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GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods

Forestry and Wildlife Division

October 25, 2000

TO: Individual Citizens, Groups and Departments

FR: Bruce Nicholl, District Ecosystem Manager

RE: Planning Team Membership for MD 16 Forest Ecosystem Management Plans

Over the course of this past summer and the past three meetings, there have been notices, request for participation and interest expressed by various groups and individuals to participate in the planning process. To date there are approximately 60 people receiving information and minutes of these meetings. If you are still interested in receiving this material, you can contact the Forestry and Wildlife Office at Pasadena by phone – 686–2071; fax – 686–5041, e-mail – lmayo@nf.aibn.com or postal address.

If contact is not made with the Pasadena Office or you are not an active member of the planning team, your name will be removed from the mail out list.

The following is a Tentative List' of planning team members that have attended at least one of the past three meetings. Could you indicate by completing the form attached to the minutes of the October 18th, meeting (Appendix 5) that you are the primary representative or alternate for the group or agency that you intend to represent. If your name does not appear on this list or you no longer want to remain on the membership list, could you make arrangements to have it added or

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removed so as the consensus giving individuals for the planning team can be finalized.

It should be noted that once the team is in place, other people can still attend as observers, but they will not be able to revisit topics that have been brought to a closure by the planning team.

Bruce Nicholl

District Ecosystem Manager

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Various Letters addressed to public and Government to take part in the planning Process.

[Public Notice #1](#)

[Letter From Allan Masters to Cal Yates.](#)

[Public Notice #2](#)

[Public Notice #3](#)

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GOVERNMENT OF

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods

Public Notice

The Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods will soon begin preparation of Forest Ecosystem Management Plans for Forest Management District 16. The plans have to be completed by September 2001 for implementation in January 2002. Public meetings to discuss the formation of a planning team have been scheduled for July 12, 2000 and July 13, 2000. Once a planning team is established detailed input into the planning process will be sought. It is anticipated this process will commence in September 2000 and continue for a period of 6 to 12 months.

Forest Management District 16 roughly encompasses the area bound by Cat Arm River to the North, Hinds Lake to the South, Sheffield Lake to the East and Gros Morne National Park to the West. It includes the communities of Jackson's Arm, Sop's Arm, Hampden, Howley, Cormack, Reidville and Deer Lake.

Stakeholders are encouraged to partake in the planning process and assist Forestry and Wildlife officials in the development of an Ecosystem Management Strategy for District 16. Interested and knowledgeable individuals are being sought to participate in this process. This includes those representing non-government organizations, government agencies, various forest sectors,

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along with any other groups or members of the general public.

If you are interested in participating please contact:

Bruce Nicholl

District Manager of Forest Ecosystems

Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods

P.O. Box 280

Pasadena, NF A0L 1K0

Tel. (709) 686–2071 / Fax. (709) 686–5141

There are two information sessions planned to explain the process to any interested groups or individuals:

Location: **Pollard's Point – White Bay South Rural Development Office**

Date: July 12, 2000

Time: 7:00 P.M.

Location: **Deer Lake – TBA**

Date: July 13, 2000

Time: 7:00 P.M.

Honourable Kevin Aylward, Minister

Forest Engineering and Industry Services Division, P.O. Box 2006, Fortis Tower, Corner Brook, NF, A2H 6J8

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Telephone: (709) 637-2349 or 637-2247 Fax: (709) 637-2403 Email: crenouf@mail.gov.nf.ca

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GOVERNMENT OF
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods

Western Regional Services

2000 – 07 – 25

Mr. Cal Yates

Outdoor Product Manager

Department of Culture, Tourism & Recreation

P.O. Box 8700

St. John's Nf

The Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods is beginning the process of preparing Forest Ecosystem Management Plans for District 16. This district encompasses the area bounded by Cat Arm River to the North, Hind's Lake to the South, Sheffield Lake to the East and Gros Morne National Park to the West. It includes the communities of Jackson's Arm, Sop's Arm, Hampden, Howley, Cormack, Reidville and Deer Lake.

To date we have held two public meetings to explain the process. The first was held in

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Pollard's Point while the second took place in Deer Lake. As a result of those meetings, we had 21 people express interest in becoming members of a Planning Team. We expect the actual process of planning to begin in mid – September. At present we are trying to ascertain what involvement your Department or Section would have in the process. Ideally we would like for your Department to have a representative sit on the Planning Team. This is not always possible for every Department because of time requirement and the cost of travel. If it is not possible to have a member on the Planning Team we would like a commitment to have at least one of your representatives speak to your subject area if and/when the need arises.

We anticipate that the process will last for about a year and meetings will take place in Hampden. The final documents would be submitted to Environment next September and the plans would be activated in January 2002.

A reply as to your involvement would be appreciated in order for us to determine how to factor your Department or Section's interest into the planning process.

Any questions, contact Kevin Sutton, Regional Planner at 637 – 2919

Signed

by Allan Masters

Allan

Masters, R.P.F.

Regional Ecosystem Director

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GOVERNMENT OF

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods

Public Notice

The Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods wishes to advise all those people interested in taking part in the planning process for the preparation of a Forest Ecosystem Strategy document and three 5 year operating plans for District 16 that the first planning team meeting will take place on **September 20th at 7:00 p.m.** at the Fire Hal in Hampden

Forest Management District 16 roughly encompasses the area bound by Cat Arm River to the North, Hinds Lake to the South, Sheffield Lake to the East and Gros Morne National Park to the West. It includes the communities of Jackson's Arm, Sop's Arm, Hampden, Howley, Cormack, Reidville and Deer Lake.

Two information sessions regarding the planning process were held in Pollards Point and Deer Lake on July 12 and 13 respectively this year. At that time a number of individuals expressed interest in becoming part of a planning team. This notice serves to advise that there is still room for additional members on the team. therefore if you feel you would like to contribute please attend the meeting on September 20th. If by chance you want to participate but cannot attend on that date please contact.

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Bruce Nicholl

District Manager of Forest Ecosystems

Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods

P.O. Box 280

Pasadena, NF A0L 1K0

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GOVERNMENT OF

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods

Public Notice

The Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods wishes to advise all those people interested in taking part in the planning process for the preparation of a Forest Ecosystem Strategy document and three 5 year operating plans for District 16 that the second planning team meeting will take place on:

October 4th at 7:00 p.m. at the Driftwood Inn in Deer Lake

Forest Management District 16 roughly encompasses the area bound by Cat Arm River to the North, Hinds Lake to the South, Sheffield Lake to the East and Gros Morne National Park to the West. It includes the communities of Jackson's Arm, Sop's Arm, Hampden, Howley, Cormack, Reidville and Deer Lake.

This notice serves to advise that there is still room for additional members on the team. Therefore, if you feel you would like to contribute, please attend the meeting on October 4th. If by chance you want to participate, but cannot attend on that date,

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please contact:

Bruce Nicholl

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GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Department of Forest Resources & Agrifoods

Forestry & Wildlife Division

September

29, 2000

Matt Churchill	– Corner Brook Pulp & Paper, Corner Brook
George Van Dusen	– Corner Brook Pulp & Paper, Corner Brook
Eli Sheppard	– Abitibi–Consolidated, Stephenville
Don Brain	– Abitibi–Consolidated, Grand Falls–Windsor

As you know, the issue of compensation for travel to Planning Team Meetings was raised in Hampden. If you have any ideas as to how to compensate, or whether there should be any for people traveling significant distances to the meetings, could you give me your suggestions.

The following are some ideas for discussion:

1.
Only people who travel in excess of 30 km round trip and are not compensated by their constituent organization or agency will be compensated.
2.
Only people from the Western Region would be compensated and all efforts should be made to car pool and only the owner/operator of the vehicle will be compensated.
3.
Compensation would only be for mileage at the current Provincial Government rates.
4.
Or we could say no to any compensation which could have a drastic affect on truly interested individuals who have to drive significant distances. Could you ponder these thoughts or come up with other suggestions as to how you feel this issue should be dealt with.

Thank you.

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BRUCE NICHOLL

District Ecosystem Manager

BN: jw

c.c. Pat Hann

Kevin Sutton

Len Moores

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PRESENTATION TO:

Forest Management District (FMD)16

5–Yr Planning Session– Hampden

February 21, 2001

TITLE:

Economic Benefits of Forest Operations

in FMD 16 to Regional Communities

PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY:

Norman R. Osmond

Mayor of Town of Hampden

Topics

1. Communities benefiting from Forestry operations in FMD 16
2. Components comprising the Forest Industry in FMD 16
3. Businesses operating in FMD 16

4. Types of Equipment involved in Forest Industry in FMD 16

5. Equipment Dealers (Parts & Services)

6. Types of Jobs created as result of the Forest Industry in FMD 16

7. Summary of Forest Industry in FMD 16 in terms of value and Human Resources

8. CLOSING STATEMENTS

1. Communities benefiting from Forestry operations in FMD 16

(1) Hampden	(11) Pelley's Island
(2) Sop's Arm –Pollard's Point	(12) Triton
(3) Jackson's Arm	(13) Glenwood
(4) Baie Verte	(14) Howley
(5) Middle Arm	(15) Deer Lake and area
(6) Springdale	(16) Cormack
(7) King's Point	(17) Woody Point
(8) South Brook	(18) Corner Brook and area
(9) Roberts Arm	(18) Pasadena
(10) Parson's Pond	(20) Stephenville

2. Components comprising the Forest Industry in FMD 16

11.
Planning: Office technical and professional support staff.
12.
Forest Access Road Construction: Road construction contractors.
13.
Wood Harvesting: Harvesting contractors – mechanical and conventional.
14.
Wood Transportation: Forwarding, loading, trucking.
15.
Silviculture: Pre–commercial thinning.
16.
Lumber Manufacturing: Integrated sawmills.

3. Businesses operating in FMD 16

1. **Planning:** Corner Brook Pulp & Paper, Abitibi–Consolidated, and Department of Forest Resources and Agrifood and other provincial and federal government departments

2. Forest Access Road Construction and Maintenance (Contractors):

Contractors:	Forest Access Road Construction and Maintenance
(2)1 Eagle Mountain Ltd.	Roberts Arm
(2)2 Arthur Fowlow Ltd.	South Brook

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(2)3 New Venture Logging Ltd.	King's point
(2)4 Island Aggregates	Deer Lake
(2)5 Oxford's Trucking	Springdale
(2)6 Palmer Budgell Ltd.	King's point
(2)7 Anderson's Logging Ltd.	Woody point
(2)8 Ian Bridger Ltd.	Deer Lake
(2)9 Brett's Construction	Hampden
(2)10 Mike Kelly & Sons	Howley
(2)11 Francis Banks	Hampden
(2)12 Wesco Forestry	Steady Brook
(2)13 Springdale Forest Resources	Springdale
(2)14 Biggin Contracting	Parson's Pond

3. **Wood Harvesting (Contractors):**

(3)1 Eagle Mountain Ltd.	Roberts Arm
(3)2 Arthur Fowlow Ltd.	South Brook
(3)3 New Venture Logging Ltd.	King's Point
(3)4 Burton's Cove Logging & Lumber Ltd.	Hampden
(3)5 Avery's Contracting Ltd.	Hampden
(3)6 Welco Enterprises	Cormack
(3)7 Eli Bishop	Sop's Arm
(3)8 Regular Enterprises	Hampden
(3)9 C & S Lumber Ltd.	Hampden
(3)10 D & T Mechanical Logging	Springdale
(3)11 Biggin Contracting	Parson's Pond
(3)12 Sidney Oake	Cormack
(3)13 Cyril Thomas	Cormack
(3)14 Enos Langdon	Cormack

4. **Wood Transportation:**

(a) Forwarding – Forwarder owner-operators >20 in FMD 16

(b) Trucking –Trucker owner–operators >30 in FMD 16

5. **Silviculture:**

Company Pre–commercial thinning operations.

6. **Lumber Manufacturing** (Integrated Mills):

1. **Burton's Cove Logging & Lumber Ltd.** – Hampden

Integrated mill in Hampden manufactures rough lumber.Sends
by–products of wood chips, bark and sawdust to CBPP mill.

2. **Welco Ventures** – Cormack Integrated mill in Cormack manufactures

rough and dressed lumber. Dry lumber, sends by–products of wood
chips, bark and sawdust to CBPP mill.

4. Types of Equipment involved in Forest Industry in FMD 16

(1) **Construction Equipment:**

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Excavators, loaders, graders, blasting equipment, dump trucks, generators.

(2) **Harvesting Equipment:**

Mechanical harvesters, chain saws, slashers.

(3) **Transportation Equipment:**

Forwarders, skidders, loaders, trucks, trailers.

(4) **Lumber Manufacturing Equipment:**

Sawmills, planers, dryers, etc.

5. Equipment Dealers (Parts & Services)

(1) Hickman Equipment	Corner Brook/Grand Falls
(2) Harvey & Company Ltd.	Corner Brook/Grand Falls
(3) Toromont Cat Ltd.	Corner Brook/Grand Falls
(4) Traction Ltd.	Corner Brook
(5) Parts For Trucks Ltd.	Corner Brook
(6) Western Hydraulic Ltd.	Corner Brook
(7) Plastic Belt	Corner Brook
(8) Speedy Automotive Ltd.	Corner Brook
(9) Corner Brook Foundry	Corner Brook
(10) Western Steel Ltd.	Deer Lake
(1) Lake Side Trucks Ltd.	Deer lake
(12) Industrial Fasteners Ltd.	Deer lake
(13) Nut & Bolt Shop	Corner Brook
(14) National Safety Supply	Corner Brook
(15) Imperial Oil Ltd.	Corner Brook/Deer Lake

(16) Ultramar Ltd.	Corner Brook/Deer Lake
(17) Irving Oil Ltd.	Corner Brook/Deer Lake
(18) Parry Tire Services	Corner Brook
(19) City Tire	Corner Brook/Deer Lake
(20) Indian Head Tire	Corner Brook/Deer Lake
(21) Roberts Tire	Deer Lake
(22) Office Supplies, Sales/Services	Corner Brook/Deer Lake
(23) Insurance Companies	Corner Brook/Deer Lake
(24) Chain Saw, Sales/Services	All Communities
(25) Car Dealers (Pick-Ups, Vans, Sales/Services)	Most Communities
(26) Auto Services Stations	All Communities
(27) Building Supplies	Most Communities
(28) Road Construction Supplies (Pipes, bridge materials, etc.)	Corner Brook/Deer Lake
(29) Lew Brown (fuel deliverer)	Sop's Arm
(30) Milton Sparks (fuel deliverer)	Deer Lake
(31) Rocan Forestry	Pasadena
(32) Strongco	Pasadena

6. Types of Jobs created as result of the Forest Industry in FMD 16

(1) Direct:

- (1) **Planning:** Forestry professionals and technicians

- (2) **Road Construction:** Supervisors, excavators operators, loader operators, grader operators, truck drivers, drilling equipment operators, labourers.

- (3) **Harvesting:** Supervisors, conventional cutters, harvester operators, mechanics.

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(4) **Transportation:** Forwarder operators, loader operators truck drivers.

(5) **Lumber Manufacturing:** Sawmill workers, planer operators, dryer operators, sorters, stackers.

(6) **Administration:** Managers, supervisors, book-keepers, scalers.

(2) Indirect:

(1) **Equipment – Sale & Service:** Equipment sales people, parts sales people, mechanics, tire sales and service.

(2) **Service Sector:** Grocery, clothing, building supplies, hardware, furniture and appliance, car dealers, restaurants, service stations, sporting goods sales stores.

(3) **Community Services:** Infrastructure workers, utility workers, garbage collections, road maintenance, recreational.

(4) **Government Services:** Health Care, Social Services, Schools, Forestry, Highway's, Police.

7. Summary of Forest Industry in FMD 16

in terms of value and Human Resources

(1) Total (approx.) value of Forestry and Forestry related operations in

FMD 16 for 2000 – >**\$14,000,000.**

(2) Total number of employees in Forestry and Forestry related operations in

FMD 16 in 2000 – >**250**

(3) Total volumes produced in FMD 16 in 2000

pulpwood/sawlogs – >**225,000 M** ³

lumber – **11,000,000 Fbm**

(4) Total (approx.) salaries/wages for Forestry and Forestry related operations in

FMD 16 in 2000 – >**\$4,500,000**

(5) Total (approx.) value for road construction for Forestry and Forestry related

operations in FMD – 16 in 2000 – >**\$2,000,000**

FMD 16 accounts for 23% of Corner Brook Pulp & Paper sustainable wood supply.

The Upper Humber and Main River accounts for 75% of Corner Brook Pulp & Paper

wood supply in FMD 16 for at least the next 10 years.

Reducing the AAC for Upper Humber/Main River would seriously affect all of FMD 16

and communities influenced by Forestry operations in FMD 16.

REASONS:

1. It would reduce the number of jobs in the forest sector and shorten the annual work term for any remaining employees.
2. It would reduce the amount of sawlogs available for the integrated mills, thus reducing the amount of employment created by those mills. It would also threaten the viability of those mills.
3. The loss of direct jobs from Forestry operations would send a ripple effect through the entire economy of the region and cause a loss of jobs in every sector. This would result in a tremendous loss of government revenues in income taxes and sales taxes.
4. The overall effect would threaten the viability of communities.

Response to Statement: *"Shutdown Main River Watershed logging – let CBPP go elsewhere for their wood supply."*

Question: Where?

CBPP are already harvesting full AAC in all areas and are not able to increase anywhere.

Importing wood from offshore does not create employment for local people and is no support for the local economy.

Regarding Unionized Employees of CBPP:

The Company has a collective agreement with all the workers on its wood harvesting

operations, except those on non-unionized operations. Under this agreement, there are two(2) seniority divisions C Division #1 and Division #2.

If work availability is reduced in either of the districts, employees cannot cross over from one Division to the other and bump junior employees. Therefore, if the AAC is reduced in FMD 16, employees and all related businesses will suffer because they cannot make up the difference elsewhere.

8. CLOSING STATEMENTS

Any reduction in the AAC affects employment. For each approximately 850 M³ reduction in the AAC there is a corresponding loss in 1 job and a family is without income in a community.

I want to leave no doubt in anyone's mind that we are in full support of Main River Heritage Status. I believe that we must also support, to the extent that we can, all of the other groups who feel that they are entitled to a "share of the pie", such as the outfitters, Gros Morne National Park, tourism associations, wildlife habitat, etc.

I believe that sufficient consideration has been offered and that sufficient areas have been given to adequately meet the requirements of those stakeholders. We are not prepared to accept any more negotiations that will result in further loss of volume from the proposed harvesting areas. At this point in time, it is not certain as to how many, if any, jobs will be created in this area as a result of these ventures, nor are we certain of the quality of those jobs. I personally believe that

the number of jobs created and the quality of those jobs will be questionable

We must make certain that any jobs created in the Main River area as a result of any venture outside of wood harvesting "must be in addition to, and not instead of." We must also be determined that the AAC for FMD 16 does not fall below the current level.

It is almost certain that if we can maintain the current level and see more value added from the integrated mills, then more employment will be created and this creates a more stable economy for the region. With a more stable economy and better harmonization of the industry, our communities will become more viable, and thus we will have a more secure future. However, I am sure that we all realize the potential consequence of reducing the AAC in FMD 16 by any significant amount – loss of jobs directly out of the industry; contractors going into bankruptcy; the integrated mills not having enough volume to make them viable; loss of jobs from the integrated sawmills; people having to leave our communities to find work on the mainland or elsewhere; local businesses closing down – I'm sure we all get the picture.

This will not only have a drastic negative effect on the local area, but also it will send a ripple throughout the whole region and will have a negative impact in every area of our region.

I believe that it is our responsibility to ensure that this does not happen.

I believe that we all must work together to ensure that we accomplish the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people.

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MAIN RIVER LODGE LTD.

Box 923 Corner Brook

NFLD. (A2H6J2)

DATE: February 11/01

Mr. Matt Churchill,

Corner Brook Pulp & Paper Co.,

Box 2001, Corner Brook,

NF. (A2H6J4)

Dear Matt;

I thank you for the recent opportunity to discuss our concerns regarding the impact of timber harvesting on the Moose habitat surrounding Main River outfitter camps.

I will be following up the Pine Marten corridor issue with Mr. Joe Brazil.

Another option that may be worth consideration is as follows:

CBPP completely harvest the timber (that is eligible for such use) between the Northwest branch and the Four Ponds waters prior to any further cutting or road building in the "Landscape Design Project" area. Then proceed as quickly as possible to complete the harvesting in the project area –

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under the agreed, modified methods (hopefully within one season). At the completion of your harvesting – north of the Eagle Mtn branch, the bridge would be removed. This manner of production should save you considerable in logistical costs and would leave the valley area inaccessible for another sixty years. The three outfitters in the project area (as well as the winter adventure tourism operators) would benefit by this method since there would be less access over the projected time frame and less disruption in the area.

Please give this concept some consideration. Some questions arise.... How many seasons would be involved in harvesting that region? Could you harvest the project area in one year?

Your thoughts on this matter would be appreciated. Although I will be out of province during the next few weeks, my mail is being forwarded.

Yours truly,

(signed Gene Manion)

Gene Manion

Main River Lodge Ltd.

Start

Agrifoods Economic Review

The highlight for the Newfoundland and Labrador agriculture industry in 1997 was an Agreement amongst Integrated Poultry Limited (IPL), Newfoundland Farm Products Corp. (NFPC) and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador for the divestiture of NFPC's St. John's plant. IPL was formed from the existing 20 chicken producers as a means of Remaining competitive in face of higher feed costs and increasing trade pressures. The Integration of primary production and processing activities, a unique concept to the Canadian chicken industry, reflects the organization and competitive advantages found among producers in the United States. Through integration IPL will have greater control over inputs while taking advantage of savings from large-scale production runs. IPL will invest \$17.3 million over 1997 & 1998 to restructure the industry.

Total farm cash receipts continue to set new records in 1997. Receipts rose to \$74 million from \$73 million in 1996 with all commodities, excluding chicken, eggs and strawberries, experiencing an average increase in value of 5%. The greatest rates of growth in production value occurred in hogs, lambs, cattle and floriculture with an average growth of 12%.

The Newfoundland Agrifoods industry contains many business opportunities. Indeed, many of the Regional Economic Zonal Boards have identified Agrifoods as having potential opportunities. For example, cranberry production is an opportunity currently being researched by the Agrifoods Branch. Recently, rapid expansion has occurred throughout the Maritimes, Quebec and Maine to meet market demands created by the development of new products. Newfoundland is in a unique situation as the cultivated cranberry is new to the province and as a result we appear to be free of the major cranberry pests that occur elsewhere. In addition, an abundance of peatland, sand and water provide the province with a competitive advantage in the development of this industry.

The coming years should be exciting as the Agrifoods industry continues to diversify due to new and changing markets. In 1998, the Agrifoods Branch will initiate an Agriculture Awareness Campaign to raise awareness of the agriculture and Agrifoods industry in Newfoundland and Labrador. The campaign is jointly funded by the Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. It will focus on increasing awareness of four key aspects of our industry (1) the variety and availability of safe, high quality agriculture and food products from the Province; (2) the use of advanced technology in the production and processing of agriculture and food products; (3) the use of environmentally-sound practices in the production and processing of products; and (4) the economic impact of the industry as an employer and revenue generator in the Province.

HUMBER ECONOMIC

DEVELOPMENT BOARD INC.

ZONE #8

The Humber Valley and Bay of Islands is considered a major agricultural area in the province. Communities such as Cormack and Pasadena were initially settled for the purpose of farming. The agricultural products produced in Zone 8 represent a significant portion of the total agricultural industry in the province. The people, climate and soils in this region enable the industry in this part of the province to thrive.

Livestock Sector

Start

The livestock sector in Zone 8 – dairy, broilers, layers, beef, sheep and fur– is a fair representation of what is produced across the province. The total farm gate value of this sector alone in this region amounts to \$15 million, approximately 18% of the total provincial output.

	Livestock and Poultry Industry Profile	
Commodity	# of Producers	Farm Gate Value
Dairy	12	\$5.0 million
Broiler & Layers	12	\$9.8 million
Swine	2	*
Beef	10	*
Sheep	4	*
Fur	2	*
Total		\$15 million

*Combined farm gate of these commodities with first 3 total \$15 million

To put these commodities in perspective, dairy, broiler and layers contribute significantly in terms of local employment and generation of dollar value in this region. However, with the integration of the broiler industry, quota and related production will move to the East Coast over the next year. This will change the bottom line for this zone. The other above mentioned

commodities are primarily part-time and considered a source of secondary income. There may be opportunities of expansion in these areas, especially when one realizes beef production is considered to meet only 5% of provincial requirements.

Secondary Processing

The secondary-processing sector of the livestock industry greatly contributes to the local economy. The processing and marketing of milk and milk products is accomplished at two sites— a Central Dairy Limited plant located at Deer Lake and a Brookfield Dairy Group plant located at Corner Brook. All the raw milk produced on the West Coast is processed at these two plants. Two layer operations are currently in the area; eggs are graded and marketed at Hammond Farm LTD, Little Rapids. A slaughterhouse at Cormack serves the local livestock and outfitting industry, as well as selling locally produced sausage across the province.

Vegetable and Fruit Crop Sector

In this Zone, the crop section is well represented by the following: vegetables, forages, turf grass, grains, greenhouse products and Christmas trees. Although the main emphasis of the vegetable industry is in the traditional crops such as potatoes, turnip and cabbage, specialty crops such as greens, lettuce, broccoli and cauliflower are showing moderate increases. Farm gate receipts for this sector is approximately \$1.5 million. Vegetable farms that have invested heavily into refrigerated vegetable storage have more control over marketing of their products and as a result have expanded their acreage or at least maintained past levels of production.

The fruit sector, especially strawberries, has remained somewhat constant in recent years but more importantly there has been further diversification into other fruits such as raspberries and plums and further processing of these fruits. The traditional U-pick markets have been replaced by the retail fresh markets, especially to the East Coast of the province where the larger population is located.

	Crop Industry Profile	
Commodity	# of Producers	Farm gate value
Vegetables	10	\$450,000
Fruit	6	620,000
Forages *	10	220,000

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Forest Production (Christmas trees) & Greenhouses	6	210,000
Total		\$1.5 million

*Does not include forages produced on livestock operations for that farms consumption.

Secondary Processing

The vegetable and fruit sector has in recent years seen some expansion into so called "value added" products. Recognizing an opportunity for expansion and attempting to improve their own future viability has perhaps been the main driving force behind this. Specialty items such as strawberry "Grand Marnier Jam", blueberry jam with Newfoundland Screech and cabbage pickles are only a few of the items produced locally and marketed throughout the province and across Canada. A vegetable operation at Humber Village has expanded to wash, package and freeze a variety of vegetables such as turnip greens, broccoli pieces, carrots and other products.

Soils and Land Use

There are significant acreages of good soils in this region, generally Class 4 and 5 are prevalent with some class 3 soils. Class 1 and 2 soils are not found due to the climatic limitations of this province. Substantial areas of good agriculture land have been identified in this region. In the Humber Valley– Cormack area it is calculated that there are over 6,000 acres of developed and 16,000 acres of undeveloped arable land. Existing commercial and part-time farms have considerable arable and undeveloped land on their properties. Other undeveloped arable land may not be available at this time due to accessibility and suitability for silviculture development.

DRAFT

Tourism values –District #16

Note:

The following information is compiled from discussions with the provincial tourism industry association, Hospitality Newfoundland and Labrador; outfitters and adventure tourism operators; representatives from the Main River Economic Development Committee that developed a strategic economic plan for the area; and the Newfoundland and Labrador Snowmobile Federation. Information was also gathered from the Product Market Match Study, a tourism study commissioned by the department of Tourism in 1996.

Given the short timeframe to put this information together, I feel that it is incomplete. It provides an overview of tourism primarily in the northern section of district #16 only and lacks in –depth research. I feel that further research is required if this information is to be used to guide Forrest management " to provide the greatest good for the greatest number of people for the greatest period of time"

Sue Rendell

Provincial tourism product & market

The tourism industry in Newfoundland and Labrador is based on our **natural and cultural resources. Protection of these resources is critical for our industry to survive and grow.** We currently have the resources to compete internationally with tourist destinations however, competition for the international traveler is high in the tourism marketplace. The tourism industry in Newfoundland and Labrador has experienced significant growth since 1997. Between 1997 and 2000 non–resident visitation has increased by an unprecedented 33%. Tourism has been contributing between \$580 million and \$700 million annually to the provincial economy. Government tax revenue from tourism in 1998 was estimated to \$105 million. The worldwide growth of tourism at rate of 41%, the national growth of 25% and the provincially growth of 33% indicates tourism is Newfoundland and Labrador's best opportunity for economic diversification and growth.

This growth is being fueled by the fifty plus market, which represents the single largest block of travel consumers. This market segment purchases a full 80% of vacations sold. The changing pattern in this group's taste in travel has included a move towards vacations that are authentic and experiential with a strong focus on nature and the outdoors. Current visitation at attractions in Newfoundland and Labrador highlight this trend. For example, Gros Morne National Park is currently the second largest attraction in the province due, in large part, to the park's natural beauty, unspoiled environment and National Park and UNESCO world heritage status. The last two factors, National Park status and UNESCO status, give it a high degree of brand recognition and make the product's quality instantly credible and highly marketable.

Hospitality Newfoundland and Labrador – District #16 and Tourism

The Tourism Industry Association of Newfoundland and Labrador (Hospitality Newfoundland and Labrador [HNL]) views District #16 as a key growth center for tourism visitation to this province. In particular, the Main River Watershed has been singled out by HNL as one of the few areas in the province with high potential to help sustain the long–term growth of the tourism industry.

The reasons for this are threefold: its geographical position adjacent to Gros Morne National Park– a successful tourism destination that attracts over 100,000 visitors per year; the main river's potential designation as a Canadian heritage river– one of a select few rivers with this designation in Canada; and the current levels of hunting and fishing activity estimated at a

valve of \$2 million annually.

These three features stand on their own as world-class tourism products and, clustered in one region, offer considerable tourism growth potential in the national and international marketplace. However, to realize the tourism potential of this region and sustain current tourism operations, resource protection is critical. District 16's potential for Canadian Heritage River designation, the watershed's close proximity to Gros Morne National Park and the current contribution of hunting and fishing to the local economy are value with a high degree of sensitivity to forest harvesting.

Adding to the Tourism Cluster

Old Growth Boreal Forest

The old growth boreal forest in the main river watershed on its own is a tourism draw, especially if it contains the oldest balsam fir trees in North America and potentially an array of rare and undiscovered plant and insect species. What truly heightens its tourism appeal is the fact that this old growth forest surrounds (potentially) a Canadian Heritage River, is adjacent to an UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the few remaining stands of forest that has never been impacted upon by any industrial means. There are few places left in the world that are pristine and with an aging population, seeking adventure tourism experiences in nature, indications are that these are the right ingredients for a tourism product that can meet this demand.

Archaeological sites

Tourists come here for the natural and cultural experience and archaeological sites would add to the tourism cluster and offer additional value to the tourism product. Three excellent examples of archeology's importance role in tourism are sites at Port au Choix, Red Bay and L'Anse aux Meadows. All three have earned the designation as national historic sites and one has earned the designation of a UNESCO World Heritage Site. All three are anchor attractions in their respective regions.

Snowmobiling

An emerging sector of the tourism industry in District #16 is winter tourism and Deer Lake is becoming a key staging area, particularly for snowmobiling. The Newfoundland and Labrador Snowmobile Federation's groomed trail system offers riders wilderness, spectacular scenery, and excellent snow conditions. Wilderness hunting and fishing lodges are being used for extended winter expeditions into the remote regions of district #16, thus providing new revenue sources and longer operating seasons. The product Market Match study: A Strategy for Winter Tourism suggests that the "province's resource for winter adventure experiences is an excellent one. It can offer many of the features which are important to the market including: wilderness; wildlife viewing, particularly caribou; excellent scenery, good snow conditions; and a developing network of trails for cross country skiing and snowmobiling". Volume IX, p.24. It goes on to state that a winter experience package including snowmobiling, skiing, dog sledding, and winter camping has growth potential in the European and southern United States markets in particular. Since this industry is in its infancy in the province, statistics regarding impact are not available at this time.

Tourism and Adjacent communities

Regions surrounding Gros Morne National Park have benefited significantly from the Park's establishment and have capitalized on tourism visitation by offering other products that respond to that same consumer taste. This type of product development is termed "clustering" and has the desired effect of lengthening the stay of visitors and spreading the economic impact of tourism outside the core area. Port aux Choix is a prime example of clustering success. Located approximately 150 km from the park's center the small community of Port aux Choix, through its National Historic Site, drew 13,956 visitors in 2000, the vast majority of whom had indicated the National Park as their primary destination. Visitation at the Port aux Choix Historic Site grew by 5% over 1999 levels. The economic impact of this annual visitation to the local community is significant and sustainable.

The communities of White Bay South have plans to develop their tourism industry along the same lines as is outlined in their White Bay South Economic Recovery Plan. Successful designation of the Main River as a Canadian Heritage River would bring with it the same degree of brand name recognition as other national treasures. Once designated and marketed, communities in the White Bay South area would likely see the same level of visitation experienced in communities with other nationally significant sites outside the National Park like the one in Port aux Choix. The Canadian Heritage Designation, combined with the dramatic natural scenery of the region and its current state of vast undeveloped tracts of old growth forest, would have high appeal to Newfoundland and Labrador's tourism market. It is important to note that Newfoundland and Labrador's tourism visitor is highly educated and demands high value for their dollar. To this segment, untouched wilderness is our province's competitive advantage. Any degradation of the quality of District 16's old growth forest will have a significant impact on the marketability of this product.

Consumptive Tourism Product

In addition to non-consumptive activities, hunting and fishing represent significant economic benefit to District 16 and the province as a whole. A conservative estimate of the economic contribution around \$2 million annually. In addition to the \$2 million generated in direct tourism receipts, the value of outfitting spin-off expenditure to the economy is immense. Outfitters on the Main River watershed generated over 1200 arrivals and departures through Deer Lake Airport each year, over 500 hotel nights, volumes of air freight shipments, \$80,000 in charter flights and thousands of dollars in airport fuel purchases and provide employment for 54 regular positions and 12 – 20 part time positions. Add to this the purchasing of materials and supplies by outfitters in Corner Brook and Deer Lake and the importance of this industry becomes apparent. Growth in hunting and fishing is expected to be minimal because of the provincial government freeze on the number of non-resident hunting licenses available. The freezing of licenses was done to ensure the high success rate of non-resident hunters and give this province a competitive advantage in the highly competitive market of outfitting.

Wilderness quality is of equal importance to outfitting success. The average expenditure for a one-week hunting vacation for a non-resident is estimated at \$7,000. The wilderness quality of the experience plays a significant part in the ability of outfitters to charge such prices. Degradation of the wilderness and aesthetic values of District 16 where camps operate (see-attached map of hunting areas) would significantly impair the success of this \$2 million plus industry. The industry represents sustainable long-term jobs in an area that was hurt by the collapse of the ground fishery and every effort must be made to protect the ability of outfitters in district 16 to provide maximum economic benefit to the economy.

Critical Elements

The Product Market Match Study, 1996 states "long term success (of the tourism industry) also requires various efforts dedicated to protecting the integrity and sustainability of the special resource used in the special interest tourism program. In the environmental area, care must be taken to protect the natural environment on which outdoor tourism products depend so heavily. One approach to this is to ensure that tourism perspectives are clearly considered in public sector decision-making in

areas of resource management, particularly in the areas of forestry practices, wildlife management and environmental activities and regulations".

Guiding Principles

A Forest Ecosystem Management Plan for District #16 must:

- Protect the ecological integrity of one of this province’s largest tourism icons, Gros Morne National Park by: ensuring connectivity with Gros Morne National Park and the Main River watershed; and decommissioning existing and future) woods roads that access the east boundary of Gros Morne National Park.
- Ensure forest harvesting does not in any way prevent the designation of the Main River as a Canadian Heritage River or degrade the wilderness qualities for which the river was initially nominated.
- Protect a significant representative sample of old growth forest, thus enhancing the tourism offer in the region by building on the tourism cluster – ie. Gros Morne National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Main River (potential designation as a Canadian Heritage River) unique Old Growth Forest, and the Humber River’s international recognition for Atlantic salmon angling.
- Protect the viability of the current adventure tourism businesses and their world class wilderness tourism product that they offer in district #16 (ie. Protect adequate wilderness and adequate wildlife habitat).
- Protect adequate wilderness area for new entrepreneurs to prepare product for the inevitable business growth in this high end hunting, angling, hiking, backpacking, canoeing, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, and nature viewing tourism industry.
- Work with Newfoundland and Labrador Snowmobile Federation to strive for a trail system that offers a high quality, wilderness experience, which will maximize the potential to attract a resident and non–resident tourism market.
- Totally decommission roads. Restore roadbeds and replant.

Impact of Forest Harvesting on Tourism Values and Key Indicators to Assess Impacts

1. Logging activities:

Impact is severe within the viewscape, gradually decreasing over time (ie. Loss of wilderness experience for visitors, visual experience is impacted).

Indicator: Percentage of prominent vantage points with no visible impacts. (These should be identified, and should include uplands and hilltops as well as the river itself.)

2. Road building activities:

Impacts are varied, and last as long as the road is still passable by ATV (ie. Increases accessibility through forest access roads decreasing wilderness qualities of area; increases pressures on wildlife through hunting/fishing; increases potential for inappropriate waste disposal and pollution; increases risk of forest fires; for existing operations, access will decrease the value of the product in the marketplace)

Indicators: kilometers of roads, kilometers of road planned as well as kilometers of road decommissioned. Actual and planned road density (km of roads/sq.km) by watershed. Area of forest greater than 5km from a passable road.

3. Conversion of old-growth forest

Impact is irreversible within normal long-term spans (150 years) (i.e. Loss of a unique forest type (old growth boreal forest), in itself a tourism attraction)

Indicator: total area of old-growth forest converted to secondary forests.

Include in this section a map of the district showing:

- Hunting/Fishing Camps and required buffers
- Main River Waterway Park & Old Growth Forest
- Connectivity Corridor (GM National Park & Main River Watershed)
- Snowmobile Trails and required buffers
- Key wildlife habitat areas
- Forest access roads (current and future) and identify those recommended for decommissioning
- Bridges
- other important sites



Gene Manion
(Steady Brook)

Box 923 - Corner Brook
Nfld. (A2H6J2)

Tel. 709-6348855 /Fax. 6349699

Sept 28/00

Submitted on behalf of Tourism Operators - Main River Watershed

Mr. Bruce Nicholl,
District Forester,
Dept of Forest Resources & Agrifoods,
Box 280, Pasadena. (A0L1K0)

Dear Sirs: Re: Forest Ecosystem Strategy Meetings

As a member of the planning team, I attended the Sept 20th meeting in Hampden. Unfortunately I will be out of the province in October & therefore will arrange another representative of the tourist operators to sit in my place.

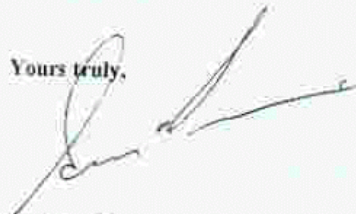
However, for the record, I submit our position on the matter to date.

1. "Reasonable Time Frames" cannot be established at this late date to collect all necessary data & diverse input from the various important concerns in this region. Unless all possible scientific data is carefully considered, there cannot be proper decisions made regarding timber harvesting or allowable cut.
2. The focus of these meetings is obviously to acquire consensus on forestry harvesting. This is not developing a strategy for Ecosystem - sustainable management. All of the major concerns for biodiversity, old growth forest, salmonoids, moose & wildlife populations, viewscape, current & future tourism, connectivity of Gros Morne Park, intrinsic values, socio-economic issues, endangered species, etc. must be carefully examined before timber harvesting can be properly addressed.
3. The Newfoundland Government recently issued a public statement assuring that the compromise proposal submitted by the Main River Coalition would be dealt with at these consultations.

4. Until such time as representative areas are set aside to ensure that all these important concerns are met, we request that the Main River watershed be removed from allowable wood harvesting considerations.
5. There are large areas in District 16 that will provide greater social & economic benefit to the public than timber harvesting. There is not sufficient time to gather & examine all pertinent data on such land use matters. Therefore the watershed of Main River must be deleted from harvesting considerations until all the evidence can be attained. To consider a harvesting plan at this time would not be prudent and would not be in line with Ecosystem Management.
6. There is no doubt that further in-depth studies & investigations are required before a comprehensive decision can be made (by this team or the minister) on harvesting this watershed.
7. The EIS of 1986 was found to be very erroneous and lacking by the scientific community. The concerned public of this province cannot allow the forestry department or government to continue in rubber-stamping the desires of one resource user.
8. The main factor in our continuing a viable tourist operation is the retention of a stable moose population in the area. The Upper Humber watershed enjoyed an excellent population of moose until the recent large scale clear-cutting denuded the land of mature tree areas. Most of those animals have left the region and will not likely return for five years or more – awaiting new growth and adequate cover. In the meantime, our camp operators cannot move their facilities to an amended area (while waiting for the moose to return). We cannot afford to have the same eradication take place on the Main River watershed. The Minister of Tourism continues to encourage us to attract “Hi-End Hunters” that provide greater economic benefit. This cannot be accomplished with the influx of wood roads and easy access to the region.

Please read this submission at your next meeting so that our concerns are recorded in the minutes.

Yours truly,



Tourism Operators- Main River Watershed

INTEGRATED SAWMILL PRESENTATION
FOR
FOREST MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT 16
JANUARY 24, 2001

Forestry is an important factor in our national economy.

Provincially, it is important in that it has provided economic opportunities in rural Newfoundland and Labrador at a time when the fishing industry, always the major employer, has undergone some radical changes.

In Newfoundland and Labrador employment estimates in Forestry are in the order of forty-six hundred (4600) people directly employed in this industry. As these figures would indicate, this industry is an important contributor to our provincial economy, but more so if we consider the contribution it makes to the smaller rural areas. The sawmill industry provides one-third of that provincial employment. The evolution of this industry across North America has been driven by the end products the consumer has a need for. We should remember, neither people nor companies harvest the forest before there is an end product to produce and a need for that product.

Unit 16 had an allocated cut in 1999 of 232,800 m³

Crown Land operators had an allocated cut of 46,300 m³ or 20%.

(Sawlog Component @ 50% – 23,650 m³)

Commercial sawmill production for Unit 16 in Fiscal Year 1999 was 11,762,869 fbm or 54,000 m³. The two Integrated mills in Unit 16 produced 10,718,958 fbm (90%) or 49,000 m³. It is obvious we processed into lumber more fibre than could have been harvested from Crown land. Part of this deficit has been accounted for in the purchasing of logs outside Unit 16 as well as a small amount of private wood. Over the last number of years, we as integrated operators have entered into buy-sell agreements with the paper companies which have given us access to larger volumes of sawlogs. With the present technology we recover approximately 35% of the volume entering our sawmills as newsprint chips. (Provincially these figures become impressive. 120 mm fbm of lumber = 520,000 m³ of sawlogs @ 35% = 182,000 m³ of pulp fibre recovered that would normally be harvested as whole trees. Locally our two mills used 49,000 m³ @ 35% = 17,000 m³ of newsprint chips). As well we have agreements in place with the paper companies that allows us to sell bark, sawdust and planer shavings as hog fuel. We look forward to the time this agreement is fully implemented. This will mean we have full utilization of sawlogs entering our operations.

Start

Our two operations presently account for employment of 140 people. This includes harvesting, transportation, manufacturing, office personnel as well as management. When we hear people talk about job opportunities in the forest sector, the buzz word has become "Value Added", the solution to all our problems. We would question that logic. However, there are great opportunities in value added if conditions are right and the infrastructure is put in place. We can find no instance where value adding to forest products have occurred without first having a viable primary industry.

We need to maintain a viable lumber industry if we plan on developing those skills that would allow our industry to reach its full potential. I have been amazed at the wide range of products presently produced here in Newfoundland and Labrador from local wood.

In these meetings we have heard various viewpoints as to what is the best utilization of our forest resource, more especially concerning the forest in the Main Brook watershed area. The suggestion we should set aside more and more forest from what we know to be a finite resource sounds admirable in theory. Are we as a society, prepared for the consequences? Do we know what the consequences will entail? We would suggest to you today that it will be rural communities which will suffer the greatest impact! We also suggest a rational compromise is needed to ensure the future viability of the forest industry. Long after Hibernia is depleted, Voisey's Bay is mined, our forest will still be growing and people will be getting employment and using the end products from our forest. Using common sense and a rational approach, we feel these goals are easily attainable.

Burton's Cove Logging

Hampton

Welco Ventures Ltd.

Cormack

Start

Comments On
Management District 16
Ecosystem Based Forest Management Strategy
January 24, 2001

John McCarthy, S. J.

Feb. 5, 2001

1. What's not there?

Many sections of the January 24, 2001 ecosystem strategy document (ESD) draft are incomplete. I will reserve comment until a more complete draft is available.

2. What's not clear?

I find the current outline of the document somewhat confusing. As I read it, there seems to be six major sections:

- The planning process
- Guiding principles
- Management District 16
- Resource values
- Socio-economic evaluation
- Goals, Indicators and Objectives
-

Environmental Management and Monitoring

There needs to be a preamble which can tie these six major sections together so as to give the reader some sense of the overall approach of the document. At present, the document is a collection of independent, disjoint sections with no intelligible linkages.

The relationship between the section on "resource values" and the section entitled "goals, indicators and objectives" is not clear. How do the values listed in "resource values" relate to the six criteria (essential values) outlined in the "goals, indicators and objectives" section?

Does the "resource value" section adequately cover the values expressed by the planning team? No where do I see, for example, the value of maintenance of biodiversity.

The six criteria of the C& I framework are divided into 22 elements and 83 indicators. Are the goals and indicators used in the ESD the best for our purposes? Are there more that could be added or some that could be deleted?

Many of the goals, indicators and objectives provided for the six SFM criteria are questionable. What is the basis for the specific figures given in the objectives? How will the set of goals, indicators, and objectives relate to the collection of mutually agreed values from the planning teams? Who carries out the data collection and monitoring needed to report on the status of these indicators? What is the budget needs of such monitoring? Some of the objectives are meaningless, terribly vague and often absurd. This leads to questions regarding the seriousness and applicability of the C& I section. Selected examples follow:

1.1. Goal 1. The 2000 protected areas strategy of the Nfld. Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation says nothing about having 5 % of each ecoregion in a protected area by 2006. What is the ecological or social significance of this figure? Furthermore, the ESD misinterprets the protected areas strategy of the Province by emphasizing the ecoregion approach to protection. It is the objective of the Nfld. Government to protect representative portions of each of Newfoundland's 21 subregions (9 ecoregions). The more proper indicator is the proportion of forest/landscape types or subregions that are in protected status. There is a noted hesitancy of the ESD to commit itself to setting aside representative areas in the district. If this attitude were to prevail in all districts, then nothing would be done.

1.1. Goal 2. The maintenance of a minimum percentage of each age class assumes that one knows the landscape-level frequency of natural disturbances which are the proximate causes of the age-class structure of a forested landscape. Such an objective is absurd in the context of the Main River, for example, where the landscape is dominated by multi-cohort, old-growth forests. The objectives must be determined relative to the "historical" condition of the forest.

1.3. Goal 1. The goal is to maintain and protect habitat for wildlife. How can this be carried out when it is pointed out repeatedly in the section on plant, animal, fish and bird distributions that there is little or no data on populations numbers, let alone habitat quality and the impact of forestry on that habitat. For the pine marten, for example, it is stated we still do not have logging guidelines which would allow marten to persist in a managed landscape. Given this state of affairs, how can one legitimately make specific objectives as given in the document. One wonders, therefore, about the meaning of many of the prescribed objectives outlined in this section of the ESD.

4.1. Goal 1. Where is the data that would support an objective of carbon reduction by 5% by the end of the five year planning period? That objective assumes that we currently know the impact of forestry activities on carbon release for these boreal forests. No indication is given of such knowledge in the document.

3. What do I fear? Concerns?

That this will become a "feel good", "look good" document to such an extent that concrete linkages between this values-based document and the five-year operating plan are poorly defined or even non-existent. I understand that the ESD does not have

to be registered under the Environmental Assessment Act. How then can the operating plan be properly judged by the public and the Dept. of Environment and Labour if no knowledge is had of the foundational values which animate the operating plan?

Time frame: The operating plans for the two paper companies have to be registered by June, 2001. We have yet to agree upon the ESD. My fear is that we will have little time to properly address the operating plans and to examine if and how they support the mutually agreed upon values expressed in the ESD.

To a large degree, the values have already been determined and the annual allowable cut and forest land alienations determined accordingly. Our process is really backwards as we now attempt to identify values, some of which could have a negative impact on the AAC or land alienations in the district. In the calculations of the current AAC what values were assumed and accepted by those who determined the AAC?

How will the values identified in the ESD be expressed temporally and spatially across the landscape of the district. To date, there has been no indication that the planning team will be able to carry out scenario planning, by which different "desired future forest conditions" are examined in the light of the expressed values. We have no idea of what kind of future forest we wish to have in the district. How then can we recommend specific management plan objectives to reach an unknown and unarticulated goal? The Nfld. Forest Service would do well to examine the scenario planning approach being developed by the MacGregor Model Forest in Prince George, B. C..

What process are we to use which would help us to come to a mutual agreement on conflicting values and expectations vis-à-vis the forest? The framework provided by "A practical guide to using local level indicators in Newfoundland and Labrador" may prove useful. The ESD must be a coherent document of mutually agreed values. Otherwise, it's usefulness and utility will be seriously jeopardized.

Start

Honourable Brian Tobin, Premier

Province of Newfoundland and Labrador

P. O. Box 8700

St. John's, NF, A1B 4J6

Sept. 11, 2000

Dear Premier Tobin,

We, the Main River Coalition, are presenting a balanced solution to the controversy at Main River. This proposal allows Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. (CBPP) to harvest significant amounts of timber in the watershed, while it also recognises the needs of other users and the benefits that those users provide to the local economy. The plan was developed with input from the tourism industry (including outfitters), local residents, the scientific community and recreation interests.

The Coalition remains extremely concerned that any cutting in the Watershed could pose serious risks for the survival of the endangered Newfoundland marten. For this reason, the plan is being submitted to marten experts and other scientists for independent evaluation. Depending upon their advice, the boundaries may need to be enlarged.

To date, the government's approach has been to divide the discussion of the issue among four separate groups (i.e. Heritage River committee, Pine marten Recovery Team, 5 Year Operating Plan consultations, Gros Morne Committee), thereby isolating concerns. We believe that the

public interest would be best served if one table is established at which to address all the issues in a comprehensive, integrated, and holistic manner, with serious input from the scientific community. Our approach will allow Newfoundland to avoid the bitter conflicts that have

been part of similar forestry resource issues in other jurisdictions. Without it, long public battles are inevitable. Unfortunately, CBPP has not agreed to halt harvesting in the watershed while negotiations are ongoing, and potentially critical areas are being destroyed as our

discussions proceed. Therefore, your timely action is vital. The gist of our proposal is presented below in point form and is developed more fully in the attached proposal and map:

1. Main River Coalition objective – To protect an ecologically viable proportion of old-growth forest area in the Main River watershed, and ensure opportunities to sustain viable, long-term jobs.

2. Four key principles :

- > Ensuring the ecological integrity of Gros Morne National Park
- > Preserving the boreal old-growth forest of Main River
- > Maintaining viable populations of wildlife, especially the endangered Newfoundland marten
- > Promoting sustainable tourism

Start

3. Protecting a core area around the Main River (see attached map)

4. Developing a network of connectivity corridors to Gros Morne National Park and other important wildlife and protected areas (see attached map). In fact, the Eagle Mountain–St. Paul’s Big Pond connection constitutes the last forested corridor of functional size linking Gros

Morne National Park to the Main River and is KEY to maintaining the Park’s ecological integrity.

5. Protecting major tributaries – Significant corridors around major tributaries are needed to protect important fisheries components of the Main River. These corridors are crucial as components of a network linked to other protected areas northwards to the Soufflets River

watershed, and southwards to Sir Richard Squires Park and areas in which caribou winter. All smaller tributaries identified on a 1:50,000 scale NTS map should have 100 m no-cut boundaries on both sides.

6. Decommissioning roads and bridges – The bridge over North West Branch (Eagle Mountain Brook) as well as the 1987 steel bridge ("Kruger Bridge") over the Main River must be removed. The road north of North West Branch must be decommissioned in addition to any other roads which degrade the wilderness qualities of the Main River.

Protection of the areas outlined on the proposed map will aid in preserving salmon stocks, maintaining a viable Newfoundland marten population, conserving old-growth forest, and protecting sufficient forest cover for the needs of outfitters. We are awaiting additional

scientific review by recognized marten biologists on our suggested protection boundaries and ask you to consider this further scientific advice, as it becomes available. The Main River Coalition looks forward to meeting with you to discuss this proposal.

Government took a lead role in initiating the present negotiations. Courage and vision are now needed to bring them to a timely and successful conclusion.

Sincerely,

Leo White

Member, Main River Coalition

cc. Mr. Kevin Alyward, Minister of Forest Resources & Agri-foods

Mr. Charles Furey, Minister of Tourism, Culture & Recreation

Mr. Joseph Kruger II, Kruger Inc.

September 11, 2000

* * *

Rationale, Details, and Proposed Boundaries for Main River Protected Area Network

Preamble

The Main River Coalition comprises 19 member groups and several thousand individuals across the province, representing a broad constituency which includes local White Bay residents, hunters, fishers, canoeists and kayakers, outfitters, academics, scientists, business people, naturalists, tourism operators and conservationists.

As a broad-based coalition, we are greatly concerned that current land-use in the Main River watershed will preclude the development and implementation of a balanced approach that will ensure the continued existence of a viable protected area, as well as other opportunities to sustain long-term jobs for local citizens.

The importance of maintaining mature and old-growth forest stands on the landscape has been highlighted in the National Forest Accord, the Sustainable Forestry Criteria and Indicators of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, and the Montreal Protocol, to all of which this province, through our Forestry Minister, has committed itself. However, there is no provincial strategy to preserve mature, primary growth forest stands, of which we have less than 10% left on the landscape.

In May, the Honourable Oliver Langdon, Environment Minister, indicated that there were serious deficiencies with the Environmental Preview Report (EPR) of the Main River amendment area. These same concerns are valid for the entire Main River harvesting plan. They cannot be ignored

in the larger portion of the watershed.

Main River Coalition's proposed protected area network: The Coalition would like to ensure that critical portions of the Main River watershed remain permanently unharvested to address four key principles:

1) Ensuring the ecological integrity of Gros Morne National Park. The issue of connectivity with one of the country's most striking national parks is of great importance. Maintaining the ecological flow among protected areas and throughout the landscape is a prerequisite for

ensuring the long-term health of Gros Morne National Park. Gros Morne is an important reservoir for our native flora and fauna, and acts as a "nursery" area for wildlife species. The Park cannot survive as an "island" surrounded by industrial forestry. It is critical that we maintain ample protected corridors between the Park and critical habitat outside the park, especially for threatened and endangered species like woodland caribou and marten.

It is important to point out that both the Upper Humber and the Main River watersheds were initially part of the Gros Morne National Park study area and would have been part of the Park if it were not for the fact that the trees had been leased to Bowater. Because of this fact, the vast majority of the productive, old-growth forest was excised from the Park.

To date, large portions of the forest on the south-eastern boundary of Gros Morne National Park were clear-cut by Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. (CBPP) as it harvested the Upper Humber watershed. Continued cutting up to its border will completely isolate the Park. Therefore,

preserving other old-growth forests on the Northern Peninsula will NOT fulfil the crucial linkage. The old growth forest of the Main River represents the last intact link between the forests inside the Park and those outside of it. It is critical to protect an area adjacent to the river, including large forested connections between the eastern boundary of Gros Morne National Park and the Main River, Sir Richard Squires Provincial Park, the Soufflets River watershed, and the proposed

ecological reserve at Little Harbour Deep River watershed (see proposed no-cut zones below).

2) Preserving the boreal old-growth forest. It is imperative that an adequate portion of this most southerly, and possibly most biologically diverse, example of gap-replacement boreal old-growth Balsam Fir forest be given permanent protection. It is our provincial responsibility to

preserve biodiversity; this forest is a unique ecosystem with a reservoir of rare species, such as the rare lichens and spiders. This uniqueness is of great scientific and social concern. All too often, we humans "don't know what we've got 'til it's gone!" And we may never know if current harvesting plans continue. Another important aspect of forest protection is that clear-cutting an

ancient, multi-aged old-growth forest is a completely inappropriate harvesting method, in that it automatically leads to forest conversion. The province needs to move away from the out-dated, tired and scientifically rejected concept that young forests are "healthy" and old forests are "unhealthy" and need to be converted to "vigorous" young stands.

3) Maintaining viable populations of wildlife such as the prolific run of wild Atlantic salmon, sea trout and resident trout, as well as the endangered Newfoundland marten and the Woodland Caribou. The Main River has healthy runs of wild Atlantic salmon and sea trout. In addition,

many of the lakes, ponds and steadies throughout the watershed host numerous populations of resident brook trout. Collectively, these provide a variety of angling opportunities. Fairly steep slopes throughout the watershed dictate that much greater than normal buffer requirements are needed to maintain an appropriate level of protection to fish populations.

The Main River's old-growth forests are the habitat of the second-largest population of endangered Newfoundland marten, the only population that is flourishing. This species is known to decline when over 40% of its habitat is cut. Especially now that the Main River population has been identified as a Minimum Effective Population (50–55 animals), more prime habitat needs to be preserved to ensure this important population's long-term persistence. The Coalition is waiting

additional scientific review by recognised marten biologists to determine whether our suggested protection boundaries are adequate to ensure the continued persistence of the marten species in this area.

Depending upon their advice, the boundaries may need to be enlarged. In addition, new data from the Main River area confirms that many songbirds are also lost when cutting exceeds over 40% of the landscape. Old-growth-dependent finches, such as our unique Newfoundland Crossbill, attain their highest numbers in the Main River area.

Yet, CBPP plans to clearcut approximately 70% of the stands. Given the predictability of the outcome of this level of cutting on marten, is this an ethical "experiment"? How will the government defend this action within the context of its own pending legislation, and that of

the federal Species at Risk Act?

With the Upper Humber watershed largely clearcut, the woodland caribou will need this Main River corridor, with its abundant arboreal lichens, to sustain it.

4) Promoting sustainable tourism. The needs of outfitters and eco-tourism operators must be taken into consideration. Their contribution to the province's economy and the creation of jobs has not been properly acknowledged and evaluated. From our calculations, based on the current level of use, the area already generates more annual revenue through eco-tourism than it does through industrial forestry. If the area is clearcut as proposed, the eco-tourism revenue may not

completely disappear, but it could well decline drastically. The Main River has been nominated as a Heritage River for natural heritage values, as well as for recreational values. CBPP has repeatedly promised, publicly, that it will do nothing to interfere with the Province's goal to make this a Canadian Heritage River, and is fully aware that the river was nominated primarily for its natural heritage values. Preservation of the Main River watershed and Heritage River designation are important steps to ensure the eco-tourism/adventure tourism industry continues to grow in this area.

To ensure that these four principles are not lost, we ask you to designate immediately, as "No-Cut Zones", the areas outlined as follows:

Start

A core protected area around the Main River is the anchor of our proposal. This core is similar to that proposed by the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation to protect the viewshed, but it also includes important forests adjacent to the north–west boundary below the Four Ponds area (see attached Map). This core will ensure the completeness of the viewshed, as well as the integrity of the River and the wildlife. Many of the tributaries carry more water and represent

superior nursery habitat for fish than the main stem of the Main River – for example North West Branch (Eagle Mountain Brook). Protected zones around major tributaries are outlined below. Smaller tributaries visible on 1:50,000 scale topographic maps should have 100 m no–cut boundaries.

Connected to this core area, a number of broad corridors extending west, east and north–east of the River are needed:

1) We suggest that the Province can quickly establish a broad corridor running west from the headwaters of the Main River and Four Ponds to the border of Gros Morne National Park because this link can be created almost entirely without using Kruger–leased lands (see Area "A" on map). This area is outside the watershed and is 4 – 10 km wide.

2) The more south–westerly connection should be equally wide (4 km at the most narrow point), beginning at Eagle Mountain and proceeding west to the boundary of Gros Morne National Park, with the "Seven Ponds" chain — from Eagle Mountain Pond in the east to St. Paul's Big Pond in

the west — being in the centre of the protected area (see Area "B" on Map). Included is the area to the north side of Eagle Mountain, which is currently being clear–cut. This connection will ensure both long–term security to the outfitters in the area, whose operations will be jeopardised by CBPP's current plans, and will secure marten and caribou habitat/routes between the Main and Gros Morne forests. This connection constitutes the last forested corridor of functional size. It is KEY to maintaining the ecological integrity of Gros Morne National Park. We understand that CBPP does not intend to cut the area south of these ponds, which along with the portion of Eagle Mountain will complete a southern corridor.

3) Corridors around Keough's Brook (see Area "C"), Lynn's Brook (see Area "D"), Big Brook/Leslie Lake area and north–east (see Area "E"), and "Transmission" Brook (see Area "F") are needed to protect the major tributaries of the Main River, ensure optimal marten habitat, and

protect adequate stands of forest for the outfitters. These corridors are crucial as components of a network linked to other protected areas northwards to the Soufflets River watershed, and southwards to Sir Richard Squires Park and areas in which caribou winter. The corridors

encompassing the tributaries are 2–4 km wide.

To ensure the four principles are not lost, we ask you to support the decommissioning of bridges and woods roads as follows: The bridge over North West Branch (Eagle Mountain Brook) must be removed and the roads north of there must be decommissioned to ensure the pristine nature of

the remaining watershed remains.

Justifications: The total area protected would be 542 km², which represents approximately 54% of the watershed. It represents a large contiguous old–growth forest and is designed to minimise the negative physical and biological effects of small buffers. Negative microclimatic gradients are known to reach beyond the cut edge up to 500 m into the forest. Large corridors will protect animals with short natal dispersal distances. Watershed concerns and the salmon populations will be preserved. The minimum width/radius of the corridors proposed for this protected area reflects the home range requirements of marten, thereby following established conservation

biology reserve–design principles.

Alternative logging methods and use for the Main River: Outside of Gros Morne and the series of protected corridors/habitats, we feel that modified harvesting appropriate to the forest type should be pursued. Clear-cutting will result in total forest conversion to an even-aged system. Harvesting with more attention to value-added products such as furniture would be more appropriate for this type of dense wood.

One very successful model to integrate use and protection is that of "Man and the Biosphere", where the core protected area is surrounded with zones where there is harvesting, but not industrial forestry. In this model the local citizens determine the harvesting strategy.

Honouring the government's commitments. Preservation of biodiversity has been a goal of your government, both publicly and in policy. Preservation of landscape-level biodiversity (e.g., old-growth forests) is one of the criteria of sustainable forestry as defined by both the Sustainable Forestry Criteria and Indicators of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (including Minister Aylward) and the Montreal Process (Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests). What is your government's (and CBPP's)

strategy for preserving mature forests on the island of Newfoundland and in Labrador?

The government claims it has a "very credible adaptive ecosystem based forest management planning process." However, the key to ensuring a credible ecosystem management plan is that, prior to prescribing AAC limits, we must have the following in hand: a model which describes the

character of the ecosystem and how it works; its condition; how humans have affected the ecosystem; as well as defining ecological sensitivity and ecological limits. Proper land-use planning then determines what to protect before determining what to use and how to use it. Only then, are annual allowable cuts defined.

This was obviously not done in the current 5-Year Operating Plan, which is little more than a fibre-harvesting plan. These critical knowledge gaps must be addressed in the next 5-Year Operating Plan for which consultations begin in September 2000. The present lack of a land use

management plan is highlighted by the astounding number of amendments requested by CBPP and allowed by government – approximately 53 over the past three years.

Creating a network of protected areas: The Coalition's goals fall within what is explicitly spelled out by the National Forest Strategy 1998–2003: "We will enhance our capacity to ensure that our forest management activities maintain the biological diversity of our forests:

By working towards completion, by the year 2000, of a network of protected areas representative of Canada's forest ecosystem classification categories, protect areas of unique biological value and manage for the continuation of old-growth forest landscapes as natural heritage" (p. 5). The Provincial government is a signatory to that Strategy, and has echoed the same commitments in its own 20-Year Forestry Development plan.

The proactive proposal advanced in this communication will ensure the integrity of Gros Morne National Park as well as establish a network of protected corridors connecting other forested and potential protected areas in the Great Northern Peninsula prior to their harvest, something

that has never been attempted in this province. WERAC should be involved to ensure that protected areas are properly networked across the province.

Start

In closing, we call upon the government to guarantee that a viable protected area is established in the Main River watershed immediately. We urge the Premier to release the Protected Areas Systems Plan for public discussion. It is a first step to ensuring sustainability. It has been before the cabinet for years and needs to be released for public review and comment.

The Province must initiate a process to develop a land–use vision to ensure sustainability in our forestry activities. Otherwise land–use conflicts will only continue to increase here.

Main River Coalition

**Minutes of Meeting Held with the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation
and the Newfoundland and Labrador Outfitters Association in Deer Lake, January 17, 2001.**

In attendance:

Matt Churchill, CBPP Kevin Sutton, DFRA Dan Chaisson, Dept. of Tourism

Faron Knott, CBPP Eric Davis, DFRA Dave Jennings, Outfitters Association

George VanDusen, CBPP

Outfitters:

Gene Manion, Adrian Walsh, Marg Walsh, Sam Caines, Roger Keough, Angus Wentzell, Frank Hynes, Randy Parsons.

Dan Chaisson opened the meeting by stating that this meeting was a follow-up to the meeting that the Outfitters held with the Deputy Minister of Tourism, Culture and Recreation in October 2000 to discuss the impact of proposed harvesting activities on outfitters operating in the Upper Humber/Main River area.

They are interested in knowing what is left in the current 5 Year Operating Plan, and what are our plans for the next 5 years.

Dan Chaisson then asked each of the Outfitters present to outline any concerns or issues that they may have, and the following is an overview of what was said:

- Clear cutting will destroy the moose populations in the area.
- Moose have moved out of the Upper Humber area since we cut the timber there.
- There is a high concentration of forest access roads in the area.
- Outfitters have invested in capital improvements to their operations and are now faced with the threat of clear cut harvesting in their area of operation.
- The value of a hunt is reduced by 50% when road access is present versus a wilderness hunt.
- Most of these operations are small family run businesses that are not producing large profits but are generating jobs and spin offs.
- Each camp needs at least 15 licenses to break even.

Gene Manion made most of these comments, and the other outfitters made mostly the same comments.

Dave Jennings spoke on behalf of the Outfitters Association and stressed that the following points were the main issues of the association, which they have put forward to Government in a recent position paper:

- Accessibility is the number one concern.
- Wildlife habitat is also very important.
- Viewscapes.
- Ecological integrity (garbage, etc.).

The main concern of all the outfitters present was the issue of forest access roads, which provides access to local hunters to their hunting areas. They seemed to think that if we could decommission all of our roads and remove the bridges, that our

Start

harvesting operations would not have such a severe impact on their operations.

We agreed to meet with each of the outfitters present on an individual basis to review our proposed long term plans for the Main River area, and we hope to have these meetings over the next month or so.

Matt Churchill

January 23, 2001

Start



CORNER BROOK PULP AND PAPER LIMITED

P.O. Box 2001, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Canada, A2H 6J4

February 7, 2001

Mr. Gene Manion

Main River Lodge

P.O. Box 923

Corner Brook, Nfld.,

A2H 6J2

Dear Gene:

I would like to thank you and Adrian for taking the time to meet with us on February 6, 2001 to review our harvesting plans in the Upper Humber/Main River area, and review the landscape design project.

I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of that meeting and also a copy of the minutes from the January 17, 2001 meeting held in Deer Lake with the larger group of Outfitters from the area. If you have any comments on these minutes or would like to make any additions, please feel free to contact me.

Subject to your meeting with the Wildlife Division Staff, we will carry out an assessment of your proposal to create one larger buffer connecting the five outfitting camps, instead of many small buffers scattered across the entire area. Until any final decision is made on this matter we will continue with the implementation of the landscape design project.

We will continue to meet once or twice a year to review the status of the landscape design project, review our harvesting plans for the area and any concerns that you might have.

Yours truly

M.M. (Matt) Churchill, P.Eng., R.P.F.

Start

Planning and Development Superintendent

Cc: W.P. Mercer, CBPP,
Dave Jennings, NLTA,
Bruce Nichol, DFRA

Start

Minutes of Meeting Held with Main River Lodge and Main River Safaris in Corner Brook, February 6, 2001.

In attendance:

Matt Churchill, CBPP Faron Knott, CBPP Eric Davis, DFRA

Bruce Coombs, CBPP

Outfitters:

Gene Manion, Main River Lodge (Salmon Fishing)

Adrian Walsh, Main River Safaris (Big Game Hunting)

This meeting was arranged following our meeting with the Outfitters and Government in Deer Lake on January 17, 2001.

Overview of Main River Lodge and Island Safaris:

- Operate from two (2) camps located on the northwest branch of the Main River.
- Approximately 25–30 Moose and Caribou licenses, and approximately 75–100 salmon fishing guests.
- Most of the hunting is done north of the Camp, and most of the fishing is along the northwest branch of the Main River, which is hook and release fishing only.
- Fishing season runs from July 1 – August 15.
- Hunting season runs from September 12 – October 15.
- Operates out of Deer Lake Floatplane Base chartering plane owned by Newfoundland and Labrador Air Transport (Turbo Beaver) to transport Clients and supplies to their camps. Gene Manion has his own private Hughes 500 helicopter, which he uses, at the camp.
- Camp has been in existence since the 1960's.
- Major concern at this camp is the forest access road access to the camp and the impact on the viewscales around the camp and fishing pools.
- During the planning process to develop the current 5 Year Plan for FMD 16 (1997–2001) we agreed to work with Main River Lodge to try and find a way to minimize the impact of our proposed harvesting on their operation.
- We hired a consultant to prepare a landscape design for the area, and the final report was received in July 1998. The first harvesting under this plan began in 2000. The landscape design proposes a harvesting plan spread over a 12–15 period with a cut pattern of small interlocking cut blocks designed to reduce the impact of our harvesting activities on the view shed and reduce the access to the area by relocating forest access roads away from the river and decommissioning roads where required.
- Since the completion of the landscape design, Big Game hunting has been added to the operation and operates from a smaller lodge just to the northwest of Main River Lodge. This has created some problems in relation to the harvesting schedule that we had agreed to in the original landscape design. We have requested that Gene and Adrian get together and discuss this issue and let us know how they see the plan proceeding. At this point in time we are planning to operate in the

Start

landscape design area each year from August 15 to December 31, or until the snow forces us to move outside. If we are in conflict with the Big Game hunting season from September 12 to October 15, our operating time period will be significantly reduced.

Items discussed at the meeting:

Gene said that all of the outfitters operating in the Main River area met after their Association's annual meeting in Deer Lake, to discuss our harvesting plans for the area and the impact upon their operations. He had the following comments from this meeting and said that he was speaking for five operators:

- Angus Wentzell, Sam Caines, Adrian Walsh, Roger Keough, and himself. He also mentioned Frank Hynes, Adrian Payne, and Eric Patey who operates on the western side of the Northern Peninsula.
- They feel that it is pointless to meet with us individually, and asked Gene to speak on their behalf. They agree that it is important to meet individually with CBPP but they don't feel very confident that they can express their concerns adequately.
- They are concerned about Moose and Caribou populations and the effects of clear cutting on the populations.
- Concerned that government keeps telling them to get involved in the 5 Year Planning process underway for FMD 16, and all their concerns will be addressed through that process. They are not convinced that anybody will listen to them in this process.
- Can government provide CBPP with an equivalent amount of productive land area in another location so that less harvesting can occur in the Main River Area around their respective camps?
- They are not sure what the impact of our harvesting will have on their businesses, and how long the impact, if any, will last.
- Increasing market for snowmobiling in the area, and clear cutting may impact on this increasing industry.

Gene put forward the following proposal on behalf of the 5 Outfitters he was representing:

- Instead of a large number of small corridors scattered across the landscape, would CBPP consider one single larger corridor connecting the 5 camps. They felt that this would be better for them and CBPP, and that it would also provide connectivity to Gros Morne Park, provide a larger reserve area of the old forest, and provide better habitat for the Pine Marten.

We reviewed the maps of the area and discussed the proposal in more detail, and agreed to do an assessment of the proposed corridor. However, the Wildlife Division will have to be consulted before we make any changes to the Pine Marten Modified Harvesting Study underway in the Main River area. Gene agreed to discuss with Joe Brazil and get back to us, before we do any analysis of his proposal.

We have been meeting on a fairly regular basis since beginning the landscape design project and this will continue as the project progresses.

Matt Churchill

February 6, 2001

Start



CORNER BROOK PULP AND PAPER LIMITED

P.O. Box 2001, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Canada, A2H 6J4

September 23, 2001

Mr. Randy Parsons

Cow Head Outfitters

P.O. Box 61, Cow Head, Nfld.,

AOK 2A0

Dear Mr. Parsons:

I would like to thank you and Mr. Hynes for taking the time to meet with us on January 23, 2001 to review our harvesting plans in the Upper Humber/Main River area.

I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of that meeting and also a copy of the minutes from the January 17, 2001 meeting held in Deer Lake with the larger group of Outfitters from the area. If you have any comments on these minutes or would like to make any additions, please feel free to contact me. I am also enclosing two copies of the map that Faron Knott prepared for you, which gives an overview of our harvesting operations in relation to your camp on Caribou Lake.

Based on the discussions at our meeting I feel very confident that our current and future harvesting plans will have little or no impact on your hunting and fishing camps located at Caribou Lake and on the Main River. We agree to make a small change to our plans within the view shed area so that the two areas shown on the map will not be harvested and therefore ensuring a large buffer around your camp.

As agreed we will meet each fall to review our harvesting plans for the area and any concerns that you might have. This will provide a forum for constructive communication and dialogue.

I feel that we had a very productive meeting and look forward to continued good working relationship in the future.

Yours truly

M.M. (Matt) Churchill, P.Eng.R.P.F.

Planning and Development Superintendent

Start

Cc: W.P. Mercer, CBPP, Dave Jennings, NLTA, Bruce Nichol, DFRA

Minutes of Meeting Held with Cow Head Outfitters in Corner Brook, January 23, 2001.

In attendance:

Matt Churchill, CBPP Faron Knott, CBPP Eric Davis, DFRA

Bruce Coombs, CBPP

Outfitters:

Randy Parsons and Dale Hynes, Cow Head Outfitters.

This meeting was arranged following our meeting with the Outfitters and in Deer Lake on January 17, 2001.

Overview of Cow Head Outfitters:

- Operate from three (3) camps – Caribou Lake, Woods Lake, and Main River
- 32 Moose licenses
- 10 Caribou licenses
- 12–14 Salmon fishing trips from their camp located on the Main River above Paradise Pool.
- Caribou Lake Camp is located within the View shed area of the Main River watershed.
- Most if not all of the hunting is done north of the Camp, and therefore, our harvesting does not directly impact their area.
- Hunting season runs from September 1 – October 15.
- Fishing season is usually only in July.
- Operate out of Deer Lake Airport and use Newfoundland Labrador Air Transport to transport Clients and supplies to their camps.
- Bought the camp about 20 years ago.
- Family run business.
- Slight change to harvesting plans within the view–shed area can all but eliminate any impact that we may have on their long–term operations.

Both Randy and Dale seemed to be very pleased with the meeting and were happy to finally get to meet with us face to face. They now seem to feel much better about their operation and that our plans will not have any significant impact on their operation.

We agreed to meet on an annual basis each fall following the submission of our Annual Operating Plans to the Government and review our proposed harvesting plans for the coming year. This will keep us in touch and keep all parties aware of our proposed harvesting plans in and around their outfitting operations.

Matt Churchill

January 29, 2001

Start



CORNER BROOK PULP AND PAPER LIMITED

P.O. Box 2001, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Canada, A2H 6J4

January 31, 2001

Mr. Angus Wentzell

Wentzell's Hunting and Fishing Camp

P.O. Box 9

Corner Brook, Nfld.,

A2H 6C3

Dear Mr. Wentzell:

I would like to thank you for taking the time to meet with us on January 23, 2001 to review our harvesting plans in the Upper Humber/Main River area.

I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of that meeting and also a copy of the minutes from the January 17, 2001 meeting held in Deer Lake with the larger group of Outfitters from the area. If you have any comments on these minutes or would like to make any additions, please feel free to contact me.

Based on the discussions at our meeting I feel very confident that our current and future harvesting plans will have little or no impact on your hunting and fishing camps located at Four Ponds and Angus Lake. We will assess our need for the Bin Wall Bridge near your Camp on Mattie's Pond and will consider removing this bridge next summer when we complete our harvesting in the area.

As agreed we will meet each fall to review our harvesting plans for the area and any concerns that you might have. This will provide a forum for constructive communication and dialogue.

I feel that we had a very productive meeting and look forward to continued good working relationship in the future.

Yours truly

M.M. (Matt) Churchill, P.Eng.R.P.F.

Planning and Development Superintendent

Cc: W.P. Mercer, CBPP,

Start

Dave Jennings, NLTA,

Bruce Nichol, DFRA

Start

Minutes of Meeting Held with Wentzell's Hunting and Fishing Camps in Corner Brook, January 23, 2001.

In attendance:

Matt Churchill, CBPP Faron Knott, CBPP Eric Davis, DFRA

Bruce Coombs, CBPP

Outfitters:

Angus Wentzell, Wentzell's Hunting and Fishing.

This meeting was arranged following our meeting with the Outfitters and in Deer Lake on January 17, 2001.

Overview of Wentzell's Hunting and Fishing:

- Operate from three (3) camps – Four Ponds, northwest of Main River, Mattie's Pond on the Upper Humber, and Angus Lake northwest of Aides Lake.
 - 62 Moose and Caribou licenses.
 - 10–12 Salmon fishing trips from their camp located on Four Ponds in the headwaters of the Main River.
 - Four Ponds Camp is located within the View shed area of the Main River watershed, and is on Crown land.
 - All of the hunting is done north of the Camp, and because this is Crown Land our harvesting will not directly impact this Camp
 - Mattie's Pond Camp is located on the Upper Humber River and has been impacted directly by our recent harvesting activity in the area north of the Humber River and adjacent to the Camp. Most of hunting is done south of the Camp in areas we have recently set aside as Pine Marten habitat and this will provide some security of hunting grounds for this camp in the long term.
 - Major concern at this camp is the forest access road access to the camp and the impact the vehicles have when they drive the roads adjacent to the camp. We are very near to completing our harvesting activities in this area and we should consider removing a major bridge that would eliminate the access to the Mattie's Pond Camp. I will write Angus Wentzell a letter concerning the removal of this bridge next summer following completion of the operating area.
 - Angus Lake Camp is on Crown Land and will be not be impacted by any of our harvesting activities.
 - Hunting season runs from September 1 – October 15.
 - Fishing season is usually only in July.
 - Operates out of Pasadena Seaplane Base with own plane (Cessna 185) to transport Clients and supplies to their camps.
 - Bought the camp about 40 years ago from his Uncle.
 - Family run business.
 - Very little if any impact on the Four Ponds and Angus Lake Camps but significant impact on Mattie's Pond Camp. Removal of the bridge will reduce the impact on the Mattie's Pond Camp.

Start

Angus seemed to be very pleased with the meeting and was glad that we could get together for such a meeting. He now seems to feel much better about his operations and that our plans will not have any significant impact on two of his camps and that we would consider removing the bridge in the Mattie's Pond area.

We agreed to meet on an annual basis each fall following the submission of our Annual Operating Plans to the Government and review our proposed harvesting plans for the coming year. This will keep us in touch and keep all parties aware of our proposed harvesting plans in and around their outfitting operations.

Matt Churchill

January 29, 2001

Start



Corner Pulp and Paper Limited

News Release

Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Will Stop

Clear Cutting in Main River Watershed

For Immediate Release

March 21, 2000

Corner Brook NF – Corner Brook Pulp and Paper (CBPP) announced that it has decided to stop clear cutting timber in the Main River watershed.

At a news conference in Corner Brook today Kevin Sheahan, CBPP's Vice President and General Manager said " we have decided to strengthen our commitment to the Main River watershed by stopping the practice of clear cutting in this sensitive area."

""We are moving forward with a thorough evaluation of alternate harvesting practices that can be used in the Main River watershed. This evaluation will draw upon the experiences of forest companies operating in other areas of Canada and the United States. We also intend to consult with scientific experts in areas such as forest ecology, wildlife habitat and conservation biology."

"Our commitment to the protection of the Main River watershed is well known as evidenced by our contribution of some 200 km² of commercial timber to the province's effort to secure a Canadian Heritage River designation for the Main River. This contribution alone provides protection to more than 17% of the entire watershed" said Sheahan.

Sheahan concluded by saying that "Our work to protect the Main River watershed doesn't stop here. We continue to work with Parks Canada to develop way of ensuring that the ecological integrity of Gros Morne Park is maintained. We are also working with the province's Pine Marten recovery team and the Wildlife Division of the Department of Tourism and Culture to protect pine marten habitat. And we're committed to using the knowledge we gain from working in the Main River watershed to improve our harvesting practices in other sensitive areas."

For Further Information Contact:

Kevin Sheahan

637-3105

The Designation of Main River as a Canadian Heritage River

Louise Daley

Natural Areas Planner

History of Main River

- * Since 1970's Main River
Recognized as One of
Newfoundland's Most Outstanding
Wild Rivers
- * 1982 Bowaters announced its
intention to Harvest in the Main
River Watershed
- * 1983 Lower Churchill Development
Announced

- * 1984 WERAC meets with local Community
- * 1984 Harvest Plans by CBPPL AIP
- * 1985 CBPPL granted Exemption to Build
Access Road with Bridge Across Main River
- * 1986 Discussion Between CBPPL and
WERAC Breakdown
- * 1987 WERAC submits Requests for
Emergency Ecological Reserve
- * Cabinet Approves P.A.C. for the Main

Canadian Heritage River Systems

- * To give national recognition to representations of Canada's outstanding
natural and historical rivers and to ensure their future management such
that: the natural heritage which they represent is conserved and interpreted
and the opportunities they possess for recreation and heritage appreciation
are realized for the benefit of Canadians.

CHR Process

- * Provincial River System Study
- * Background Study Prepared
- * Nomination Submitted to CHR Board
- * River Nominated
- * Management Plan Prepared for Board Decision
- * Yes! River Designates as a CHR

Nomination of Main River

- * 1987 Rivers System Study of Island
- * 1989 Background Study
- * 1990 Cabinet agrees to seek nomination

- * 1991 CHR Board approves nomination

Designation Process

- * 1992 Public Consultation Begins
- * 1993 – 1994 Draft Mgmt Plan Prepared
- * 1995 Public Review
- * Program review and reassignment of CHRS Planner
to other projects
- * 1999 Reactivation of Main River Project

Forest Harvesting Plans

- * 1996 – 2001 Plan Approved for District 16
- * Dec. 99, Amendment Submitted
- * Public Become Concerned

* E.P.R. Required

* May, 2000 Minister Announces Decision Not To Release

Issues of Concern

* Viewshed Integrity	* Impacts on Existing Ecotourism Activities
* CHRS Status	* Mgmt of Salmon and Trout Populations
* Pine Marten Recovery	* Concerns of Local Community
* Protection of Old Growth Forest	* Ecological Integrity of Gros Morne National Park
* Forest Industry	
* Intense Media Interest	

Management Model

* Many Diverse Groups and Interests

* Many Issues Related to, But Much Larger in Scope, than the CHRS Planning Exercise

* Minister Appoints Committee to Accelerate CHRS Designation Process

late June, 2000

- * Members: CBPPL, Dept. of F.R.A., MR Emt. Coalition, Dept. TCR
and Local Comm. and GMNP

How Far Have We Come?

- * Reviewed the Nomination Document
- * Ident. the Natural and Recrea. Values
- * Reviewed the Integrity Guidelines
- * Met with stakeholders and relevant experts
- * Preliminary Viewshed Analysis
- * Partners have remained at the Table
- * Draft Table of Contents for Mgmt Plan

Where To From Here?

Start

- * Further Consultation: tourism operators, local communities, scientific experts and natural resource managers
- * CHR Board have to be Satisfied we are Protecting the Integrity of the Values for which the River was Nominated

Time Frame for Submission

- * Management Plan for Late Nov./00
- * Submission to CHR Board Jan./01