the use of traditional and local knowledge.

To ensure that decisions which could lead to serious adverse impacts on ecosystems are made cautiously, on best available information, and address limitations of science.

To promote research on environmental impacts of mining and on minimizing those impacts.

(b) Land Use and Land Access

Dealing with land use questions early through an effective land use decision-making process will enhance the quality and efficiency of other related processes. In the interests of all stakeholders fair and effective decisions must promote the best use of land and resources, involve and respect the rights of all stakeholders, and integrate traditional pursuits and social, economic and environmental goals, objectives and commitments.

Principle

Access to land for exploration and development is a fundamental requirement for the mining industry.

Goals

To make land use and land access policy and decision-making processes accessible to all stakeholders whose interests are affected.

To ensure that decision-making processes consider the requirements of the mining industry and other stakeholders for land access and use.

To develop collaborative mechanisms, outside permitting processes, through which stakeholders can address and resolve contentious issues on an ongoing basis, both in the context of specific projects and for broader policy matters.

To ensure that land use and land access decisions are timely and result in as much certainty and clarity as possible for all stakeholders.

(c) Certainty of Mineral Tenure

The process of exploring and developing a mineral project is a high-risk venture that becomes increasingly expensive at each stage. Certainty of mineral tenure is essential to provide the individuals and companies committed to exploration and development, and the investors who choose to support them, the confidence that their investment is protected. On the other hand, governments need some latitude to manage public resources during periods of rapidly changing public policy. The challenge is to balance the needs of the mining industry and the other stakeholders so that the industry has a high degree of certainty with respect to mineral tenure and governments can continue to develop public policies, subject to clear guidelines on issuing and modifying or revoking mineral tenure.

Principle

Certainty with respect to mineral tenure and in acquiring the right to mine as described in legislation is critical to mineral investment.

Goals

To ensure certainty with respect to mineral tenure and the process for acquiring the right to mine as described in legislation.

To ensure that all governments have and communicate clear policies on mineral tenure, revocation and compensation.

To ensure that, for companies in compliance with regulatory requirements, revocation of mineral tenure is used only in extraordinary circumstances and that appropriate compensation occurs in a fair and timely manner.

(d) Maximizing Community Benefits from Mining

Mining is the economic mainstay of many communities in Canada, providing significant economic benefits to those communities. At the same time, the dependence of these communities on mining activity makes them more vulnerable to economic fluctuations than other communities with more diverse economic bases. It also means that when mines come to the end of their economic life and close, the socio-economic dislocation can be significant.

Principle

The economic benefits for workers and communities from mining exploration, development, and operations are maximized when these activities are planned carefully, taking into account both direct and indirect impacts.

Goals

To produce the maximum practicable socio-economic benefits of mining for communities.

To minimize the consequences of mine closure on workers and communities by fully integrating plans for the life cycle of mining operations into the economic development plans of mining-dependent communities.

(e) Open Decision-Making Processes

The increasingly complex relationships among our environmental, economic and social needs require open decision-making processes that effectively and efficiently address a wide range of interests and rights. Not all interests have been considered in decision making in the past; an open process allows all stakeholders fair access to decision making and encourages broader support for decisions. Such processes recognize that stakeholders need opportunities to provide meaningful input.

Principle

Decisions are improved when reached through open, transparent, timely, and well-defined processes with meaningful and responsible participation by stakeholders.

Goals

To expand the opportunity for meaningful and responsible participation by governments, the mining industry, employees and their representatives, Aboriginal peoples, the

environmental community, and local communities in decision-making processes that affect the public interest.

To ensure that stakeholders have access to necessary information and, within clearly established criteria, resources that enable them to participate.

To enhance public trust in decision-making processes by ensuring that stakeholder viewpoints are fairly heard and considered.

UNCED Convention on Biological Diversity

Canada has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity which was developed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The convention provides an international framework for conserving the earth's biodiversity.

UNCED Statement of Principles on Forestry

Also at UNCED, Canada agreed to a non-legally binding authoritative statement of ideals for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. These ideals include:

- C Sustainable management of forests to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual human needs of present and future generations;
- C Broad participation in forest management planning;
- C Recognition of the role of forests in maintaining ecological processes, protecting fragile ecosystems and as storehouses of biodiversity; and
- C Recognition of the culture and rights of indigenous people.

Specific agenda items refer to various aspects of forest resource management planning.

Agenda item 9: Agreement on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests

The full title of this agreement is the non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests, including the boreal. By committing to this agreement, Canada is obligated to meet the fifteen principles of the agreement. The principles cover topics addressing all aspects of sustainable forest resource and land use, including international co-operation, gathering and provision of timely, reliable, relevant and accurate information, and the need to explicitly recognize in government policies and actions, the importance of protecting all types of forest ecosystems.

Agenda 21, Chapter 10: Integrated Approach to the Planning and Management of Land Resources

This outlines the principles and framework to facilitate the allocation of land uses that provide the greatest sustainable benefits and to promote the transition to a sustainable and integrated management of land resources. This approach emphasizes the need to integrate environmental, social and economic issues, and for planning and management activities to focus on protected areas, private property rights, and the rights of indigenous people and their communities.

Agenda 21, Chapter 11: Combatting Deforestation

Chapter 11 refers to four program areas negotiated in advance of UNCED 1992. The four program areas are as follows:

- C Sustaining multiple roles and functions of all types of forests, forest lands and woodlands;
- C Enhancing protection, sustainable management and conservation of all forests, and greening of degraded areas, through forest rehabilitation, afforestation, reforestation and other rehabilitative means;
- C Promoting efficient utilization and assessment to recover the full valuation of goods and services provided by forests, forest lands and woodlands; and
- C Establishing and/or strengthening capacities for the planning, assessment and systematic observations of forests and related programs, projects, activities, including commercial trade and processes.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)

This Convention was adopted because of concerns that human activities have been substantially increasing atmospheric concentrations of gases, that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and that this will result in additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere and may adversely affect natural ecosystems and humankind. The main objective of this Convention is stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system and adverse effects of climate change. The Convention defines these effects as changes in the physical environment or biota resulting from climate change which have significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience or productivity of natural and managed ecosystems or on the operation of socio-economic systems or on human health and welfare.

Santiago Declaration

In Santiago, Chile, in February 1995, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which contain 90 per cent of the world's temperate and boreal forests endorsed a comprehensive set of criteria and indicators for forest conservation and sustainable management. The criteria and indicators apply broadly to temperate and boreal forests. They are intended to provide a common understanding of what is meant by sustainable forest management. They also provide a common framework for describing, assessing and evaluating a country's progress toward sustainability at the national level. They are not intended to assess sustainability directly at the forest management unit level.

The seven criteria are as follows:

- C conservation of biological diversity;
- C maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems;
- C maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality;
- C conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources;
- C maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles;
- C maintenance and enhancement of long-term multiple socio-economic benefits to meet the needs of societies; and
- C legal, institutional and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management.

Surface Lease Agreements

BACKGROUND

Most of northern Saskatchewan outside of municipalities and Indian Reserves is provincial Crown Land, administered under *The Provincial Lands Act* and *The Forest Act*. Anyone occupying Crown Land must have authority from the province. The common form of land disposition used for a variety of purposes including commercial businesses, community use, recreational dwellings, and traditional resource uses is a Surface Lease. This is a two-party agreement between the provincial government and the land user, and its primary function is land rental.

With respect to Surface Leases used for the mineral industry, both the format and content have evolved over a number of years. Two-page agreements associated with gold and uranium mines of the 1950s have been replaced by today's much more comprehensive leases that, in addition to land rental, reflect:

Environmental regulatory requirements

Occupational health and safety regulatory requirements

Socio-economic performance expectations associated with northern training, employment and business opportunities (Human Resource Development Agreements (HRDAs)).

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Surface leases for mining are authorized as individual regulations under joint authority of *The Forest Act* and *The Provincial Lands Act*, and are administered by Sask. Environment and Resource Management.

By these laws, anyone occupying crown land must be in possession of a valid disposition. Mineral Surface Leases are negotiated when commercial operation at a site is assured, or during advanced development stages of a project, and must be in place by the time commercial production begins.

Each surface lease is subject to all laws in force and obligates the proponents to obtain and comply with all necessary licences and permits, including, notably, original project approval under *The Environmental Assessment Act* and various facets of the operation during the course of the mine's life. Additionally, mineral surface leases require each mine operator to negotiate (with provincial authorities) a separate Human Resource Development Agreement that specifically addresses training and employment benefits for Northern residents.

Development of a Mineral Surface Lease involves seven steps from initial Cabinet approval to enter into negotiations of a Surface Lease Agreement between government and proponent through to cabinet approval of the drafted lease, Lt. Governor approval of the Surface Lease as a regulation, and government-proponent execution of the Mineral Surface Lease Agreement.

REQUIRED INFORMATION

A Surface Lease may be applied for by a developer at any stage in the development process. The Province's primary concern is whether sufficient information is available to decide whether granting the lease will promote orderly development. The proponent is required to provide information ranging from project ownership and details of the deposit and proposed surface facilities, to plans for public consultation and dealing with any affected resource users.

REGULATORY CONTROL & SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EMPHASES

Surface leases have evolved, particularly in the mid-1970s, into an important mechanism to achieve adequate regulatory control over northern mining operations and promote socioeconomic development objectives.

Negotiation of each lease involves direct consultation with a variety of agencies to ensure adequate regulatory control.

Mineral Surface Lease administration requires monitoring for the life of any given project.

The Mineral Surface Lease process reflects a co-operative approach by government and industry to achieve mutually beneficial northern development objectives. Indications of the success of such a co-operative approach are apparent in industry growth and in the increasing number of northerners involved in all aspects of the industry. Specific indications of this success include:

- Cactive participation in training programs for new employees
- Csupport for operation of three Environmental Quality Committees
- Csignificant industry growth and multinational investment in new mines
- Cindustry involvement in promoting and supporting local communities including corporate donations to local events and scholarship funds and bursaries to northern students entering into post-secondary educational facilities.

Human Resource Development Agreements

Human Resource Development Agreements and their subsequent annual work plans were established as a means to facilitate reaching agreement on training and employment issues between Government and the mining industry. The Human Resource Development Agreement process is a means to measure, monitor and report on the progress, achievements, and challenges associated with the commitments of both Parties.

Background:

In order to address the inadequate and inequitable participation of northern people in the region's economic development, Saskatchewan Education began in 1986 to develop Human Resource Development Agreements with northern mining operations. The goal of these agreements is to reduce those barriers which prevent northern people from taking full advantage of the potential afforded by mine developments for economic and social development in the North.

All mining companies operating in the north must negotiate Surface Lease Agreements with the provincial government before they can begin development. In the 1970s and early 1980s

mining companies were bound by their Surface Leases to employment quotas of 50% Northern residents. However, Surface Leases lacked training clauses and, because many Northerners did not have the education and skills to qualify for most mine jobs, mines either could not employ enough Northerners or could employ them only in entry-level positions.

In an effort to increase northern participation at the mines, employment quotas were dropped from Surface Leases in 1986 and replaced with clauses aimed at maximizing northern employment through training. These clauses commit all mining companies operating in the north to negotiate Human Resource Development Agreements with Post - Secondary Education and Skills Training. The central feature of these agreements is that employers make a specific commitment to maximize their recruitment, hiring, training and advancement of northern people at all skill levels of their operation.

Human Resource Development Agreements have been signed with the mine proponents for each mine site in northern Saskatchewan and cover all stages of a mine's life, including construction, production, decommissioning and reclamation.

Planning and funding of training programs that assist the mines to maximize the number of northern employees on site has historically been cost-shared on a case-by-case basis. However, a Multi-Party Training Plan was begun in 1993 and formalized the following year among all funding agencies and northern mining operators. The formal agreement commits the parties to a long-term training strategy and a funding mechanism to train northern residents for current and projected mine employment.

The Multi-Party Training Plan has enabled major strides to be made in increasing the participation of northerners in the mining workforce.

APPENDIX 5

PROPOSED REPRESENTATIVE AREAS WITHIN THE PASQUIA/PORCUPINE PLANNING AREA

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Namew Point	SERM Reserved Area; no legal status	- originally set aside as a potential cottage subdivision	34	Mid-boreal Lowland	Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay	- a small portion of a larger area outside the planning area; supports mixedwood forest, white spruce and trembling aspen, and associated plant communities
Sask. River	SERM Reserved Area; no legal status	- river access, recreation access, and as a connection to Anderson Island Protected Area	687	Boreal Transition	Fluvioglacial/ Eutric Brunisol/ Sand	- representative of Saskatchewan River riparian habitat - supports predominantly hardwood mixedwood forest, trembling aspen, white spruce, white birch and balsam poplar - high tree species and plant community diversity - levees contain nesting sites for provincially rare birds
Piwei Lakes	SERM Reserved Area; no legal status	- recreation	242	Mid-boreal Upland	Undifferentiated/ Regesol/ Loam	- predominantly hardwood mixedwood forest, trembling aspen and white spruce, and associated plant communities - the association of aquatic and upland forest ecosystems gives the area high biological diversity

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Lobstick Lake	SERM Reserved Area; no legal status	- recreation and wildlife management	86,444	Mid-boreal Lowland	1. Fluvioglacial/ Mesisol 2. Alluvial/ Regesol/ Loam 3. Alluvial/ Gleysolic/ Clay	- part of the Cumberland Delta, a diverse complex of shallow lakes, meandering creeks, forested levees, shrub-dominated meadows, marsh wetlands and fen-bogs - tree species include white spruce, trembling aspen, jack pine, black spruce, and Manitoba maple - important habitat for moose, waterbirds and furbearers - unusual (for Saskatchewan) Manitoba maple forest - levees likely contain nesting habitats for provincially rare birds
McBride Lake	Consolidation of McBride Lake, Parr Hill Lake, Pepaw Lake and Saginas Lake Recreation Sites; no legal status for consolidation	- consolidation of legal sites and adjacent areas for recreation	17,451	Mid-boreal Upland	1. Bog/ Mesisol 2. Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay 3. Undifferentiated/ Regesol/ Loam	- includes part of the Piwei Hills, Swan River valley and Porcupine escarpment - predominantly hardwood mixedwood forest, with trembling aspen, and white spruce, and black spruce on wetter sites - extensive tracts of swamp, treed muskeg and bog also exist, increasing the diversity of the area - contains a number of provincially rare plant species
Woody River	Consolidation of 4 campgrounds and picnic sites; no legal status	- consolidation for a provincial park	10,696	Mid-boreal Upland	1. Bog/ Mesisol 2. Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Loam	- dominant forest is a mixture of trembling aspen, white spruce and jack pine on upland sites, black spruce communities on wetter sites - three provincially rare plants have been recorded in the area - the association of upland forest, lowland forest and aquatic habitats gives a high level of biological diversity

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Rice River	SERM Reserved Area; no legal status	- recreation	6,316	Mid-boreal Upland	Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - represents a unique watershed characterized by steep slopes and large trees - valley walls contain white spruce forest and associated plant communities, with balsam poplar and white birch on wetter sites - black spruce occurs on the more poorly drained valley top, along with tamarack - 14 rare and 16 endangered plant species including 4 orchid species and 4 sedge species, are found in the canyon
Fir River	Consolidation of 2 Recreation Sites and adjacent areas; no legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recreation - water quality protection for fish and Hudson Bay water supply 	4,403	Mid-boreal Upland		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - important riparian corridor with high species diversity - connects other proposed representative areas with Wildcat Hills Provincial Park - mixedwood forest (white spruce and trembling aspen), with lesser amounts of black spruce, tamarack, and jack pine communities - contains provincially rare plants, including one species that is found nowhere else in the province
Hoar Lake (RAN - A)	-no legal status	- benchmark and biodiversity	5,528.6	Mid-boreal Lowland	Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam with rock outcrops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - represents low bog areas east of the Cumberland Delta - poorly drained, supports tamarack and black spruce communities - on better sites, mixedwood communities are found

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Overflowing River (RAN - B)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	548	Mid-boreal Lowland	1. Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay 2. Morainal/ Dark Gray Chernozemic or Dark Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	- mostly treeless bogs and fens, with a few trembling aspen, white spruce and black spruce plant communities
Red Deer River (RAN - C)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	298	Mid-boreal Lowland	Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	- represents riparian habitat along the Red Deer River - supports mostly trembling aspen/white spruce plant communities - provincially rare plants are present
North Armit River (RAN - D)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	95	Mid-boreal Lowland	Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	- represents riparian habitat along the Little Armit River - mixedwood forest (white spruce/ trembling aspen) with associated plant communities - some black spruce communities - provincially rare plants occur in the area
Lower Armit River (RAN - E)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	61	Mid-boreal Lowland	Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay	- represents riparian habitat along the Armit River - supports mixedwood forest (white spruce/ trembling aspen) and associated plant communities - important for provincially rare plants

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Upper Armit River (RAN - F)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	648	Mid-boreal Lowland	1. Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam 2. Alluvial/ Regesol/ Clay Loam	- riparian habitat along the Armit River and associated upland forest (mixedwood, white spruce/trembling aspen) - black spruce communities occur on wetter sites - contains provincially rare plants
Little Armit River (RAN - G)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	474	Mid-boreal Upland	1. Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Loam	- riparian habitat along the Little Armit River connects to Brockelbank Hill Protected Area - mainly mixedwood forest (white spruce/ trembling aspen) and associated plant communities - important area for provincially rare plants
Carrot River (RAN - H)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	10,085	Boreal Transition	Bog/ Fibrisol	- typical bog supporting mostly black spruce forest and associated plant communities - mixedwood forests (white spruce/ trembling aspen and jack pine/ trembling aspen) occur on drier sites
Nitenai Salt Marsh (RAN - I)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	579	Mid-boreal Lowland	Alluvial/ Regesol/ Loam	- the Nitenai River Saline Marsh - contains unique and widely separate salt-marsh species - tree species include white birch and black spruce
Bainbridge River (RAN - J)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	545	Mid-boreal Lowland	Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	- contains 23 rare and semi-rare plant species, as well as provincially rare birds - mixedwood forest (white spruce, white birch)
Red Earth (RAN - K)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	1,072	Boreal Transition	Lacustrine/ Dark Gray Chernozemic or Dark Gray Luvisolic/ Clay	- mainly black spruce plant communities; white birch, trembling aspen and white spruce in drier areas

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Connell Creek (RAN - L)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	2,475	Boreal Transition and Mid-boreal Upland	1. Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam 2. Lacustrine/ Dark Gray Chernozemic or Dark Gray Luvisolic and Gray Luvisolic/ Clay	- includes the riparian valley associated with Connell Creek - mixedwood forest (trembling aspen/ white spruce), and associated plant communities
Prairie River Tributary (RAN - M)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	972	Boreal Transition	Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	-mainly black spruce forest and associated plant communities
Greenbush River (RAN - N)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	2,555	Mid-boreal Upland and Boreal Transition	1. Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam 2. Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	- Greenbush River area is an important riparian corridor connecting two other representative areas - dominant forest covers are white spruce/ trembling aspen mixedwood, and black spruce, and associated plant communities
Smoking Tent Creek (RAN - O)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	1,816	Boreal Transition	1. Morainal/ Dark Gray Chernozemic or Dark Gray Luvisolic/ Clay 2. Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	- black spruce bog with associated plant communities

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Carragana Swamp (RAN - P)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	1,557	Mid-boreal Upland and Boreal Transition	1. Fluvioglacial/ Gray Luvisolic/ Sandy Loam 2. Morainal/ Dark Bray Chernozemic or Dark Gray Luvisolic/ Clay Loam	- represents a muskeg-treed mosaic of trembling aspen/white spruce mixedwood forest types and associated plant communities - black spruce plant communities occur throughout the area
Big Valley (RAN - Q)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	1,885	Boreal Transition	1. Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay 2. Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Loam 3. Undifferentiated/ Regesol/ Loam	- includes Big Valley Lake, the riparian habitats of Ravina Creek, and the Piwei River Valley - mixedwood forest (trembling aspen/ white spruce) with black spruce in lower areas
Pickle Lake (RAN - R)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	2,020	Mid-boreal Upland	1. Lacustrine/ Gray Luvisolic/ Clay 2. Morainal/ Gray Luvisolic/ Loam 3. Undifferentiated/ Regesol/ Loam	- includes a small chain of lakes and associated riparian areas - mixedwood forest (trembling aspen/ white spruce) and black spruce - high biological diversity due to the association of aquatic habitats with upland and lowland forest habitats

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Nakuchi Lake (RAN - S)	- Parkland Reserve	- benchmark and biodiversity	4,606	Mid-boreal Lowland	1. Alluvial/ Gleysolic/ Clay 2. Fen/ Mesisol	- virtually treeless, with white birch and white spruce/ trembling aspen on the higher levees of the Cul-de-Sac River which contain nesting sites for provincially rare birds - lowland represents a fen area and its associated plant communities - also contains a small delta associated with the Cul-de-Sac River
Pasquia River (RAN - T)	- no legal status	- benchmark and biodiversity	5,290	Mid-boreal Lowland	Bog/ Mesisol	- represents highly developed, ancient, peat bog deposits, with associated muskegs and fens - contains provincially rare plant species - dominant forest type is black spruce and associated plant communities
Anderson Island	Protected Area	- recreation	502.3	Mid-boreal Lowland		- protects some fluvial features and associated vegetation of Cumberland lowlands - trembling aspen, balsam poplar, white spruce
Tobin Lake A	Recreation Site	- picnic site, campground	49.7	Boreal Transition		
Tobin Lake B	Recreation Site	- picnic site, campground	91.8	Boreal Transition		
D. Gerbrandt	Recreation Site	- campground	17.1	Boreal Transition		
Cul-de-sac Lake	Recreation Site	- campground, access to lake	109.4	Mid-boreal Lowland		
Piwei River	Recreation Site	- campground	4.6	Mid-boreal Upland		

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Mountain Cabin	Recreation Site	- picnic site, viewpoint	10.4	Mid-boreal Upland		- overlooking Cumberland Lowlands
Pasquia Hills North	Recreation Site	- picnic site	141.2	Mid-Boreal Upland		
Wildcat Hill	Provincial Wilderness Park	- wilderness protection	22,161.1	Mid-boreal Upland		- Pasquia Plateau landscape
Round Lake	Recreation Site	- picnic site, group camp	928.9	Mid-boreal Upland		- protects uplands surrounding lake
Brockelbank Hill	Protected Area	- recreation	1,312.6	Mid-boreal Upland		- attached to Little Armit River (RAN - G), protects habitat for a number of rare and endangered plant species
Ruby Lake	Recreation Site	- campground, cottage area, beach	31.5	Mid-boreal Lowland		
Dagg Creek	Recreation Site	- picnic site	12.8	Boreal Transition		
Overflowing River	Recreation Site	- green space along river	14.7	Mid-boreal Lowland		
Waskwei River Protected Area	SERM Reserved Area around a legal Protected Area	- recreation	1,158.9	Mid-boreal Upland		- protects representative stands of white spruce - also features swamp and bog
Pasquia River	Recreation Site	- picnic site	4.5	Mid-boreal Lowland		

Site	Legal Status or Proposed Change	Purpose	Size (ha) as of Feb. 1998	Ecoregion	Enduring Features	Ecological Significance and Predominant Cover
Greenbush River	Recreation Site	- picnic site	8.8	Boreal Transition		- part of Greenbush River (RAN - N)
Cumberland House Provincial Park	Provincial Historic Park	- cultural heritage	6.6	Mid-boreal Lowland		
Dragline Channel	Recreation Site	- picnic site, campground	18.1	Mid-boreal Lowland		
Big Stone Cutoff	Recreation Site	- picnic site	5.3	Mid-boreal Lowland		

Total Hectares per Ecoregion in the Pasquia/Porcupine planning area

Mid-Boreal Upland	71,431.7
Mid-Boreal Lowland	105,368.4
Boreal Transition	19,172.2

APPENDIX 6

August 15, 1997

INTERIM POLICY LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN THE PROVINCIAL FOREST

Legislative References:

The Forest Act, Sections 4(b), 4(c) and 5(1)a
The Forest Regulations, Part V. Sections 61 to 70 inclusive
and the Schedule of Fees, Dues and Rentals

Intent:

To establish guidelines and to supplement instructions provided in Part V of the Forest Regulations, respecting the grazing of livestock in the Provincial Forests. Grazing in the provincial forest is intended to compliment pasture resources utilized by livestock producers along forest fringe. Provincial park lands are not included under the provisions of this policy.

Policy:

1. Grazing of livestock is authorized under The Forest Act.
2. Grazing must be managed to ensure sustainability of all forest resources.
3. Forest Ecosystems Branch and Regional Operations Division are the primary agencies responsible for the administration of the provincial forest grazing program.
4. The Regional Director may establish Regional Grazing Advisory Committees.
5. Regional Operations Division may enter into term agreements with grazing permittees.
6. No permanent residency will be authorized on a grazing permit area.
7. Livestock placed on the permit area shall be owned and bear a visible source of identification as prescribed in the forest regulations. Custom grazing of livestock will not be authorized.
8. The permittee is responsible for monitoring the health and condition of their livestock. Livestock health and treatment is subject to The Animal Protection Act.
9. The annual grazing season parameters are established in the Forest Regulations.
10. The Department shall not be responsible for any claims or demands of any nature whatsoever arising from injury to or loss of livestock placed on the permit area. Predator control must be authorized by the Department.
11. Permittees must confine their livestock to their permit area.

PROCEDURE

1. Approval/Permitting

a) All new applications are to be submitted to the local field office by June 30th of the year prior to commencement of the next grazing season. This will allow for a field assessment of the forage conditions and species.

b) Applications for term grazing agreements, new permits or amendments to existing permits (area and/or herd size) will be reviewed at the field office level and forwarded with recommendations to the regional office. Applications for a term grazing agreement must be accompanied by a grazing plan. Field offices are to provide the applicant with a copy of the required format.

c) The regional forester in consultation with the other regional specialists will review the applications and approve or deny the individual requests.

The regional forester will advise the respective field office of the applications approvals or denials. The field office will advise each applicant of their approval or rejection and if applicable collect the monies owing and issue a permit.

d) Annual permit renewals may be reviewed, processed and approved at the field office level. The completion of an application is not required for permit renewals unless an increase in the stocking rate or permit area is proposed. If required, the inspecting office may forward the application and comments to the regional forester for further review.

e) Range management concerns as identified must be addressed and resolved before a permit shall be renewed.

f) No monies are to be collected, unless it is a renewal of an annual permit.

g) Regional offices will be responsible for coordinating annual meetings with the respective Regional Grazing Advisory Committees. The regional forester will update the committee on the applications received and the grazing program. The committee may comment on the grazing program within their region and recommend policy and legislative changes.

h) All fees are to be paid prior to livestock entering the provincial forest.

i) New applicants must:

- ! be engaged in raising livestock on a regular and continuous basis;
- ! own the livestock;
- ! own land in the immediate area as the lands applied for in order that the livestock can be checked regularly.
- ! demonstrate that he/she has been unsuccessful in obtaining grazing in Federal or Provincial government improved pastures within an 80 kilometre (50 mile) radius of their permanent handling facilities (home quarter).
- ! not be indebted to the Department;
- ! be a Saskatchewan resident 18 years of age and older or be a registered association,

farm partnership or corporation. The members of an association partnership or corporation must satisfy all of the above requirements.

2. Tenure

a) Regional Operations Division may enter into a term grazing agreement with an individual or registered association that has grazed livestock in a provincial forest for a minimum of two years. The grazing agreement shall be based on a term not exceeding 10 years. Annual permits may be required. The permittee's performance will be monitored annually. Regional Operations Division may implement corrective measures if the permit area exhibits signs of over utilization or declining range conditions.

b) A three year notice of cancellation will be given to term permittees if the Department amends the grazing program.

Agreements and permits may be cancelled immediately for non-compliance with the Forest Regulations, terms of the permit or the directions of an officer.

3. Grazing Plan

a) The grazing plan should address the following issues:

- ! map outlining the permit area;
- ! livestock distribution methods;
- ! development of improvements including water sources
- ! protection of riparian, reforested and regenerating cutovers and other sensitive areas as identified by the Department;
- ! containment of the livestock;
- ! access;
- ! stocking rate and carrying capacity;
- ! entrance date;
- ! salt placement; and
- ! projected activities for the length of the term agreement.

b) Individuals or associations, other than a term agreement holders, may also be required to submit an annual grazing plan prior to the commencement of a grazing season if indicators of over utilization or inadequate livestock management were present in the previous season.

4. Transfer

a) Existing permit areas that are not being transferred to a family member, as defined in the Forest Regulations, will be evaluated by Regional Operations Division. The evaluation will consider the forage potential as well as other uses for the area.

Transfers of existing permit areas to non family members that meet the criteria [refer to procedure item 1(i)] established for 'new applicants' will be based on a minimum carrying capacity of 30 AUM's per quarter section (6 adult head per quarter section for the grazing season). Quarter sections not meeting this minimum carrying capacity will not be transferred.

Non family members must meet the criteria established for 'new applicants'.

Exception: Quarter sections not meeting the minimum AUM requirements may be retained as movement corridors if it is not practical to isolate them from the remainder of the permit area. The stocking rate for the permit area would then be adjusted to accommodate the quarter sections that meet the minimum requirements.

b) Existing permit areas transferred to family members may be evaluated to determine the carrying capacity on those lands not previously evaluated or upon the request of the new permittee. If the stocking rate prior to the transfer is less than or greater than the carrying capacity gradual adjustments can be addressed in a grazing plan.

c) Permittees, including term grazing agreement holders, not actively grazing their permit areas for two consecutive years must relinquish claim to the area. Exceptions may be considered based on the field office's recommendations. Upon relinquishment of claim an evaluation of the area will be conducted to ensure its suitability for grazing.

d) The transfer of the assets such as fence lines, corrals and improved water sources is to be negotiated between the interested parties. Any assets or improvements not transferred to the new permittee must be removed prior to the commencement of the next grazing season.

Removal of improvements is the responsibility of the permittee transferring or relinquishing claim to a permit area. Transfers or reassignment of permit areas will not be processed if improvements are not removed within the required time.

5. Carrying Capacity/Stocking Rate

a) The stocking rate will be assessed on Animal Unit Months (AUM's) based on the vegetative communities in the forest ecosystem. The AUM rates have been established using results from previous research findings in similar ecosystems and in consultation with rangeland specialists. The assessment technique for evaluating range condition and stocking rates will be available to Department staff and permittees through regional field workshops.

'Animal Unit' is based on the standard weight of 1000 pound mature cow with calf up to 6 months of age.

'Animal Unit Month' is the amount of forage required by an animal unit for one month.

Animal Units

Mature Cow with calf up to 6 months	1.0
Weaned Calf	0.5
Yearling Cow	.75
Bull	1.5
Horse - Mature	1.5
- Two year old	1.0
- Yearling	.75
5 ewes	1.0
5 rams	1.3

Calculation of Grazing Carrying Capacity

Cover Type	Grazing Capacity			
	Minimum		Maximum	
	(AUM/1/4)	(AUM/ha)	(AUM/1/4)	(AUM/ha)
Treed muskeg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flooded	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pine	0.00	0.00	5.20	0.08
Spruce	2.60	0.04	13.00	0.20
Spruce/Pine	2.60	0.04	13.00	0.20
Aspen/Spruce open	27.30	0.42	37.70	0.58
Aspen/Spruce normal	14.95	0.23	20.15	0.31
Aspen/Pine open	27.30	0.42	42.90	0.66
Aspen/Pine normal	14.95	0.23	29.90	0.46
Aspen open (A or B density)	40.30	0.62	58.50	0.90
Aspen normal (C or D density)	20.15	0.31	32.50	0.50
Open land/clearing	50.05	0.77	75.40	1.16
Scrub brush	50.05	0.77	75.40	1.16
Willow/Sedge **	50.05	0.77	75.40	1.16
Dry Meadow	50.05	0.77	85.15	1.31
Wet Meadow **	50.05	0.77	130.00	2.00

** Dependent upon wetness

b) New grazing permit areas will be restricted to a minimum of a 1/4 section and must be capable of supporting a minimum of 60 AUM's per quarter section (12 adult head per quarter section for the grazing season).

c) Landowners residing on lands adjacent to the provincial forest may be authorized to graze livestock on those forest lands that are less than the minimum size providing the minimum carrying capacity of 60 AUM's is met.

d) Existing permit areas will be evaluated if they exhibit signs of over utilization, wildlife habitat reduction or a declining range trend. Regional Operations Division may implement corrective measures through a grazing plan in consultation with the permittee. If the evaluation concludes that the stocking rate is in excess of the carrying capacity then an annual 10% reduction in the stocking rate shall be undertaken until the carrying capacity is met.

e) Forest Ecosystems Branch will provide assistance with establishing the carrying capacity and other range management assessments as requested by the Regional Director.

f) Permittees will be advised prior to conducting carrying capacity field assessments. The permittee should be invited to accompany the Regional Operations Division staff completing the assessment.

6. Range Readiness

- a) 'Range Readiness' is defined as the stage of plant growth and forest conditions, at which grazing may begin without damage to vegetation or soil.
- b) Range Readiness Factors are:
- ! Soil is firm and able to withstand the livestock weight without damage.
 - ! New growth on forage grasses is at least 9 cm (3 1/2 inches) in height.
 - ! Browse species such as saskatoon or dogwood have flushed out.

Range readiness factors are to be used as a guideline when considering the release of livestock into a permit area. **NOTE:** Livestock can not be released into the permit area outside the legislated season dates.

7. Range Management

- a) Fencing:
- i) Fencing requirements will be outlined in individual grazing plans.
 - ii) Perimeter fencing will be required for all new and island forests permit areas. Perimeter fencing is also required on the portions of existing permit areas bordering private or Crown agricultural lands.

Natural barriers may be used in conjunction with conventional fencing.
The natural barriers identified by the permittee must be agreed to by the inspecting officer.
Fencing must replace any natural barriers that become ineffective.
 - iii) Fencing will be required to protect riparian zones and other sensitive areas as identified by the department.
 - iii) Fence line right of way width is as per the Forest Regulations. A 'Forest Product Permit' is required to clear the forest vegetation. All merchantable timber must be salvaged. Merchantability of timber will be determined by the regional forester.
 - iv) Fence line construction is subject to the standards as defined in The Stray Animal's Act.
 - v) Fence lines shall not be affixed to standing timber.
 - vi) Texas gates are required on major access roads. Major access roads shall include but are not restricted to roadways that are maintained on a regular basis throughout the year. (grid roads, provincial highways and resource haul roads)
 - vii) Conventional gates are required on all established trails. In areas of existing multiple use, gates may be developed at regular intervals as agreed to by the stakeholders involved.
 - viii) It shall be the responsibility of the individual or company developing the access into

a grazing permit area and the permittee to negotiate the construction and maintenance of the required gates.

ix) Gates cannot be locked or access impeded. All gates must be left open at the end of the grazing season or upon removal of the livestock. Permit areas may be posted advising of livestock presence but must not restrict access.

x) Permittees should ensure that a Rural Municipality open herd bylaw is in effect for their respective permit area if it is traversed by a major access road(s).

b) Livestock Distribution:

Salting

i) Salting locations should be selected with the objectives of encouraging better livestock distribution and forage utilization in the permit area. Multiple salt locations are encouraged in the permit area.

ii) Salting locations should be located on accessible sites, such as benches, level hilltops, gentle slopes and openings in the timber or brush. Place salt in areas of low palatability.

iii) Salt should not be placed in valley bottoms; near sources of water, roads or sensitive areas; in dense timber or other inaccessible areas.

iv) Dependent upon a pasture's composition salt should be a minimum of 400 metres to a maximum of 2 kilometres from a water source.

v) When an area has been fully utilized, all remaining salt should be removed.

vi) To be effective, salt must be on a new range as soon as the livestock are released.

Note: The benefits of salting will become noticeable with continued proper application. Proper salting in conjunction with adequate livestock distribution and water development will result in better range management and utilization of forage .

Watering

In the absence of natural water sources dugouts or wells should be developed. Such developments should be located so that livestock do not have to travel more than 2 kilometres (in flat to semi rolling country) to obtain water.

Other

Other methods of distribution may include but are not restricted to riding, rotational grazing and cross fencing.

c) Improvements:

- i) All improvements including dugouts, handling facilities, access etc. must be approved by the Regional Operations Division. Proposals to develop improvements should be included in the grazing plan. Those permittees not submitting a grazing plan shall be required to submit their development proposal in writing to the inspecting field office.
- ii) The field office may forward the proposal to the regional office if it is felt the proposal requires review by the regional specialists.
- iii) The field office shall advise the permittee regarding approvals and denials. If applicable, the field office must also ensure the required permits are obtained.

8. Trespass:

Trespass is defined as:

! livestock in excess of the authorized stocking rate in the permit area during the grazing season; **or** livestock in the provincial forest outside the authorized season **or** livestock in the provincial forest outside the permit area **or** livestock within the provincial forest without authorization.

Owner Known

- i) The permittee is required to advise the inspecting field office of livestock remaining at large in the permit area after the season close. This is applicable to strays only. If the majority of the livestock cannot be removed because of extenuating circumstances then special permission is required from the field office.
- ii) A trespass penalty may be imposed as per the provisions of the Forest Regulations. In addition to any penalty, a loss of grazing privileges may be imposed if the trespass situation were to occur in two consecutive years.
- iii) After finding livestock in trespass the inspecting officer must immediately notify the owner, in writing, to remove the livestock. The owner must remove the livestock within 14 days after receiving the notice.

Livestock not removed within the time period specified will be handled as per The Stray Animal's Act. Copies of the legislation may be viewed at local Rural Municipal and Livestock Inspector offices.

Owner Not Known

The provisions of The Stray Animal's Act will be implemented in this situation.

Note: Livestock owners claiming livestock held under The Stray Animal's Act will in addition to the costs associated with that Act be subject to the assessment of penalties as prescribed in the Forest Regulations.

9. Monitoring

- a) Grazing permittees not submitting an annual grazing plan must advise the inspecting office at least one week prior to releasing livestock on their permit area.
- b) The range condition and trend is to be monitored by the inspecting officer. Inspections will be documented on a Forest Grazing Field Inspection Report.
- c) Permittees should be advised in advance by the inspecting officer of planned carrying capacity assessments. No advance notice is required for inspections.
- d) Forest Ecosystems Branch, upon request from the Regional Director, will assist field staff with carrying capacities, stocking rates, distribution and range condition assessments.

Attachments: Application for Grazing Permit
 Forest Grazing Management Plan Outline
 Forest Range Condition and Assessment
 Forest Range Condition Report

NOTE: SERM Policies #420.71 to #420.75 are repealed effective the date of this communiqué.

Rod Thompson, Manager
Policy and Legislation
Forest Ecosystems Branch

comm972



Image Not Available

APPLICATION FOR GRAZING PERMIT

Date _____ 19__

I, _____ hereby make application for a permit to graze
_____ head of cattle, _____ head of horses, and _____ head of sheep on the following land(s)**:

****Legal Land Description required (1/4 Sec.- Tp - Rge- Meridian)**

within the Provincial Forest, from _____ 19__ to _____ 19__.

I hereby certify that:

1. I own all of the livestock that are subject of this application _____ (yes/no)?

If not, give particulars _____

2. My marks and brands are as follows:

For Cattle		For Horses	For Sheep
Brand	Ear Mark	Brand	Wool Marks

	Right		

	Left		

3. I have _____ acres under cultivation. I have _____ acres in hay lands.
I have _____ acres of summer grazing land and wintering facilities exclusive of any range with the forest.

4. I live on the following land _____ ¼ Sec. _____ Tp. _____ Rge. _____ W. _____ M.

5. I own a total of _____ cattle, _____ horses, _____ sheep.

6. I have grazing privileges in a community pasture (Provincial, P.F.R.A., or municipal) _____
(yes/no)?

Name of pasture _____ No. of livestock _____

Conditions under which livestock may graze within the Provincial Forest

1. Livestock shall only be present in the provincial forest during the designated grazing season as specified in the Forest Regulations otherwise livestock will be in trespass and actioned as outlined in the Forest Regulations and The Stray Animals Act.
2. All livestock in the provincial forest shall be owned and bear a visible source of identification associated to the permittee as specified by Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management (SERM).
3. All livestock entering the provincial forest must be in a healthy condition and free of infectious or contagious diseases.
4. SERM is not liable for loss of livestock from accident or otherwise and will not pay compensation for losses incurred while in the provincial forest.
5. All fees and indebtedness owing to SERM must be paid prior to livestock entrance into the provincial forest.
6. Salt and water locations must be in place prior to livestock entrance.
7. Permittees must confine their livestock to their permit area.
8. Permittees cannot control predators in the provincial forest unless authorized by the SERM.
9. Permittees cannot control access to their permit area.

I agree to comply with and support all the laws and regulations governing grazing within the Provincial Forests, as outlined on this application, and in accordance with Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management's grazing policy and the Forest Regulations.

I do solemnly declare that the statements in this application are true, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if make under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at _____ this ____ day of _____ A.D. 19__

Signature of Applicant

PO Address _____ Phone Number

Inspection Report Form

Completed: Yes ____ No ____ Date _____

Application

Approved _____ 19____, for _____ cattle, _____ horses, _____ sheep.

Not approved: Date _____ 19____.

Signature of Regional Forester

FOREST GRAZING MANAGEMENT PLAN OUTLINE

The Forest Grazing Management Plan (FGMP) should be developed in consultation with the field and/or regional staff and should identify locations of fences, water sources, salt distribution, sensitive wildlife areas, riparian areas, and regenerating areas. The plan should also indicate the permittee's grazing intentions in terms of stocking rate, entrance date, and livestock distribution proposals.

The inspecting officer will have the opportunity to discuss the range condition/trend with the permittee and determine an acceptable approach to ensure a sustainable future for grazing within the permit area.

The following items can be used as a guideline for discussion and preparation of the Forest Grazing Management Plan.

- 1.0 Permit Area Description
 - 1.1 legal description
 - 1.2 map location of permit area
- 2.0 Range Condition and trend
 - 2.1 Riparian Areas
 - 2.2 Cutovers/Regenerating Areas
 - 2.3 Meadows/Clearings
- 3.0 Interaction with other uses
 - 3.1 Wildlife
 - 3.2 Fisheries
 - 3.3 Recreation
 - 3.4 Forestry
 - 3.5 Mineral and Seismic Exploration
- 4.0 Season of Use
Provide tentative season dates. Entrance and removal dates may be adjusted to accommodate range conditions.
- 5.0 Stocking Rate
Consideration must be given to range conditions. Option to rectify over use or declining condition/trend should be discussed. ie: a gradual reduction of 10% in the annual stocking rate may be warranted or more effective distribution of the livestock may be required until the range shows signs of recovery. Requests for increases in stocking rates will also be evaluated on an individual basis.
- 6.0 Salting, Watering, Fence Lines, and Gates
- as outlined in the policy and procedure

This grazing plan is long-term and mandatory for permittees entering into a term grazing agreement with the department. The permittee will update the plan annually and submit a copy to the inspecting field office prior to each grazing season. The submission should include a summary of the previous years operation as well as a proposal for the upcoming year.

FOREST RANGE CONDITION & ASSESSMENT

Range Condition relates the present condition of the range to its potential condition or climax situation. Range condition is based on the response of different plants to grazing. The plant species are grouped into four categories which include:

- a) **decreasers**, which are the most palatable (ie -vetch/peavine/fescue) and are the first species to be removed by grazing,
- b) **increasers**, which are plants that increase in density when an area is subjected to continued grazing pressure. These species initially increase, however, will decline after a period of time (ie - blue grama/pasture sage/wheat/grass),
- c) **invaders**, which are plants that are not part of the natural vegetative cover, but appear and increase as heavy grazing reduces the native plants (ie - Kentucky bluegrass/smooth brome/thistle).

The common representatives of these categories found in the boreal forest ecosystem are listed in table 1.

Range condition is divided into four classes as indicated by figure 1. These classes are based on the % cover of the decreaser, increaser, and invader species. For example, a range that has 75% or greater of its original or decreaser species present would be classed in "excellent" condition. Range in poor condition has less than 25% of decreaser species present and primarily occupied by invader species. Evaluating range condition is based on species composition weight. This process is very labour intensive, time consuming, and mainly applicable to grass range lands.

A simpler method for our purposes has been developed by range scientists in Alberta and Saskatchewan to better meet our objectives of determining range condition in a forest ecosystem. This method is based on a subjective assessment considering the presence and state of herb cover, shrub species, grasses, invader species, and structural damage to both the vegetative communities and the soil.

The following guidelines can be used for assessing aspen ecosystems. An aspen stand in good condition will have greater than 50% herb and grass cover. Indicator species include sasparilla, vetches, and fireweed. Replacement of these herbs by shorter herbs indicate grazing impact. Palatable shrubs such as Saskatoon pincherry or chokecherry should be present and in a healthy state to indicate "good" condition. If there are invader species present and signs of degradation from trampling and grazing then the condition could be classed as fair to poor depending on the extent of the above.

For other forest types such as spruce, pine or a combination thereof, the understory is generally not palatable or conducive to grazing. These areas are most likely to be used by livestock as distribution corridors to move from one palatable area to another. Damage is likely to occur from soil compaction. Wetlands including willow shrublands that are dominated by reed grasses, are considered in good condition if there is no structural damage to the willows or invader species present. Wetlands that have been invaded by fox tail or thistle are considered degraded and in poor condition.

Both the annual inspection and the range condition can be assessed during the same visit. Record your observations on the provided forms.

Table 1: Common representatives of the decreaseers, increasers and invaders found in the boreal forest ecosystem

DECREASESERS	INCREASESERS	INVADERS
Saskatoon	Prickly Rose	Dandelion
Dogwood	Alder	Thistle
Pincherry	Snowberry	Clover
Sarsaparilla	Bunchberry	Quackgrass
Peavine	Wild Strawberry	Foxtail
Vetchling	Purple Oatgrass	Kentucky Bluegrass
Lowbush Cranberry	Blue Grama	
Fireweed	June Grass	
Wheat Grass	Golden Bean	
Reed Grass	Sage	
Beaked Sedge	Shrubby Cinquefoil	
Fescue		

APPENDIX 7 - ECOTOURISM

GUIDELINES

and

PROPOSAL OUTLINE

for

ECOTOUR OPERATIONS

in the

PASQUIA HILLS AND PORCUPINE FOREST

1. INTRODUCTION

The Pasquia/Porcupine Planning Area covers approximately five million acres of forest land. The area is one of the richest in Saskatchewan in terms of a viable forest industry, potential mineral resources, and natural values such as beautiful scenery, abundant and varied wildlife. The planning area has values which may be thought of as aesthetic, spiritual, recreational, cultural, environmental, and economic. Natural areas, wildlife, and areas having unique or scenic geographical features, present opportunities for the development of Saskatchewan's ecotourism industry.

Draft guidelines were developed by a sub-committee of the Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC). These were subsequently revised to reflect the current legislative framework. These guidelines apply to Crown land in the Pasquia and Porcupine Provincial Forests.

2. DEFINITIONS

Adventure travel and Ecotourism can be confused because the activities involved often overlap. Here are definitions of both, and some examples of what is considered adventure travel, and what is referred to as ecotourism.

The guidelines our subcommittee has prepared deal with ecotourism in the planning area, not adventure travel.

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is respectful, environmentally responsible travel to relatively undisturbed and uncontaminated natural areas, with the objectives of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery, wild plants and animals, and cultural features. Ecotourism does not disrupt wildlife or its habitat. It is nature-centered, non-consumptive, and promotes conservation and economic benefits to local communities.

The principles of Ecotourism include:

- (a) The Experience
 - overall focus is on experiencing the natural environment, along with associated cultural elements
 - it is non-intrusive, allowing participants to experience nature and culture on its own terms (one on one or small groups), rather than on the participants' terms
 - it is participative, interpretive, and educational
 - it should involve a focus on environmental conservation, and natural/cultural resources management and protection

- (b) Values/Impacts
 - ecotourism is educational and promotes environmental conservation and natural/cultural resources management and protection as key values and as activities which are part of the experience
 - it provides for a non-intrusive, mutually beneficial interaction with the host

community

- host community receives economic benefits and maintains control of local natural and cultural resources base and of tourism development
- ecotourism is environmentally sustainable and is sensitive to the carrying capacities of the natural and cultural resource base

(c) Facilities/Amenities

- smaller-scale accommodation facilities with minimal visual impact on the landscape and minimal disruption to the natural and cultural environment (typically constructed of natural materials)
- while often rustic in style, many modern comforts and amenities may be available, provided they can be offered in an environmentally-friendly manner
- ideally, facilities and infrastructure make use of special low environmental impact technologies

Examples of Ecotourism include:

- visiting and observing unique, undisturbed landscapes
- hiking and guided back-packing expeditions
- experiencing aboriginal, natural and cultural environments

Adventure Travel

Adventure travel is leisure activity that takes place in unusual, exotic, remote or wilderness destinations, associated with high levels of activity by the participants, most of it outdoors. Adventure travellers expect to experience varying degrees of risk, excitement and tranquillity. Adventure travel encompasses both "hard" and "soft" adventure. Examples include;

- Jet boating
- ATV excursions
- snowmobile excursions

There can be a significant overlap between adventure travel and ecotourism although there are also significant differences.

3. INTENT AND APPLICATION OF GUIDELINES

These guidelines are intended to reduce the potential impacts of ecotourism activities on the ecosystems of the Pasquia/Porcupine area, and to minimize the potential for conflict with other forest users through adequate prior planning of operations and consultation with other interested parties.

At the present time, the province does not licence ecotourism operators, nor is there a legislative framework specific to ecotourism operations in the province. **These guidelines will be applied on a voluntary basis except where licences and approvals are required from SERM for certain activities and developments.** In these situations, the guidelines may be applied in whole or in part as conditions to the licence or approval.

4. GUIDELINES

Proponents are reminded that their activities must comply with all applicable legislation, and will be subject to the recommendations of the **Pasquia/Porcupine Integrated Forest Land Use Plan**.

Proponents of permanent structures must secure a development permit under any applicable municipal zoning bylaw and may also be required to secure a subdivision approval for the development site pursuant to The Planning and Development Act, 1983. The proponent should contact the Municipal Administrator to determine any bylaw or municipal requirements that may apply.

All ecotourism operators (existing and proposed) are encouraged to complete the attached "Pasquia/Porcupine Ecotourism Proposal" document, then submit to SERM and the Pasquia/Porcupine Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC) for review and comment. *(Note: the proposal document is designed to ensure that operators are knowledgeable and appreciative of the area to which they intend to operate, and are conscious of the need for ongoing impact assessment and restoration if required.)*

Ecotourism operators will not be allocated operating areas, or the right to exclusive use of such areas.

Ecotourism activities should be conducted in a manner that minimizes environmental impacts on the area and potential conflicts with other forest users.

Pro-active prior consultation with regulatory agencies and other forest users will help the proponent to identify and avoid potential problems and issues.

Operators should submit an annual summary of their activities, as well as their plans for the coming year (e.g. number of clients, period(s) of operation, activities, specific sites visited, and mitigation measures used to reduce negative impacts), to SERM and the FMAC.

Cabins and other client accommodations will be subject to the guidelines of the land use plan. Permanent structures will be allowed in designated cabin development areas only.

5. PROPOSAL DOCUMENT

To obtain a copy of the Pasquia/Porcupine Ecotourism Proposal document, contact:

Saskatchewan Environment & Resource Management
Box 970,
Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan SOE OYO
Phone: 865-2274 Fax: 865-2179

PROPOSAL/APPLICATION

PASQUIA/PORCUPINE ECOTOURISM PROPOSAL

NAME(s) OF PROPONENT(s): _____

ADDRESS (es): _____

_____ **Phone:** _____

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

PASQUIA/PORCUPINE ECOTOURISM PROPOSAL

SITE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Description of Operating Area(s) to be Used (use 1:250,000 Topographical map):

1. Existing Land Uses:

1.1 What resource allocations are in place (if any) are the existing land uses and dispositions within the operating area(s):

1.3 Road Use Agreement Status:

2. Conservation Status:

Current zoning of the areas referred to in this proposal:

Legal designation (eg. Provincial Forest, Parks, Protected Areas) and zoning of operating area(s):

3. Future Development Plans For Area (if any):

3.1 Include transportation, industrial, utility, commercial, or recreational developments of which you are aware:

3.2 Describe your development plans (if any):

4. Zoning or Planning Restrictions:

5. Staffing and Packaging:

5.1 Identify staffing requirements and source.

5.2 Provide details of your tour package, including: co-operative arrangements with other business ventures, in-bound tour operators, etc.

**6. Development Plans for Adjacent Lands outside the planning area:
Describe your plans, map locations of development on a separate page.**

7. Accessibility of Site:

Proposed access to site - attach map showing access routes and points of entry: (Note: Creation of new access trails, or alteration to existing trails requires SERM approval, and will be subject to FMAC review, land use plan guidelines and potential impacts on the ecosystem and other users.)

SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS

1. Provide a summary of discussions you have had with others concerning your proposal.

Include the following information:

- **Group/Agency contacted,**
- **Name and phone number of individual(s) contacted,**
- **Date(s) contacted,**
- **Response to your proposal (include their concerns, if any)**

Note: Potential contacts include, but are not limited to, (federal, provincial, municipal), First Nations, forest industries, trappers, outfitters, the Pasquia/Porcupine Advisory committee, co-management committees, and non-government organizations.

CONFORMITY WITH MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS/MUNICIPAL APPROVAL

1. Provide a summary of discussions and actions taken in order to gain municipal approval.

SITE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

List observations of birds and important habitats. Use separate sheets if you need more room. Indicate locations of important habitats and rare sightings on a topographical map or aerial photo. You may require several visits to evaluate the species that are present or more visible at different times of the year before completing this proposal.

Species Groups	Species Seen Include unusual and interesting sightings, plus relative abundance and location of species.	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Songbirds Passerine, e.g. warblers, robins & swallows					
Upland Birds e.g. sharptailed grouse, ruffed grouse					
Waterfowl e.g. ducks, geese, loons, swans					
Wading Birds/ Shorebirds e.g. sandpipers, herons, snipes, & plovers					
Other Water Birds e.g. gulls, terns and pelicans					
Birds of Prey e.g. hawks, eagles, and owls					
Special Habitats e.g. breeding, nesting, and feeding areas, and migration staging areas					

SITE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

FIELD INVENTORY - PLANTS AND LANDFORMS

List observations on plants, landforms and important habitats available at this site. Use separate sheets if you need more room. Indicate locations of important and unusual habitats and landforms on a topographical map or aerial photo. You may require several visits to evaluate the species that are present or more visible at different times of the year before completing this proposal.

Species Groups	Species or Landform Seen Include unusual and interesting sightings, plus relative abundance, seasonal occurrence and location of species and landform.
Trees e.g. elm, tamarack, spruce, poplar	
Shrubs e.g. saskatoon, rose, red-osier dogwood	
Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes	
Other Flowering Plants e.g. orchids, lilies	
Primitive Plants e.g. mushrooms, mosses, lichens	
Special Habitats e.g. wetland, native grassland	
Landforms e.g. lakes canyons, springs	

**SITE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT
FIELD INVENTORY - NON-BIRD WILDLIFE**

List observations of non-bird wildlife and important habitats. Use separate sheets if you need more room. Indicate locations of important habitats and rare sights on a topographical map or aerial photo. You may require several visits to evaluate the species that are present or more visible at different times of the year, before completing this proposal.

Species Groups	Species Seen Include unusual and interesting sightings, plus relative abundance and location of species.	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Small Mammals e.g. mice, squirrels, pikas, bats					
Hoofed Mammals e.g. white tail deer, caribou moose					
Carnivores e.g. coyotes, fox, marten, wolves bear, otter					
Aquatic Mammals e.g. beaver, muskrat					
Fish					
Reptiles and Amphibians e.g. wood frog, leopard frog, red-sided garter snake					

Species Groups	Species Seen Include unusual and interesting sightings, plus relative abundance and location of species.	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Small Mammals e.g. mice, squirrels, pikas, bats					
Hoofed Mammals e.g. white tail deer, caribou moose					
Carnivores e.g. coyotes, fox, marten, wolves bear, otter					
Invertebrates e.g. crayfish, centipedes, bees					

SITE HISTORY INFORMATION SUMMARY

NATURAL HISTORY INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. What areas are most important to wildlife using this area?

This is critical. The places of most importance to wildlife (e.g. nesting areas, beaver dams) must be identified and mapped.

2. What key plants, animals, habitats and landforms can be viewed in this area?

Identify major wildlife species and habitats in your area. Make special note of endangered and rare species and habitats. These features will require special protective measures and may form a central part of your interpretive programming.

3. What natural processes can be seen in this area?

Identify the major natural processes taking place such as wind erosion, periodic fire, disease cycles, plant succession and lake evolution. These features may contain the reasons for your area being important to wildlife.

4. What archaeological resources can be seen in this area?

5. What other human activities take place in this area?

SITE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

AREA SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

1. Area Sensitivity

List, describe and map the areas that fit the following categories:

1.1 Critical Habitats

Habitats that perform a vital environmental, ecological or hydrological function (marshes, bogs, lakes, sloughs and creeks). Habitats that may contain species that are significant, rare or endangered, unique or have limited representation in the region, province or country. Habitats that may have an unusual diversity of plant and/or animal species, or perform an important linking function in the life cycles of wildlife. Critical habitats will include migration corridors and migration stopovers and staging areas (e.g.; ponds and lakes for waterfowl).

1.2 High-Sensitivity Habitats (Ponds, wetland, meadows, etc)

These habitats can easily be damaged by human use; they are important to wildlife and include wildlife trails, paths and other area used as travel corridors, as well as drinking and foraging sites.

SITE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

AREA SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT CONTINUED

1.3 Low-Sensitivity Habitats

These habitats are resilient and can withstand the impact of a moderate to high number of human visitors. They include lawns, flowers beds, old fields, disturbed areas, roads, trails, and parking lots. These human-made habitats support fewer species.

2. Habitat Sensitivity Classification Map

Sketch the following habitat sensitivity zones on a separate page or as an overlay on a topographic map or aerial photograph.

Resource Protection Areas

This includes all critical habitats and may also include high-sensitivity habitats that you consider too valuable to wildlife to be developed.

Sensitive Resource Areas

This includes habitat areas that may be critical to wildlife or of high-sensitivity. Examples include seasonal migration staging areas and sites that flood in spring. Your assessment must take in the entire year and life cycle of wildlife in the area: some habitats, e.g., ponds, have crucial seasonal importance to breeding and raising young for water birds and amphibians.

Resource Management Zones

This may include limited high-sensitivity and most low-sensitivity habitats. Consult the Pasquia/Porcupine Integrated Forest Land Use Plan.

If you have used the services of professional biologists from provincial and/or federal agencies for review of your site-sensitivity assessment, please attach their report(s).

VISITOR INFORMATION PLAN

Area _____

Date _____

Who Uses or Will Use this Site?

Source of Information

Contacts

List the agencies that you intend to contact for information on existing and potential visitors and tourists in your area.

Written Information

List the author, title and location of written information that you intend to consult for information on existing and potential visitors and tourists in your area.

How Many People?

Try to reference the source of information for each entry.

Each Year?

Each Season?

Each Month?

Each Week?

Day?

Spring
Summer
Fall
Winter

Weekday
Weekend

VISITOR INFORMATION PLAN

Skills and Interests?

Try to determine the visitor's level of interest and knowledge about nature on the site.

Casual

No special interest or knowledge about the area, often visited for other recreational reasons, e.g. camping, horseback riding, wilderness hiking.

Novice

No special knowledge about the area but a keen interest in wildlife viewing and outdoor adventure.

Intermediate

A developing knowledge about the area plus a keen interest in wildlife viewing - may have a special interest, e.g., birdwatching, wildflowers.

Expert

Very knowledgeable about the area plus a keen interest in wildlife viewing - may have special interest such as birdwatching plus a desire to pursue other topics, e.g., wildflowers, aboriginal culture

Why Do They Visit?
(Recreation, photography, adventure, wilderness experience)

How Long Will You Allow Them to Stay?

How Often Do They Return?

Age and Gender

DECLARATION OF APPLICANT

I/We hereby certify that the information provided is true and correct.

Signature of Applicant

Date

APPENDIX 8

SNOWMOBILING

Trail Planning Process,
Trail Development Principles,
Trail Guiding Principles,
Snowmobile Trail Guidelines

Trail Planning Process

January 1996

1. Introduction

The **Planning Process** outlined in this document is to be followed for proposals to develop new recreational trails, or upgrade existing recreational trails where significant increase/change in use is anticipated, on Crown resource land. The intent is to ensure that a thorough evaluation of the proposal is conducted, to determine the most effective means of incorporating other recreational trail uses and environmental considerations. The process is designed to:

- clearly identify the purpose and rationale for the proposal/undertaking;
- identify and evaluate all reasonable alternatives;
- provide for consultation with stakeholder and First Nation groups, affected property owners, government agencies, and the public as required;
- outline a development plan identifying the selected alternative and environmental mitigation measures; and
- hold the proponent responsible for implementing, monitoring, and managing the project in an environmentally acceptable manner.

The following table indicates the trail planning process. The level of detail and effort for each step in the process will depend on the project type and magnitude, the environment effected, and the degree of public and government interest. Using the process as a general framework, it can be condensed or expanded and the level of detail varied to suit the proposal. The essential requirement is that the important elements within each step should be addressed.

The District Manager, in most cases, will be the main contact for Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management (SERM) throughout the process.

Trail Planning Process

STEP	WHAT	HOW
1. Clarify Concept	.Guiding Principles .Set Goals & Objectives .Wants, Needs, Purpose, Rationale .Conceptual Mapping	.Local Club buy-ins .Preliminary Discussion with SERM resulting in a "No" or "Proceed With Proposal"
2. Collect Information	.Identify Constraints (eg. legal, environmental, liability, financial, social, physical, operational, aesthetic, existing/future use, noise) .Identify Opportunities (eg. attractions, scenic views, accommodations, supplies)	.Contact agencies like; SERM, Rail, Power, Forestry Co., SWF, STA, NHS, Tourism Assoc., Municipal, First Nation Community, Local Interest Groups .Stakeholders .Letters of Support/Approval of use
3. Develop and Evaluate Alternatives	.Identify Alternative Routes .Evaluate based on Feasibility, Cost, Effectiveness, Other Uses and Environmental Effects .Rank .Consider Potential Mitigation	.Field Inspect .Flag Alternatives .Investigate and initiate other approvals and authorizations if required (eg. First Nat. Lands, Mining Claims, Trap Lines, Private Land, River/Creek Crossings - EMP Act)
4. Present Alternatives (Public Consultation)	.Present Proposal to Interested Parties .Invite Comments .Record Pos & Neg Responses	.Show Proposal in a Public Forum or to affected individuals or SERM. .Highlight Process & Alterns. .Use of Media
5. Develop Draft Plan	.Use Public Input to Develop Final Plan and Address Concerns .Identify Mitigation	.Document Fully and Completely .Obtain Necessary Permissions from Step 2 & 3.
6. Submit Plan for Approval	.Plan to be reviewed by SERM District Offices, Regional Specialists, Land Managers and interested Public .Approvals Issued with Conditions	.Trail Development Agreement issued with Conditions and Permits
7. Implementation and Maintenance	.Development of Trail done as Agreed to: eg. Clearing, Construction, Water Crossings, Shelters, Environmental Mitigation, Signage .Monitor Development & Use	.Walk portions of trail with SERM Staff and Agree on How Conditions will be met .Flag Trail

Responsibility for initiating and completing the planning process lies with the applicant, hereinafter referred to as the Proponent. It is suggested that the Proponent and SERM meet early to discuss the planning requirements, as they may be varied from the following description, given the particulars of the proposal under consideration. It is also strongly suggested that staff field inspect the proposal along with the Proponent, so that each party can gain a clear understanding

of each other's concerns.

2. Trail Planning Process

The following planning process should be adopted by any group to identify their plans for the development of new trails and/or the upgrading of existing trails. The process involves seven steps and provides for two opportunities for public review and input. SERM staff will ensure that this trail planning process is considered within the context of the department's Integrated Land Resource Planning Process.

STEP ONE - CLARIFY THE CONCEPT

In this initial step in the process, the **Proponent** will focus on identifying their wants and needs, purpose and rationale (i.e., **What** is to be done/remedied? **What** are they proposing to do? **Why** is the proposal necessary--short and long term need for the project?). The explanation and detail will vary with each proposal.

It is at this stage too that goals, objectives and guiding principles should be identified. Some attention should also be given to doing "conceptual" mapping of the potential trail system.

Preliminary discussions should also occur with the local SERM district office. At this step SERM may give a direct "no" to the concept and outline the reason **or** direction to "proceed with proposal" may be given with the qualifier that more information is required.

STEP TWO - COLLECT INFORMATION

The Proponent will focus efforts on identifying both the potential **constraints** and **opportunities** for trail development. These will assist in the identification of alternate trail locations in Step Three.

In terms of **constraints**, the Proponent should identify such factors as environmental (eg. wildlife habitat/wintering areas, wetlands, stream crossings), legal restrictions (eg. local by-laws/regulations, liability), financial (eg. funding sources, O & M costs), physical (eg. water crossings, slopes), operational (eg. grooming constraints, manpower, equipment) social (existing/future use, remote hunting camps, cottages, aesthetics, noise), land ownership (eg. private vs. public), land use (eg. traditional use, residential, year round use).

Environmental Assessment Branch of SERM should be notified if the trail development generates wide-spread public environmental concern, and also if the development may impact on unique, rare or endangered features of the environment (eg. landscapes, species).

Shoreline Alteration Permits will be required to authorize work in or near water, with appropriate conditions, to avoid significant damage to fish habitat. Pursuant to the Environmental Management and Protection Act (EMPA).

The identification of **opportunities** will be useful for the Proponent to determine potential

positive locations for trail development. Such features as tourist facilities (eg. restaurants, accommodation, service centres), scenic views (eg. varied vegetation, high points of land, abandoned rail lines, seismic lines, old logging trails afford potential for trail locations).

Much of the information can be obtained from agencies such as SERM, CPR, Municipalities, Chamber of Commerce, Aboriginal Community, Forestry Companies, Tourism Association and area stakeholders (eg. local interest groups, lodge and/or restaurant owners). In some cases it may be possible to obtain letters of support for the proposal.

STEP THREE - DEVELOP AND EVALUATE ALTERNATIVES

To give full consideration to the impacts of the proposal, the Proponent should identify and consider a number of alternatives which could reasonably be expected to achieve their goals and objectives. A suitable scale map would be useful in identifying both the "constraints" and "opportunities" discussed in Step Two, as well as indicating the alternative trail locations being considered.

Once identified, the Proponent should also complete an evaluation of each alternative. Factors to consider include **cost**, **potential environmental effects**, **effect on other resource user groups** based on the constraints identified in Step Two, **effectiveness** of the alternative to meet the conceptual intent stated in Step One (eg. Does it do what they want it to?), and **feasibility** of being able to implement each alternative (eg. Can it be done?). The Proponent should also identify how they will address (or mitigate) potential environmental effects.

When identifying alternatives it will be important to project expected activity levels to ensure potentially higher use levels in the future, do not effect a wildlife area or community that can only handle low use levels. It is also important to consider the effect that off season use on a trail may have, eg: Snowmobile trail enabling ATV use/access in the summer months.

To expedite this Step, each alternative should be investigated in the field, preferably with appropriate SERM staff who can provide some guidance on further matters to consider. At the least, SERM staff should be appraised of the plan to date and allowed to make suggestions for the Proponent to follow up on.

Each alternative could be ranked according to its ability to meet goals and objectives. This evaluation is useful in eliminating unsuitable alternatives. It will be important in Step Four to have a clear understanding why certain alternatives were eliminated, so it is wise in this Step to keep a record of events and discussions for reference. This would also be a good time to initiate other approvals and to meet with potentially affected landowners, lease holders, trappers, mining claim holders, First Nation groups, and government agencies.

SERM should review what is being presented to the public to ensure only acceptable/viable alternatives are under consideration. This review is done prior to presentation to public.

STEP FOUR - PRESENT ALTERNATIVES (PUBLIC CONSULTATION)

The purpose of this Step is to provide a public forum for presenting the Proponent's preferred plan (and alternatives considered) to the public, government agencies, and interested parties, as well as the process followed to get to this point. Use of the media will assist in bringing the proposal to the public's attention. Public consultation can provide useful ideas and suggestions, as well as correct errors or omissions in the proposal. It can also identify basic problems or conflicts so that they may be resolved or minimized now, before plans are finalized.

The Proponent should invite public comment and keep a record of all responses received, both positive and negative. The Proponent and SERM will need to determine what is the best approach for soliciting public comment, and parties to contact. This may mean formal public meetings, open house meetings, newspaper notices, or direct contact with a few affected individuals.

STEP FIVE - DEVELOP DRAFT FINAL PLAN

The purpose of this Step is to select the most acceptable alternative based on the evaluation conducted in Step Three, and the public response received in Step Four. The Plan should address how environmental and public and resource concerns are going to be accommodated/mitigated.

The Proponent will prepare discussion material which fully documents the evaluation of alternatives, potential environmental effects and corresponding mitigation, and a record of public concerns and how these are to be addressed.

The plan should include all recommendations for implementation of the proposal. The plan should include the following:

- A **map** of trail location;
- A description of **where, when, and how** construction, operation and maintenance will be carried out, and the environmental effects expected;
- A description of the **protection measures** to be used to mitigate environmental concerns;
- An outline of the **public response** and how concerns are to be addressed;
- Written documentation of all **permissions** required;
- An outline of the **monitoring** to be undertaken during and after trail construction; and
- An indication of **future plans** that could result in trail expansion.

STEP SIX - SUBMIT FOR APPROVAL

Once the Proponent completes the documentation required in Step Five, the Plan is submitted to the SERM District Office for review and Region's approval. This is to confirm the project specifications. SERM may direct that a final notice be given to the interested public, which may also result in modifications to the trail plan.

Based on the Final Plan, the District Manager will determine whether or not the trail proposed will have significant effect on the environment or other resource user groups. If the proposal can proceed, then the Proponent will continue with Step Seven, with appropriate conditions being placed on subsequent work permits/trail agreements.

STEP SEVEN - IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

All activities associated with the implementation of the project will include recommended mitigation measures, and will be carried out according to the work permit/trail agreement conditions of approval (eg. clearing, water crossings, drainage control, shelters, signage, etc.). If construction is to be contracted out, then a working agreement must be signed between the Proponent and the contractor, which contains suitable provisions assuring that the Plan requirements and the mitigation measures will be implemented.

The Proponent is responsible for the actions of the contractor, and for monitoring to ensure (by site inspection or other means) that the construction follows the Plan and/or contract specifications. The Proponent will also monitor the project regularly so that environmental effects not originally anticipated during the planning phase can be identified early and dealt with quickly, and is responsible for keeping appropriate authorities informed.

It is strongly suggested that both the Proponent (and their contractor) and SERM staff conduct a field inspection to flag the selected trail location, clarify site specific concerns, discuss conditions of approval, and ensure mutual understanding of appropriate mitigation measures and conditions of approval.

During the development phase, the Proponent should be made aware that there are Acts and Regulations that govern peoples actions and that penalties for non-compliance are possible.

While development is taking place it is imperative that the Proponent carry liability insurance to cover their workers in the event of third party property damage or personal injury.

When the development is complete the Proponent will be responsible to undertake ongoing, regular maintenance of the trail as to be outlined in the trail agreement or disposition.

TRAIL DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

1. The Trail Planning Process document will be followed when interest groups are considering trail development or enhancement.
2. Interest groups will respect the natural and cultural characteristics of the landscape by minimizing environmental impact of the trails.
3. Trails will be developed for their recreational, social, environmental, economic benefits and for personal enjoyment.
4. Groups developing and maintaining trails will use a consultative approach and resolution of other interest group's needs.
5. An interest group who has developed a new trail or modified an existing trail for a specific purpose, is responsible to provide maintenance assistance for that trail.

January 1996

TRAIL GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- ! A proper planning process is followed when trail development or enhancement is being considered.
- ! Trails will respect the natural and cultural characteristics of the landscape.
- ! Trails will be developed for the personal, social, economic and environmental benefits derived from their recreational use.
- ! Location of trails should not significantly impact on wildlife or other users.
- ! Users should accept some responsibility for development and maintenance of trails.
- ! Management of trails is done with a consultative approach and understanding of other interest group's needs.
- ! Trails should not have a negative impact on the environment i.e. should be “sustainable”.

Draft July 18,1995
BH - Parks and Facilities Branch

SNOWMOBILE TRAIL GUIDELINES

January 1996

Intent: The following guidelines give direction for the land administrator and the trail developer/operator. The guidelines provide a basis for an understanding of how snowmobile trails will be cooperatively managed.

These are initial guidelines which may be reviewed and updated as required.

Guidelines

1. Any group wishing to undertake trail enhancement or development is to be aware of and follow the defined Trail Planning Process document. The process may be varied depending on the project type and magnitude.
2. A set of five Trail Development Principles are in place that are to be understood and adhered to prior to the enhancement or development of any trail initiative.
3. Trail users must adhere to department policies and regulations when enhancing, developing or using any trail system.
4. Snowmobile clubs and other trail users should meet annually with the district conservation officer to plan trail developments, review club activities, develop trail use and resource awareness programs and resolve trail use conflicts.
5. Any proposed trail work, whether trail enhancement or development, should be part of a long term plan, consisting of a three to five year forecast of work to be done.
6. Snowmobile trail proponents shall directly contact major stakeholders and interest groups who will be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal, prior to presenting the final plan to SERM. Both SERM and the proponent shall mutually agree on the approach to use for soliciting public comment.
7. The trail signage and frequency/installation methods used, is to be consistent with the Saskatchewan Snowmobile Association approved trail signage guidelines.
8. Trails used by trappers are to be respected and attempts are to be made to educate and inform snowmobilers to avoid trapper activities. A reasonable supply of "Trap Line Signs" are to be available from local snowmobile clubs for trappers to post.
9. All roads and trails on Crown resource land in Saskatchewan are public domain. Use of developed trails should not be restricted unless deemed desirable for resource protection by the Crown.
10. Existing corridors (ie. old logging roads, seismic lines, power lines) used by

snowmobile clubs may be subject to use or upgrade by other users in the future, with no guarantee of compensation to the club.

11. Trail agreements should not give authorization to snowmobilers to use roads and trails constructed by active logging companies in order to minimize future conflicts. Where snowmobilers and logging companies must use the same access, and there are no other reasonable alternatives, SERM and/or the company shall consult with the local snowmobile club to mitigate potential conflicts (ie; posting appropriate signage, scheduling of activities).
12. Trail development, enhancement and activities on Crown resource lands or designated wildlife areas should be carried out in consultation with the district conservation officer to avoid critical wildlife habitats and prevent disturbance of wildlife.
13. Use of warm up shelters in the off season should be controlled. Shelters may be closed in the off season. Location and frequency of trail shelters is to be governed by safety and emergency needs. General overnight use is to be discouraged. Shelters are to be in good repair and in a clean and satisfactory state. A separate land use disposition (permit) is required.
14. Snowmobile trails are to avoid crossing water bodies, unless absolutely necessary. Ice crossings are considered safe when there is a minimum of 15 centimetres of ice over the entire water body to be crossed.
15. Any trail initiative undertaken by a club, group or individual is to carry third party liability insurance to ensure the protection of the club, group or individual and the trail user.

APPENDIX 9

BIRDS OF THE PASQUIA/PORCUPINE HILLS

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FARM	FOREST
		STATUS	STATUS
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	B	B
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	B	B
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	B	B
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	B	B
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	B	B
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	V	V
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	V	V
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	V	V
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	B	b
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	B	B
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	S	S
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	S	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	S	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	V	S
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	M	M
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	B	B
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	M	M
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	M	M
Ross' Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>	M	M
Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	S	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	B	B
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	B	B
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	B	B
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	M	b
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	B	B
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	B	b
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	B	B
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	S	S
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	B	B
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	B	B
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	B	B
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	B	B
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	b	B
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	B	B
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	M	M
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	B	B
Oldsquaw	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	M	M
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>		M
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	B	b

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FARM	FOREST
		STATUS	STATUS
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	B	B
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	B	B
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	B	B
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	B	B
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	b	B
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	B	B
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	B	B
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	B	B
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	B	B
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	B	b
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	B	b
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	B	B
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	BW	bW
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	B	b
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	B	S
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	B	B
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	M	M
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	S	
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	W	W
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	B	B
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	B	b
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	S	S
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	M	M
Gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	W	W
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	BW	
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>	BW	BW
Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	W	
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	BW	BW
Greater Prairie-Chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	BE	
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	BW	BW
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	b	b
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	B	B
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	B	b
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	B	b
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	B	b
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	M	
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	M	M
Lesser (American) Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	M	
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	M	M
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	B	B
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	B	S
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	M	B
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	B	B
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	B	B
Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	B	

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FARM	FOREST
		STATUS	STATUS
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	b	B
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	B	b
Whimbrel	<i>Numerius phaeopus</i>	M	
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	M	
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	B	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	M	
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	M	
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	M	M
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	M	
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	M	
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	M	
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	M	M
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	M	M
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	M	M
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	M	
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	M	
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>		b
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	M	M
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	B	B
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	S	
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	B	b
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	M	
Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	b	V
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	B	B
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	V	V
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	V	V
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	M	V
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	S	
Ross's Gull	<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	S	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	M	V
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	b	b
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	b	b
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	B	B
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	BW	
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	B	b
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	B	B
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>		S
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	BW	bW
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	W	W
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	BW	BW
Burrowing Owl	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>	BE	
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	BW	bW
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	BW	BW
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	B	-
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	BW	bW

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FARM	FOREST
		STATUS	STATUS
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	BW	b
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	B	b
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	B	b
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>		b
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	B	b
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	S	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	B	B
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Asyndesmus lewis</i>	S	
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	B	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	B	B
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos pubescens</i>	BW	bW
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos villosus</i>	BW	BW
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	BW	BW
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	BW	BW
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	B	b
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	BW	BW
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Nuttallornis borealis</i>	b	B
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	B	B
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>		S
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	M	b
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	B	b
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	S	S
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	B	b
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	B	B
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	B	S
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	B	B
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	B	M
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	B	B
Tree Swallow	<i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i>	B	b
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	B	b
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	B	B
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	B	B
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	BW	bW
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	BW	bW
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	S	
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	BW	bW
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	B	B
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	BW	BW
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	BW	BW
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	bW	bW
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	BW	BW
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	BW	BW
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	bW	BW
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	B	b
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		b

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FARM	FOREST
		STATUS	STATUS
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	B	B
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	B	b
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	bW	bw
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	B	B
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	B	b
Veery	<i>Hylocichla fuscescens</i>	B	b
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Hylocichla minima</i>	M	M
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Hylocichla ustulata</i>	b	B
Hermit Thrush	<i>Hylocichla guttata</i>	B	b
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	BW	b
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	S	
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	B	b
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	S	
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	B	S
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	M	M
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	b	
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	W	W
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	BW	B
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	W	W
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	B	
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	BW	b
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	b	B
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	B	b
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	B	b
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	B	B
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>		b
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	B	B
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	b	b
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	b	B
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>		S
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	B	b
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	B	B
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	b	b
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	b	b
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	B	b
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	B	B
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	b	b
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	b	b
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	b	b
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	b	b
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	b	b
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	b	b
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	b	B
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	B	B
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	B	b

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FARM	FOREST
		STATUS	STATUS
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	B	b
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	b	b
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	b	B
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	B	B
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	b	b
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>		b
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	S	B
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>		b
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	S	S
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	B	B
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	S	
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	S	b
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>		S
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	S	S
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	M	M
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	B	b
Clay-coloured Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	B	b
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	S	
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	B	b
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	S	S
Lark Bunting	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	S	
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	B	b
Baird's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	b	
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	S	
Le Conte's Sparrow	<i>Passerherbulus caudacutus</i>	B	b
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow		B	b
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	M	b
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	B	B
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	B	B
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	B	B
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	B	B
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	S	
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	M	M
Harris' Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	M	M
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	BW	B
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	M	M
Smith's Longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	M	M
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	W	W
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	B	B
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	B	
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	B	b
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	W	B
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	B	
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	B	B
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	B	B

		FARM	FOREST
SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	STATUS
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	B	B
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	W	W
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	B	B
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	S	
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	bW	bW
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	bW	bW
Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	W	W
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	W	W
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	b	b
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	B	B
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>	BW	BW
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	BW	
Confirmed (B) & probable breeding (b) species		143	147
Extirpated breeding species (BE)		2	0
Breeding (B,b) and wintering (W) species		35	27
Non-breeding summer visitor (V) species		6	8
Winter resident (W) species		11	27
Migrant (M) species		40	24
Straggler, species not expected annually(S)		26	16
TOTAL SPECIES		263	249

APPENDIX 10

A SUMMARY OF
PUBLIC INPUT

PASQUIA/PORCUPINE LAND USE PLAN

PUBLIC INPUT SUMMARY 1996

Having Your Say) Opportunities for Input

As our Planning Team set out to develop a land use plan for the Pasquia/Porcupine area, one of the key questions we asked ourselves was how to involve the public most effectively. As we looked for the answers, two principles guided us: involvement should begin earlier, rather than later; and that people should be able to offer input at several stages in the planning process.

Initially, we provided information about the planning process with three newsletters, over several months, to let people know what we were doing and how to get in touch with us. Each newsletter was distributed widely in communities throughout the planning area, and beyond. Each included a response form, to make it convenient for people to share their thoughts and opinions with us. More than 90 people chose to respond in this way. In addition, more than a dozen people wrote us letters.

As well, more than 225 people attended public workshops, held during March and April of 1996 in 10 communities: Cumberland House; Preeceville; Porcupine Plain; Hudson Bay; Carrot River; Melfort; Norquay; Regina; Saskatoon; and Yellow Quill First Nation. Most of the meetings began with an open-house session, a chance for people to ask questions and discuss concerns one-on-one with members of the planning team. The more structured part of the meeting began with a brief introduction, outlining our overall goal for the land use plan, some of our guiding principles and some more specific objectives. After this, the floor was opened for discussion. At the meetings, questionnaires were available for people to complete and return to us; 21 individuals did so.

Although the issues and concerns varied from community to community and among individuals, some topics were mentioned again and again) clearcutting, resolving conflicts among forest users, forest roads, to name just a few. One message in particular came through in virtually all of the responses: **the forest must be managed and used so that it will remain in a healthy state for future generations.**

The Planning Team has begun to work with the information and ideas people have provided, along with data already in hand. The Planning Team will now begin to prepare the draft land use plan, with advice from the Forest Management Advisory Committee. This draft will be presented to the public for their comments before it's submitted to government for final approval.

It's worth noting that, although we talk about "final" approval, a land use plan like this is never really final. As a living, working document, the plan remains flexible enough to take into account changing circumstances and our growing knowledge about the forest ecosystem.

What follows is an overall summary of what you've told us so far, as of July 15, 1996. The following summary is not listed in any order of priority.

Forest Harvesting Practices

- ! Use more people and fewer machines in forest harvesting.
- ! Encourage logging with horses, particularly in sensitive areas (such as parks).
- ! After cutting, leave wood scraps and debris in the forest to decay and replenish the soil.
- ! Severe restrictions should be placed on forest harvesting in areas sensitive to erosion.

Clearcutting

- ! There has been too much clearcutting, with too great an impact on the forest.
- ! Ban or strictly regulate clearcutting.
- ! Harvest the forest in strips. Clearcut strips should be narrow and uncut strips should be wider.
- ! Harvested blocks should be irregular in size and shape.
- ! Use different harvesting methods, besides clearcutting. Selective harvesting, done properly, will work.
- ! Don't harvest small trees.
- ! Leave large areas to support birds.

Buffers

- ! Don't clearcut along roadways, for aesthetic reasons and to prevent erosion/road damage during spring runoff.
- ! Buffers around lakes and streams need to be wider. Extend the 30-90 metre buffer to a minimum of 100 metres for all waterways, to address the needs of all users) fish, birds, other animals, people.
- ! Don't use fish as the only criterion for buffer zones along waterways. All plants and animals are important.
- ! Buffers around cabins need to be bigger (ie: greater than 90 metres) so that there is enough forest for the surrounding ecosystem to function.
- ! Clearcuts behind buffers allow wind to blow down trees in the buffer zones. Selective logging behind buffers will help break the wind and prevent this.

Roads

- ! Roads have a major impact on pristine forests.
- ! Plan forest access roads with future harvest in mind.
- ! All forest user groups need to be consulted about major forest access roads being proposed.
- ! Close roads and rehabilitate them when they're no longer needed.
- ! Roads open for logging should be closed to the public. Logging or mineral exploration roads must be closed for hunting.
- ! We need road corridor game preserves on currently used logging roads. Install game preserve corridor signage every kilometer and at the entrance to game preserve.
- ! Forestry access roads should be limited in sensitive areas of the Pasquia Hills.

Utilization

- ! Tree-length logging maximizes utilization of fibre. Short wood logging (8-foot lengths) is very wasteful.
- ! Make better use of all forest resources. Examples: 1) look for uses for balsam poplar; 2) harvest wild craft materials from an area before clearcutting.
- ! Reduce the amount of damage and waste during logging.
- ! Ethanol is a byproduct of poplar. Consider using poplar for ethanol production. Residues produce high quality white paper.

Forest Renewal

- ! Don't scarify. It leaves a mess, doesn't work, and there's nowhere for the wildlife to go.
- ! The government's record of forest management has been awful. Funds collected for reforestation have not gone back into forestry. Reforestation has not kept pace with extraction.
- ! The government should replant areas where reforestation fees have been collected.
- ! Reforestation fees should be put in a special fund to be spent only on forest renewal.

- ! Replant all harvested areas.
- ! Small planted seedlings should be looked after.
- ! People who make money from the forest should be responsible for replanting.
- ! The government should supervise reforestation, not the harvester.
- ! Two-thirds of stumpage fees should go back into reforestation of the backlog until it is eliminated.
- ! Operators/companies should be required to post bonds based on volume harvested. The bond would equal the cost of reforestation. If reforestation is performed satisfactorily, the bond would be refunded. Otherwise, the funds would be used to have reforestation done.
- ! Create student employment in reforestation.

Aboriginal Concerns

- ! Treaty rights must be respected.
- ! Aboriginal people want to preserve and enhance their heritage, tradition, culture and Treaty rights.
- ! Governments and other forest users need more understanding of Aboriginal concerns.
- ! Aboriginal trapping and cultural values need to be considered as separate issues.
- ! Consider the real effects that another mill will have on natural resources.
- ! The Pewei Lakes area should be protected for traditional hunting.
- ! A federal government representative should attend public meetings, to watch for potential effects on Treaty rights.
- ! Recognize the trappers and traditional hunters in the planning process.
- ! Based on spiritual and cultural beliefs, people from Kinistin and Yellow Quill First Nations do not support hunting for bear.
- ! Bear hunting should be allowed south of the forest boundary only.
- ! To help address high unemployment, Aboriginal communities should be involved in ventures such as maple syrup production, ecotourism, tree nurseries, tree planting and forest management. The government should provide information and training.
- ! The bands want contracts to log.
- ! Young people on the reserves should get the first opportunity at jobs in the forest.
- ! Involve Aboriginal people in jobs fighting fire in the area and other regions.

Forest Sustainability

- ! Restrict harvest quotas to what is sustainable, then reduce this number by 10-30%.
- ! The sustainability of the forest and forest harvesting is essential.
- ! Commitments like building a mill should not be made prior to a study being conducted.
- ! Place restrictions on logging until we know more about the forest.
- ! The OSB plant being built at Hudson Bay is too big for the available trees in the forest. Build a smaller mill.
- ! A plan for monitoring activities in the forest, properly funded and staffed, is essential.
- ! A portion of returns received from industry should be reinvested into the monitoring program.
- ! The Land Use Plan may put economics ahead of the ecosystem.
- ! The forest harvesting company should not do the Environmental Impact Statement.
- ! If other industrial forest uses are being considered, they should be subject to the same rules as the forest company.

Biodiversity/Protected Areas

- ! Monocultures are not acceptable in natural areas like the planning area.
- ! Before designated protected areas are defined, we need to identify information gaps and go out and try to fill them.

- ! The protection of nature and natural areas should be the key issue in the Plan.
- ! When considering aquatic buffers along river valleys, biological diversity must be considered.
- ! The planning area is very rich biologically, containing more rare species than anywhere in the province. We need to know where things are before we define where protected areas are to be.
- ! When new areas of significance are discovered, they need to be considered and protected.
- ! The existing and proposed exclusions are not sufficient. Areas requiring further protection include:
 - an extension of the Fir River corridor to the west
 - natural grasslands in the forest
 - canyons along the Pewei River, Ravina Creek system, Prairie River, area north of Greendoor Historic Site, Big Valley, Etomami River
 - Other areas, in both the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills, as listed by Dr. V. Harms in his letter to the planning team (January 1996).
- ! Protect river valleys to maintain wildlife habitat.
- ! Existing small recreation sites are not large enough to achieve representative eco-regions and biodiversity.
- ! A complete study of the ecosystem is required, conducted by an independent person, before major changes are considered.
- ! Stronger environmental laws are needed.
- ! Some areas of old growth forest must be maintained.

Forest Protection

- ! Initiate beaver management to address the problem of hundreds of acres of timber being killed by flooding.

Insects and Disease

- ! Infestation of spruce bud worm is increasing, with the government doing little or nothing to address the situation.
- ! Budworm could affect the private woodlots outside of the Provincial Forest.
- ! The government should make money available for a spraying program and go through with it.
- ! Recognize that forest fire suppression and clear cutting contribute to the spruce budworm problem.
- ! Don't spray. It damages other plants and animals, especially birds.
- ! Clear cut to control small budworm outbreaks but no massive clear-cutting; use other methods.

Fire

- ! The present support system for fire protection is not adequate. The government has removed towers and reduced air patrols.
- ! More frequent patrols with small air craft would catch fires earlier.

Water Management

- ! In the Cumberland House area, water levels are too low on some lakes and too high on others.
- ! Inappropriate water levels are causing a reduction in moose, fish, and muskrat populations.
- ! The E.B. Campbell dam is responsible for the low water levels, and the control structures of Ducks Unlimited are responsible for some high water levels.
- ! Review the number of water control structures in the Cumberland House area.
- ! Regulate the water flow to minimize effects on sturgeon spawning.
- ! Put more water through Dragline Channel to raise the water level of the lakes.
- ! Control the spillway above the control structure on the Tearing River to raise the water level.
- ! Review the Sturgeon Landing sport fishery vs. commercial fishery.
- ! A channel diversion on Mud Creek has caused a fishery disturbance. The creek should be restored

to its original channel.

- ! Don't drain wetlands.
- ! Protect the water table.

Public Involvement

- ! Fisherman in Cumberland House and trappers from H-25 Fur Block believe they are not represented on the Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC).
- ! The FMAC does not provide sufficient representation for people who live outside of the forest.
- ! Government needs to listen to the public and to its own staff.
- ! Have more meetings with the public and specific interest groups. Consult with locals when planning in specific areas.
- ! Be aware that co-management groups may not have had a chance to discuss or input all their information.
- ! Communicate and share information with other provinces.
- ! Keep the FAIN advised of what is going on.
- ! Don't rush. We need to take the time to discuss issues and concerns.
- ! Don't use technical terms and government jargon when talking to the public.
- ! The newsletters have not been useful. Put the information and recommendations into local newspapers to make the public aware of what is going on.
- ! Increase the number of copies, reading time, and advertising for the Environmental Impact Statement.
- ! Industry needs to communicate with snowmobilers and trappers when logging along trails and near tramline.
- ! Provide more education to the public on forest ecosystems through field tours conducted by scientists. Involve local nature groups.

Land Use Planning

- ! Crown forested land outside of the planning area should be managed in the same way as the planning area.
- ! Will the land use plan be just a temporary document, subject to changes in government budgets?
- ! Can the Plan be reviewed and changed in the future to accommodate new information, technologies, etc?
- ! The Land Use Plan itself has to be tested and monitored in an ongoing way.
- ! Make the plan manageable and workable.
- ! Although it is important to consider all users, it is wrong for a weekend user to take priority over someone who lives and works year round in the forest.
- ! When prioritizing issues or potential uses, we should consider:
 - its history in the area
 - the amount of livelihood derived from the use
 - its compatibility with the ecosystem
 - the number of people affected
 - its cultural significance
- ! The Land Use Plan should consider the value of all uses in the forest, not just the proposed OSB plant.

Small Operators

- ! Treat all harvesting companies the same.
- ! The availability of timber for small operators as compared to the large company needs to be addressed.

- ! Small operators are important to the local community.
- ! Encourage more small sawmill operations, to provide more jobs.
- ! Past operators should have first rights to the forest.
- ! When current quota holders retire or stop operating, make their quotas available to new operators.
- ! Terms for quotas should be longer.
- ! A three-mile strip on the forest boundary should be set aside for small operators.
- ! Examine the socio-economic and ecological values of small operators. Are they and/or can they be more environmentally friendly? How many jobs do they provide?

Non-timber Forest Users

Grazing

- ! Grazing is encroaching into the forest, resulting in more forest lands being lost to agriculture and conflicting with other uses such as recreation and wildlife habitat.
- ! Existing grazers should be removed from the forest.
- ! Clearing for agriculture should not be allowed.
- ! Changes in vegetation along streams where cattle have been need to be closely monitored.
- ! We need more information to determine if grazing is a desirable use of forest land.
- ! Keep fencing in the forest to a minimum.
- ! Suggestions and efforts made by grazers have been ignored.
- ! Grazing, if done properly, is a legitimate use of the forest.
- ! Grazers would like to meet with people who are opposed to grazing, to explain their position.
- ! Grazing benefits the forest by creating fireguards and encouraging the growth of certain types of plants. Wildlife also tends to be abundant in grazing areas.
- ! Grazers should not have to pay the same fee as agriculture leases because they are not the sole users of the land.

Trapping

- ! Trappers shouldn't be placed on the same level as snowmobilers, who only use the land for a few hours or days. Trappers are not visitors.
- ! Deal directly with the people who live and work on the land.
- ! Make sure the animals will be there for the future.
- ! Trappers from H-25 Fur Block want to participate in the Land Use Planning process and benefit from what is happening.
- ! Tramline have been affected by logging roads, clearcutting and snowmobilers.
- ! Harvesting adjacent to tramline needs to be done in consultation with trappers.
- ! Only selective harvesting should be allowed near the tramline.
- ! Blowing beaver dams to construct logging roads affects trap lines.
- ! The logging company should not block roads (with gates, rocks, sand piles) that are access to, or part of tramline.
- ! If harvesting damages a trapline, the company should compensate the trapper.
- ! Signs on tramline are needed to indicate that trappers are in the area, to prevent accidental damage by snowmobilers.

Hunting/Outfitting

- ! Hunters need to show more respect for built up areas like subdivisions.
- ! Create a road corridor game preserve north and south of Little Swan Subdivision.
- ! There are so many outfitters, there is no place left for recreation hunters to hunt.
- ! There are too many trophy bucks taken by outfitters. We're losing too many animals to the U.S.
- ! Reduce the quota to one animal per hunter and do not increase the number of hunters allowed

into the area.

- ! All hunting and trapping, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, must be carefully managed to be sustainable.

Ecotourism

- ! Ecotourism is an industry that needs pristine areas.
- ! Set up an accreditation program to monitor ecotourism. Do not repeat the mistake made with the allocation of too many outfitter licences.
- ! Support eco-tourism in conjunction with the palaeontology site near Aborfield.

Cabins

- ! Logging near cabins is a concern. Buffer zones are inadequate.
- ! Each cabin should be evaluated individually, in consultation with the owner.
- ! Increase buffer zone around multiple-use cabins to five miles.
- ! The freeze on cabin development has contributed to the problem of illegal hunting shacks being erected in the forest.
- ! Consider legalizing trespass situations, perhaps in the form of a two-month permit for the hunting season.
- ! Allow trapping cabins to be converted to recreational use.
- ! Allowing trapping cabins for multiple uses would be unfair because of the difference in fees for trapping/traditional use (\$15) vs. fees for recreation/hunting cabins (\$250).
- ! Rethink the need for all traditional cabins in view of existing transportation and distance involved.
- ! Global Positioning System locations of cabins should be sufficient, rather than requiring legal surveys.
- ! Allow orderly development of cabins in the area, one to five miles apart.
- ! Give longer-term leases for permitted cabins in Porcupine area, so that cabin owners can plan to put more into their cabin.
- ! Make leases more flexible for transfer arrangements.
- ! Big game outfitters should keep structures and activities at least four kilometers from private cabins.
- ! More cabins would negatively affect hunting and encourage more access roads.
- ! Place a freeze on new cabin and recreation sites to avoid conflict with forest harvest operations or with hunting.

Snowmobilers/Recreational Use

- ! Recreational areas are important.
- ! The Connell Creek area should be protected for recreational purposes. Management of the area should allow for multiple recreational use and not allow any logging within two miles of Connell Creek.
- ! If logging near recreation areas is necessary, practice selective cutting.
- ! Snowmobiling is increasing, and the use of the same roads/trails as logging trucks causes safety concerns.
- ! Keep snowmobiles off the main haul roads.
- ! The snowmobile clubs and the forest company need to work co-operatively.
- ! The snowmobile trail system should not be expanded.
- ! Put speed restrictions on snowmobiles.
- ! Snowmobile users bring a lot of money into the province.
- ! Snowmobile trails in treed areas are needed.
- ! Portions of Route 66 that are on private land should be re-routed.

- ! Conflicts between snowmobiles and wildlife need to be addressed. Signs are needed on trails where wildlife problems occur.
- ! Snowmobilers need to communicate with the trappers who operate along the snowmobile trails.

PASQUIA/PORCUPINE LAND USE PLAN

PUBLIC INPUT SUMMARY 1998

Opportunities For Input - This Is What We Heard

The Pasquia/Porcupine Integrated Forest Land Use Plan is nearing completion. Implementation of plan recommendations will begin soon.

During development of this plan (1996-1998), we tried to keep you informed about what is going on. Initially we provided information about the planning process. Then we held public meetings to find out about your concerns and suggestions. In January, February and March of this year, the **draft** land use plan was distributed for public review. We held 12 public meetings in various communities: Cumberland House, Preeceville, Porcupine Plain, Hudson Bay, Carrot River, Melfort, Norquay, The Pas, Regina and Saskatoon. Our goal was to be sure that the public had an opportunity to know what was in the plan, and to find out what the public thinks of the plan.

Although the issues and concerns varied from community to community and among individuals, some topics of concern were voiced again and again: forest harvesting practices; assurance that the land use plan will be implemented; and, proposed choices for the Representative Areas Network (RAN) in the Pasquia/Porcupine area.

- < **The land use plan addresses the concerns about forest harvesting through a variety of recommendations.** Examples include: plant trees in new and old cutovers and measure regeneration success; develop and use a variety of harvesting systems; ensure a representative mix of young, medium, mature and old growth trees in the forest; develop guidelines and operating procedures (with public involvement) to clearly indicate how activities or developments will occur - make these guidelines available to the public; develop operational guidelines to consider seasonal requirements of all plants and animals; protect riparian areas, etc. In addition to the recommendations in the land use plan, your concerns about forest harvesting practices have been passed on to government's Forest Ecosystems Branch and the Environmental Assessment Unit, both of which, will be integral in managing the forest resources.
- < **The land use plan attempts to ensure that recommendations in the plan will be carried out.** The plan recommends that government appoint one person to oversee the implementation of the plan. It also recommends that the plan itself must be monitored and evaluated by both public and government through regular meetings and publically-accessible progress reports. A comprehensive plan review will be done every 10 years to ensure that ecological and social needs in the Pasquia/Porcupine area are being met. All of the plan's recommendations will not happen at once. Many will begin immediately and others will happen once the new provincial forest regulations, the new land use guidelines, and/or, the forest company's 20-year forest management plan are in place.
- < **The proposed choices for the representative area network sites are under review and subject to minor change.** A government team of specialists is working to finalize the selections and boundaries of RAN sites, to ensure good representation for the Pasquia/Porcupine area. Concerns and suggestions raised by the public at the meetings about the proposed network have been passed on to this team.

What follows is a summary of what we heard in each community.

Cumberland House (January 29, 1998)

(26 non-government people signed the guest book)

FOREST HARVESTING

- # Lynx habitat has been logged out in a trapping area.
- # Logging operations are underway in the Birch River area:
 - ↳ Stop the cutting.
 - ↳ There has been no consultation. Trappers were not consulted about the logging at Birch River.
 - ↳ The trees have been cut with no buffer zones. Why?
 - ↳ Don't treat the land the way it is now being treated. The Birch River area is being destroyed. This was brought to SERM's attention 2 years ago, with no response. What is going to be done?
- # Who is going to monitor the 20-year forest management plan?
- # How and who will monitor timber harvesting in the Sensitive Resource Area?

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK (RAN)

- # Concerns and questions about Parkland Reserves:
 - ↳ Will trapping and outfitting be allowed in these areas?
 - ↳ Is there a hidden agenda for stopping these activities in Parkland Reserves?
 - ↳ What about expansion?
- # How was the RAN site east of Cumberland House selected? That area is good for Seneca root harvesting, and for sand and gravel.
- # Outfitters' concerns about restrictions in RAN sites:
 - ↳ Outfitters need bear baits to stay in business.
 - ↳ Outfitters need tree stands.
- # Hire local people from the area to do a study on baiting in representative areas.

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

- # This is a positive plan. It looks to the future.

The Forest Management Advisory Committee:

↳ Concern about the adequacy of two people from Cumberland House representing the entire community. There were no public meetings.

↳ Concern about Cumberland House's input into the Land Use Plan:

- The needs and issues of the Cumberland House area, are not the same as the southern Pasquia and Porcupine areas. Most of the FMAC members do not have an understanding of the issues that are important at Cumberland House.

- In addition to Cumberland House's representation on the FMAC:

Establish a **northern** regional advisory board to be watchmen for the Cumberland House area and to make decisions for the Cumberland House area. Include Red Earth, Shoal Lake, etc on this board. This board would bring forth their recommendations to address issues in the Pasquia/Porcupine Forest.

- How do local co-management committees tie in with regional advisory and provincial advisory committees?

↳ Concern: How will a provincial election affect/change the FMAC structure and its decisions?

Communications:

↳ Hold more community meetings now, about the land use plan:

- Many people in Cumberland House didn't know about the land use plan. A letter and more information was needed. People feel threatened because they don't have enough information.
- Government is overlooking what they are taking away from the native people. The people of Cumberland House area are holding on to more than logging and jobs. It will take lots of

meetings to work things out, share information and gain understanding.

- Make community-based decisions. There is concern that discussion is not taking place at the local level. Keep communications open; public input is very important. Hold public meetings more often than every 2 years.

- Advise people of meetings and plans.

CAAllow more time to ensure adequate understanding of the land use plan:

- The draft plan should have been sent out earlier than it was.

- Allow time for community meetings.

- Allow time for Cumberland House people to discuss the plan with Red Earth and Shoal Lake.

CAboriginal peoples require full consultation so that government does not interfere with their livelihood.

Co-management doesn't mean SERM managing. Wary of slick programs like the RAN program.

CEnsure that the people know they are to be the "eyes and ears" of the land use plan's implementation.

CAadvise the people about developments before hand; e.g. diamond drilling on Suggi Lake, watershed improvements, etc.

CTake action at Birch River and stop what is happening. It will win a lot of support from the community.

Plan Implementation:

CPProvide assurance that there is a future for the land use plan? An election can mean new faces for the land use plan. Things may be manipulated. New people will have to do lots of learning... meanwhile decisions will be made.

WILDLIFE

The land use plan doesn't protect enough habitat for animals.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ensure development opportunities, partnerships and equality.

Develop programs (similar to northern mines) to provide local employment opportunities. Apply these to forest harvesting companies.

Allow the local community to benefit from resource development. Develop a mechanism that allows revenues from the resources to flow back into the northern communities.

Build OSB mill in Cumberland House.

Job Training:

CIJobs are wanted at the new OSB mill.

CIInvolve the people in discussions about training.

CIProvide information about training requirements.

CITrain people now so they are qualified to compete for jobs when the mill opens.

Ecotourism:

CIInvoke regulation/accreditation in the ecotour industry, to alleviate concerns about "fly-by-nighters" damaging the area and industry.

Compensation:

CI Don't destroy the land and resources now and then offer compensation later (like First Nations in British Columbia).

CICompensate trappers, fishermen, or wild rice growers who are impacted by a development, for the time that it takes to recover.

OTHER

Allocate funds from damage fees on hunting licences, to the local people in northern communities. The wildlife in the north are not damaging crops.

Consult the community about TLE sales, prior to commitments (example: Peter Ballantyne Band). Cumberland House is a 3rd Party Interest.

Melfort (February 3, 1998)

(13 non-government people signed the guest book)

FOREST HARVESTING

- # The Big Valley area looks like a war zone, since the cutting has taken place. Springs have been filled in. There has been no replanting. A mess has been left.
- # Do something quickly about present logging practices. SERM is not doing anything about bad logging practices. Nothing has changed. It's business as usual.
- # Logging roads are being put through uplands. Landings are put on the best soil. There is no reclamation of logging sites.
- # Continue logging but ensure that cut-areas are put back to the way they were (as much as is possible).
- # Save stands with virgin timber on it. Log it, but cut and leave it properly .
- # Leave trees on southern slopes. These areas are good for calving and feeding. Consider the Piwei and Assiniboine River areas.
- # Ensure accurate forestry maps. Conduct ground truthing. Forest inventory maps are in error. SERM maps show timber in places where there is no timber - they've cut it.
- # Don't allow the logging company to operate if they are using poor inventories, ie: don't base a decision to build a multi- million dollar mill on poor inventories.
- # The public feels that they are being "left in the dark" as to how much longer we can continue to log in the area. People are scared that there aren't many trees left. Soon there won't be any.
- # Move the forestry industry out. Let nature come back.

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK (RAN)

- # RAN sites are good. They are important to have.
- # Expand the Big Valley RAN.
- # Protect the hay flats in the Piwei Valley (where gravel samples are being taken).
- # Protect some of the Assiniboine River area.
- # Save more virgin timber in the RAN.
- # Consider the impacts that nearby logging is and will be having on proposed RAN sites. Logging occurs close to proposed RAN boundaries and will affect those RAN areas.
- # Allow outfitters to bait in RAN sites. Give rules for baiting to abide by.
- # Check the forest cover in the RAN areas (Big Valley area). The forest cover shown on the RAN map is not the same as what is out on the land.
- # What will happen to cabin leases (in the RAN sites) that run out?
- # Plan for road closures.
- # Why is the Lobstick RAN site undecided?
- # Provide a better map so that outfitters can evaluate how their areas relate to the RAN (need to see contours, timber, location of baits, waterways).

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

- # Ensure that decisions are fair for everybody. If you want the public "on side" then make it fair for everybody (example: forest company and gravel extractors can take what they want).
- # There are concerns that things in the plan will change after existing government people are gone.

The Land Use Plan:

CPut wording in laymans' terms, in the plan, so that the intent it is clear, there is no hidden agenda and

there is no misinterpretation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ecotourism:

◻ Will permits be given to show tourists in AOA areas?

◻ Ecotourism is going to conflict with hunting outfitters.

OTHER

- # Reclaim disturbed areas (after logging, gravel extraction, mining, etc).
- # Adjust the EIA processes to eliminate the vagueness of EIS's.
- # The public doesn't trust government. There is lots of skepticism by the public that good changes will be made.
- # Provide tallies of the number of people attending meetings and the issues.
- # Wildlife lands are posted with government signs. Change signs so that they say "purchased by hunters of Saskatchewan".
- # Provide all information on forest inventory and cuts?
- # There is concern about unregulated hunting in the forest.

Carrot River (February 4, 1998)

(31 non-government people signed the guest book)

FOREST HARVESTING

- # Present logging practices are poor.
- # Logging operators are unnecessarily killing trees when they go after merchantable timber.
- # There is too much clearcutting.
- # If the cutting continues like the last 5 years, the forest company won't be around in 10 years time.
- # Don't wipe out entire stands because of spruce budworm.
- # When the forest comes back after scarification, it is different from the original.

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK (RAN)

- # RAN sites are a good idea.
- # We owe nature a chance by establishing RAN sites, even if it means that some people have to give a little.
- # Expand Connell Creek RAN site to include the headwaters of Connell Creek. Logging of headwaters area will cause too much spring runoff and will flush the creek. Also, too much drainage and runoff from slopes could make the creek a "waterway" in the spring and dry for the rest of the year. Water levels need to be preserved for the winter. Timber buffers are needed to hold the water.
- # Establish a RAN area along the Mann River where it funnels down to Highway #55.
- # Prohibit baiting in the RAN sites.
- # Reconsider some of the RAN site boundaries. The shape of many are not good (too skinny). Narrow areas are easily impacted from outside.
- # Outfitter' concerns and suggestions about the prohibition of baiting in RAN sites:
 - ◻ Allow baiting in the RAN sites.
 - ◻ Continue to allow baiting in the RANs until 1) research on the effects of baiting has been completed, and 2) after consultation with the outfitters.
 - ◻ Consider the "no-baiting" regulation carefully. Negotiate with each outfitter that is impacted by the "baiting in RANs" issue. Look at boundary alterations, possible solutions, etc.

CBaiting is the only way to harvest the animals, especially bear. Baiting is necessary for the outfitting business. Baiting bear is necessary to control the population.

CBaiting has little or no impact on the environment.

CIIs SERM going to fund and conduct a study on the effects of baiting?

CWhen outfitters sell their AOA's the RAN portions need to be included in the sale.

CIf the outfitters agree to no baiting in the RAN sites, SERM will change the regulations sometime in the future and cause the outfitters more hardship.

CSelect the location of RAN sites by township so that there is an even split of RAN areas among outfitters.

CDelete the RAN area along the Saskatchewan River, north of E.B. Campbell Dam, or permit baiting in RA, or compensate outfitter.

CProhibit baiting by trappers in the RAN sites.

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

- # Give the people who live and work in the bush, more "clout" with suggestions because they know more about the area and are more dependent on the area. Set priorities.
- # When the RAN areas were being set up, why was Saskfor MacMillan brought into discussions but other residents weren't? Saskfor would be biased.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- # Concern about the impact of the land use plan on the viability of the forest industry, due to loss of jobs.

CABINS

- # Reduce disparities between cabin fees for recreation cabins, trapper cabins and commercial cabins.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS

- # Continue current policy on sale of crown leases so that legally surveyed commercial subdivisions are sellable.
- # Commercial leases should be surveyed. Subdivided lands valued over \$200,000 should continue to be allowed to be sold (as per current policy).
- # Continue to allow the sale or transfers of allocated outfitting areas.

GRAZING

- # There is concern about the future ability to transfer grazing leases, which could eventually force grazers out of the forest.
- # Grazing is good for spruce regeneration.

OTHER

- # Government and big companies don't listen to the public.
- # The boundaries shown on the deer and bear outfitter maps are not accurate.
- # Participation of Métis and First Nations in wildlife conservation is essential.
- # Allow all hunters to bait for bear to keep the bear population in check.
- # There is concern about night hunting and unregulated hunting.

Porcupine Plain (February 5, 1998)

(21 non-government people signed the guest book)

FOREST HARVESTING

- # Protect more areas from forest harvesting. The forest is being over-harvested.
- # There's not much white spruce left to log. The logging companies are taking out the last remaining spruce in the Piwei and Pickle Lake areas. There's only small wood left. No reforestation has taken place.
- # Logging is devastating plants and animals.
- # Too much harvesting is causing the animals to congregate in smaller areas which makes them more susceptible to predation.
- # Begin reforestation immediately.
- # Ensure that a contract for reforestation is in place before any contracts to cut are given..
- # Timber harvesting can be a good thing. Harvest the forest sensibly. Up to now we haven't seen that.
- # We are subsidizing the forest company and letting them destroy our forest.
- # When poplar stands are logged over three times, the trees become gnarled and twisted. Our forest has been logged 3 times. What's going to happen?
- # Soils in the forest must be cared for. Soils must be allowed to build. Trees must be allowed to fall and remain. You have to plant trees when the soil is fresh.
- # The forest should be selectively logged, instead of clearcut.
- # Exempt lands that are east of Greenwater Park to #9 Highway, and anything between #23 Highway and the south boundary of the planning area, from clearcutting.
- # Don't allow logging in the public forest until the forest is allowed to generate back to a healthy state.
- # Traplines are being lost because of clear cut forest harvesting. Animals are disappearing.

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK (RAN)

- # The RAN is a good idea.
- # Better choices for the RAN could have been made.
- # Include more areas in the RAN that have good timber. RAN selections generally exclude good timber stands. They include mostly clear cuts, muskeg, water and cutovers.
- # Smooth out boundaries around some of the RAN sites. Jogs that exclude forested areas from the RANs don't make sense if you're trying to protect an ecosystem.
- # Choose the unlogged areas north of Big Valley Lake for a RAN site, instead of the land south of the lake. The land north contains a good cross-section of habitats. The RAN area located south has already been logged over. SERM's maps show white spruce in there. It's all gone.
- # Protect the rare plants that are located on the south side of the Piwei Valley.
- # Outfitter concerns and suggestions:
 - CSERM must review the options paper that is being developed by the Saskatchewan Outfitter's Association, regarding baiting in RAN sites, and consider the effects on the outfitting industry. Cf baiting is not allowed in the RAN sites, it will negatively affect the economic viability of outfitting businesses.
 - CBaiting doesn't harm RAN sites.

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

- # Priorities must be given to conservation, not to the large logging and mining companies.
- # The land use plan is built around a contract with Saskfor MacMillan. This creates a block for the plan to work. A balance is needed regarding how timber operations are carried out. Find out how the forest company is going to cut the forest. A guarantee is needed that they will reforest.

- # Listen to the local people. They are working in the bush. They know the areas, what's happening, what's changing, what's being damaged.

The Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC):

☞The people must endorse this plan so that it will work. A tribunal, rather than government, is needed to rule on indecisions and grievances. Make the advisory committee the tribunal. Give them "teeth" and power to make decisions. In this way, people will know that the land use plan is their plan and that they have control.

☞Some members on the FMAC do not represent their organization.

☞Listen to the concerns of Status Indians without a reserve. They were not invited to the sit on the FMAC. Their concerns regarding clearcutting, habitat destruction, and animals, have not been heard.

TREE STANDS

- # Allow the use of some permanent tree stands for ecotourism.
- # Permanent tree stands are necessary to make outfitting businesses viable.
- # Tree stands signify ownership by the AOA (allocated outfitter area) holder. Outfitters must recognize that the hunting areas belong to everyone.

OTHER

- # Government's promise to change logging practices will not happen. Nothing is going to change. Things will continue as before.
- # Government "experts" are wrecking the forest.
- # If this plan does not work, the only areas that will be left are the protected areas.
- # There is concern that large corporations will come in from outside of Canada, buy up our land, and post it.
- # Porcupine Plain Chamber of Commerce will not support the land use plan until the local outfitters are comfortable with it.
- # Forest inventory maps are inaccurate.

Hudson Bay (February 10, 1998)

(22 non-government people signed the guest book)

FOREST HARVESTING

- # Poor logging practices in the bush have not changed.
- # Logging in the vicinity of E.B. Campbell Dam is a disaster: big cut-blocks, lots of waste.
- # Use local students for replanting backlog areas.
- # Close logging roads after use so that accessibility to the forest is reduced. Roads are impacting big game. Forest users must get together to discuss this.
- # Log the areas immediately after spraying for budworm so that wood is not left to waste.

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK (RAN)

- # The RAN is a good idea.
- # Add more forest to the RAN. Most of the RAN sites are swamp, not forest.
- # Expand the RAN at Wildcat Hills Park, to include the Mann River area.
- # Outfitters Concerns:
 - ☞Opposed to baiting restriction in RAN areas. The restriction will impact the viability of outfitting businesses.
 - ☞The Saskatchewan Outfitter's Association will be supplying a formal "options" paper (regarding baiting restriction) for consideration by SERM.
 - ☞Consult with individual outfitters that are impacted with RAN sites in their outfitting areas, to

discuss options and boundaries.

- # Will forest harvesting ever be allowed in RAN areas?

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

Communications:

☞When agreements are made with the Saskatchewan Outfitters Association (SOA), ensure that other hunters are aware of these agreements and have a voice regarding agreements. Include other hunters' groups at the meetings between SERM and the SOA.

Plan Implementation:

☞Ensure adequate staffing to enforce all of the new rules in the land use plan.

☞Collect money from the users of the forest, to pay for the management and enforcement of the land use plan requirements.

☞Hold annual meetings to update the land use plan and the Forest Management Agreement (FMA): ensure that Saskfor MacMillan, SERM, and the FMAC get together to discuss updates. Have Saskfor set an annual date for these meetings, in advance.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- # Investigate baiting success. Look at other provinces where baiting is not allowed, to see if outfitting is economically viable without baiting
- # Concern about the impacts on wood volumes (especially softwoods) from new RAN areas proposed in the future. A clear statement is needed for no net loss to wood volumes in the future.

WILDLIFE

- # Need better information on hunter harvests (eg: mandatory reporting of harvests).

Norquay (February 11, 1998)

(10 non-government people signed the guest book)

FOREST HARVESTING

- # Begin immediate action to address the spruce budworm infestations.
- # Logging/Grazing issues:
 - ☞Fences are damaged by logging.
 - ☞Plantations are damaged by grazing.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

- # Grazing policy workshops with SERM are flawed. The land use plan is adopting the grazing policy, which doesn't address key issues.

Communications:

☞Establish an accessible forum to ask about land owner and wildlife issues.

☞More co-operation is needed amongst various resource users and government.

☞The notice regarding the public meeting was too short. More time was needed to prepare.

WILDLIFE

- # Don't allow baiting and tree stands:
 - ☞Concern about losing the large-antlered bucks in the white tailed deer buck population due to baiting. Will this have a long-term effect on genetics?
 - ☞Tree stands in conjunction with baiting are a not a fair way to shoot and have impacts on animal

populations.

☐When outfitters have a tree stand every ½ mile, it is not fair to resident hunters.

☐Baiting by outfitters has an effect on the opportunities for resident hunters.

- # Concern about reduced moose populations.
- # Concern about elk and white tailed deer coming out of the forest and ravaging crop land.
- # Address the problems that beaver are causing in the forest (ie: flooding and drying out areas).

GRAZING

- # Grazers are concerned about the proposed changes to regulations: shortened grazing season, increased rates. The Porcupine Grazing Association does not agree with the proposed changes.
- # Proposed regulation changes and municipal taxation could seriously jeopardize the viability of cattle producers in the forest.
- # There are concerns about SERM cooperating with the rural municipalities concerning taxes for forest grazing.
- # A cooperative effort to coexist along the forest fringe is needed. This hasn't happened so far. Things go one way. If cows go into the forest, it is a problem. If elk go into the fields, it's ok.

OTHER

- # Most people in the community feel there is no point to come to a meeting.
- # There is concern about road access and hunters shooting from roads, and unregulated hunting.

Preeceville (February 12, 1998)

(11 non-government people signed the guest book)

PROTECTED AREAS

- # Concern about public access to Aboriginal ceremonial areas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- # Small Operators (forest harvesting):
 - ☐The Saskatchewan Independent Forest Industries (SIFI) does not represent the interests of all small operators. SERM needs to consider the interests of those operators..
 - ☐Small operators contribute considerably to local employment and the local economy. This needs to be considered when allocating wood.

TRAPPING

- # Address the impacts that snowmobiles have on traplines:
 - ☐Keep snowmobiles on groomed trails and off of traplines.
 - ☐Educate snowmobilers of the damages that can be done to traplines by snowmobiles:
 - In local communities, provide handouts to visiting snowmobilers, regarding trapline concerns.
 - Arrange annual meetings (prior to the snowmobile season) between snowmobile clubs, Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and trappers to discuss trapline concerns. (SERM to arrange meetings.)
 - ☐Educate people regarding the impacts that are made on wildlife when people travel on and off the trails in the forest.

CABINS

- # Define what is meant by recreational use of trapper's cabins.

ROADS

- # Address the issues regarding too many roads in the forest (impacts on wildlife). Look at the number of roads and evaluate whether all should be kept, and what should be done with them.

GRAZING

- # Concerns with the grazing policy becoming part of the new forestry regulations, and being adopted by the land use plan.

OTHER

- # Concern about removal of red osier dogwood from the forest by the semi-load.
- # Concern about freezer trucks from Winnipeg taking loads of game meat from the forest.
- # Work with Elders of bands to address hunting from roads.

Regina (February 17, 1998)

(16 non-government people signed the guest book)

FOREST HARVESTING

- # Make the forest company clean up its messes that they leave in the harvesting sites.
- # Too much forest is being cut.
- # Save some virgin timber areas. Clear cuts are destroying animal habitats. Animals need a place to hide, fawn, and run from wolves.
- # Monitor Saskfor MacMillan more closely.
- # Today's cutovers have changed the forest drastically. Look at logging and forest renewal carefully. Ensure that the cutovers are put back to the way they were before. The forest is not infinite. What is the time frame for forest renewal?
- # Concern with Saskfor MacMillan cutting trees in allocated outfitting areas (AOA's).

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK (RAN)

- # Setting aside natural areas is good.
- # Address the fact that grazers may be hauling feed into RAN sites.
- # Look at document on mining in protected areas, that is available from World Wildlife Fund.
- # Involve the public in the finalization of the Lobstick RAN site.
- # Use Wildlife Development Fund lands and Prince Albert National Park as benchmarks/indicators for determining impacts from baiting in RAN sites.
- # Define zero-impact mineral exploration. What will happen if something is discovered? Define a process or guidelines for changing decisions about development in the RAN sites. This must be clearly articulated. The mineral industry has too much access and power.
- # Outfitters concerns and suggestions:
 - ☐ Opposed to RANs because of prohibition of baiting and permanent tree stands in RAN sites.
 - ☐ Stipulate what can be used for bait in RAN sites. Invoke rules to use clean seed.
 - ☐ Concern about the impact that "no baiting in RANs" will have on American clients.
 - ☐ Concern about resident hunters that now bait in RAN areas: if baiting is not allowed in RAN areas, the resident hunters will move out into other parts of the allocated outfitting area and have an impact on the outfitter.

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

The Forest Management Advisory Committee:

- ☐ Off-reserve Aboriginal people have not had input into the planning process. Give them a seat on the

FMAC.

Communications:

Public meetings were poorly advertised. More money should have been spent to inform the public.

The Land Use Plan:

In final report of land use plan, show RAN areas in the context of the ecological regions that they represent. Indicate how well the Pasquia/Porcupine RAN areas represent the ecological features of the eco-regions.

Plan Implementation:

Ensure that the public has input into the land use plan and its reviews.

Clarify the “evaluation process” for the plan, that is proposed in the land use plan.

Guidelines for development are missing in the land use plan.

Activities and the process that are used to pursue activities must be open to public scrutiny. Ensure that the public will have input into specific land management plans, development proposals and guidelines. Develop and invoke a publically-accessible process for this.

CABINS

- # Allow existing hunting shacks to remain.
- # Allow trappers to hunt from their trapping cabins.
- # Define a trapping cabin (example: size).
- # Define the “action” that SERM intends to take with temporary hunting shacks.

ROADS

- # Close some roads. Roads are contributing to the depletion of game.

Saskatoon (February 18, 1998)

(14 non-government people signed the guest book)

FOREST HARVESTING

- # The land use plan does not address salvage logging.
- # Identify NSR (not sufficiently restocked) areas and develop a plan to address the backlog.

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK (RAN)

- # Make RAN sites larger. The sites are too small. They may not be of sufficient size to maintain all of the populations. We are running out of time to select larger areas.
- # RAN areas do not represent 12% of land use areas.
- # Too much non-productive land (for timber) has been chosen for the RAN.
- # Even out the RAN boundaries. The “jogs” don’t make sense ecologically, in many cases. They appear to be accommodating the forest company.
- # Identify buffer zones for RANs to protect the RAN sites from outside influences.
- # Address existing human impacts on RAN selections such as roads, previous logging, grazing etc.
- # Work with Manitoba regarding cattle grazing close to Saskatchewan RAN sites.
- # The Lobstick RAN site is the largest in the planning area, yet it is undecided. What are the issues?

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

- # Include the public in discussions and decisions regarding the Lobstick RAN site.
- # Develop and enforce guidelines for activities and development in the planning area.
- # Ensure protection guidelines are available to the public.

The Forest Management Advisory Committee:

CA consensus building process is non-democratic when industry is part of the committee because industry wields considerable power and/or may not give consensus.

CIvoke an audit/evaluation process of the advisory committee, to ensure that they are truly effective.

The Land Use Plan:

CDevelop a budget and a human resource component for the land use plan.

CIdentify the need for guidelines in the land use plan:

- Emphasize the need for enforcement and compliance monitoring. The guidelines are useless without enforcement.

- Riparian areas: The plan needs to define guidelines for protection of riparian areas. Include in the plan, monitoring for the protection of riparian areas.

CDiscuss the Lobstick RAN site in the land use plan. Address the current discussions between Energy and Mines and SERM. Identify the issues around the Lobstick. Discuss the Lobstick Lake report.

Plan Implementation:

CIvoke an audit of the action items in the land use plan, to ensure that the recommended actions take place.

- Include a process for accountability from industry. Enforceability is necessary.

CObtain a financial commitment from Government, to SERM, that the land use plan will be implemented.

This is needed to make the land use plan work. A significant number of the 91 actions items identify SERM as the lead agency for implementation. SERM has endured substantial cuts in recent years. They need \$ and staff.

CSERM needs more land use planners so that plans can be built, nurtured and delivered. Forestry Branch also needs more personnel to implement their work and support the plan.

CEmpower the public with some basic financial resources. There should be some dollars to help pay for participants' expenses.

WILDLIFE

Inventories for plant and animal communities are required a first step to long-term monitoring.

GRAZING

Concern about the negative effects of grazing on the forest ecosystem.

First Nations (February 19, 1998)

(10 non-government participants)

REPRESENTATIVE AREAS NETWORK

Better documentation is needed for RAN areas, to tell us more (example: maps).

How strict are the rules? For example, can we pick stones for our sweats?

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

Communications:

CFirst Nations must be consulted about timber harvesting. Trappers are affected.

CMore communication is required.

CConservation officers need cross-cultural training. More teaching about traditional aboriginal understandings is needed.

The Land Use Plan:

CAcknowledge the Peepaw EIS in the land use plan.

Plan Implementation:

CHow will recommendations in the plan be enforced?

CFirst Nations want input into plan implementation. They plan to appoint a person, preferably with a biology background, traditional language, etc., to be involved in the implementation of plan policies.

LAND USE MANAGEMENT AREAS

- # Who sets criteria for development in each zone?
- # How were the First Nations involved in deciding criteria?
- # What happens if First Nations identify an area that needs protection?

ROADS

- # Trails disturb animals.

OTHER

- # Better relationships are needed by having more people (like FSIN (Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations) resource students) working with SERM.
- # First Nations disapprove of a program to kill wolves.
- # Concern about a citation from a SERM officer at Greenwater about cleanup at ceremonial camp, and about cutting trees for ceremonies, yet there is a clearcut just down the road that has left more of a mess and wasted trees.
- # Concern about Sask Power spraying shrubs, trees. People had to stop picking berries.

Red Earth and Shoal Lake First Nations (February 19, 1998)

(9 non-government participants)

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

Communications:

CThere has been no communication in the past. Communication is improving. Communications and understanding must be enhanced. Concerns must be dealt with or they will keep coming back.

CGovernment must understand that Red Earth and Shoal Lake are concerned about development in the Sipanok area and about the impacts of the Forest Management Plan.

- There is fear that everything in the Sipanok area will be destroyed. The people are uneasy.
- Red Earth and Shoal Lake want a say in how things happen in the area. They want to protect the land.
- Meaningful consultation is needed.

CAboriginal issues need to be prioritized as number one.

CA follow-up meeting is wanted.

CThe Sipanok Agreement needs to continue. A better agreement is needed. In future, partnerships are wanted where everyone is equal on everything.

Plan Implementation:

CThe livelihood of the people and creation is being affected by companies moving in. The land where the people hunt and trap must be seriously looked at. The issues surrounding this must be dealt with now before it gets worse.

CRed Earth and Shoal Lake request that SERM place a temporary freeze on timber harvesting in the Sipanok Agreement area. The reason for the freeze is 2-fold:

- 1) to allow time for Red Earth and Shoal Lake to observe Saskfor MacMillan's cutting practices in other parts of the planning area. They want to see how the timber harvesting is done, before having them harvest in the Sipanok area; and

2) to allow time for Red Earth and Shoal Lake to organize, address some concerns and enhance community understanding.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- # There is interest in the possibility of a joint-partnership with Saskfor MacMillan, in the Sipanok area.
- # Does the land use plan have a lot to do with the economic viability of the OSB mill?
- # Economic spinoffs are suppose to be going to the aboriginal people. They haven't seen anything so far.
- # The people want jobs.
- # The people want equal opportunity.
- # The land use plan and Saskfor MacMillan should look at a framework for job creation for aboriginal people, that is similar to the employment agreements in the mining industry.
- # Training and opportunities are needed for jobs related to the mill, such as trucking, field work, road building, etc.

WILDLIFE

- # There is concern with the impacts that timber harvesting is having on wildlife.

OTHER

- # Discussion on night hunting: what has been happening.
- # Discussion on unregulated hunting: concern with aboriginal people getting total blame for reduction in game populations.
- # Discussion on conservation officers using sidearms.

Opaskwayak Cree Nation (The Pas) (March 26, 1998)

(6 non-government participants)

THE PROCESS USED FOR LAND USE PLANNING

The Forest Management Advisory Committee:

COCN is planning to meet with representatives from Red Earth, Shoal Lake, James Smith and Cumberland House to discuss the creation of a regional resource management committee for the Cumberland Delta area: request for funding assistance from SERM for this kind of initiative.

Communications and Plan Implementation:

Time-lines are too short for adequate input and review of the land use plan. OCN would like six months.

OTHER

- # OCN is carrying out a traditional land use study. More work is required, but work done to date indicates considerable traditional use of the more northerly portions of the planning area.
- # Discussion about the new Saskatchewan regulations concerning night hunting.