

Appendix 6.4-A Land and Resource Use Baseline Report



Tenas Project

Land and Resource Use Baseline Report

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Version 1

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Pursuant to:

Submitted by: Telkwa Coal Limited
Suite 1410 – 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Telkwa Coal Limited (TCL) is proposing to develop the Tenas Project (the Project), a proposed surface metallurgical coal mine in the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN), approximately twenty-five (25) kilometers (km) south of the Town of Smithers and seven (7) km southwest of the Village of Telkwa. The Project is within Wet'suwet'en traditional territory, specifically the Gitdumden and Laksilyu clans.

The proposed Project will produce metallurgical coal at a production rate of between 775,000 and 825,000 metric tonnes of processed coal with a maximum daily production rate of 2,500 metric tonnes of processed coal per day. The mine life of the Project is expected to be approximately 26.5 years, including Construction, Operation, and Decommissioning and Reclamation phases. This is followed by the Post-closure Phase, which is expected to last 25 years but is dependent on regulatory approvals. The metallurgical coal produced from the mine will be exported to the Asian marketplace.

This report describes baseline land and resource use within the study areas. Spatial boundaries for the baseline study include the Local Study Area (LSA) and Regional Study Area (RSA). The LSA was chosen to capture land users and tenure holders on a finer scale, specific to the Project location and associated infrastructure. The RSA was selected in order to correspond with various biophysical components from the Wildlife, Fish and Fish Habitat and Vegetation baseline studies. And second RSA was selected for the discussion on hunting, trapping and guide outfitting and is the same as the Wide-Ranging Wildlife RSA used in the Wildlife Baseline Report (Ardea 2020a). The WR-RSA was chosen as it best reflects the movements of wide-ranging game animals like moose, bears and wolves.

The Project is located in an area in northwestern BC where there is a variety of tenured and non-tenured land use, private land, parks and protected areas. The Project is located on provincial Crown land and private land held by TCL. Table E-1 below summarizes the various types of land and resource interests within the LSA and RSAs. Information related to the Wet'suwet'en land uses within the LSA and RSA is found in the *Tenas Cultural Use Study* which compiles a baseline inventory of cultural heritage resources pertaining to Wet'suwet'en communities, including an examination of pre-existing cultural, social, historic, and economic data (Crossroads Cultural Resource Management (Crossroads) 2021).

Table E- 1: Land and resource use interests in the Regional and Local Study Areas

Land and Resource Use Interest	Description
Regional and landscape level plans	The RSA falls within the Bulkley Land and Resource Management Plan boundary and the Morice Land and Resource Management Plan area. The Project is also subject to the Smithers-Telkwa Rural Official Community Plan.
Access	Highway 16 is the main paved transportation route in the RSA and LSA. The Canadian National Railway (CN) follows the Highway 16 corridor from Prince George to Prince Rupert, with service through the RSA. There are no airports within the RSA. Smithers Airport is the closest and is located approximately 7 km outside of the RSA. There is one float plane based within the RSA on Tyhee Lake.
Private land	There are 35 private properties within the LSA, four of which are owned by Telkwa Coal Limited.
Water	There are approximately 403 private and domestic wells in the RSA, and eight of those occur in the LSA.

Land and Resource Use Interest	Description
Mining	All 19 coal licenses in the RSA and LSA are held by TCL. There are no mines currently operating in the RSA. There are no placer claims or leases in the RSA. There are no mineral or coal leases in the RSA.
Forestry	RSA falls within the Bulkley Valley Timber Supply Area (TSA) which covers approximately 736,000 ha of the Skeena River eastern drainage. There are no pending forest harvest authorizations in the LSA. There are multiple pending licences to cut in the LSA. Large sections of the LSA have been previously logged. There is no active logging occurring within the LSA.
Oil and gas	Pacific Northern Gas (PNG) has a 10-inch natural gas line that crosses the LSA in two places, along the Tenas Bypass Road and along Coalmine Road. The Coastal GasLink pipeline, currently under construction, traverses Electoral Areas A and G outside of the RSA. The proposed Pacific Trail Pipelines and the Pacific Northern Gas Looping project, if constructed, would traverse the RSA northwest of the Project.
Energy	There are no energy generating stations in the RSA or LSA.
Rail	The Canadian National (CN) Railway Company freight line runs through the RSA, from Prince George to Prince Rupert. There are no rail stations in the LSA.
Agriculture and range	The RSA and portions of the LSA overlap with Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR). There are 21 active range tenures in the RSA, and no pending range tenures. The LSA overlaps with four range tenures.
Parks and protected areas	There are two ecological reserves within the RSA - the Det San Ecological Reserve and the Burnt Cabin Bog Ecological Reserve. The RSA overlaps three provincial parks: Tyhee Lake Provincial Park, Call Lake Provincial Park and Babine Mountains Provincial Park. There are no parks or protected areas within the LSA. The Babine Mountains Trails are the only protected areas located within the RSA and are located just outside of the Babine Mountain Provincial Park boundary on the south and northeast side of the park. There are no protected areas within the LSA. There is one conservation land complex – the Hubert Hill – Toodienia Reserve, located east of Telkwa on the east side of Highway 16 and within the RSA, and outside the LSA. The RSA overlaps 14% of Old Growth Management Area SKE_MOR_1698 which has a total area of 50,542 ha.
Recreation	Recreation activities including wildlife harvesting, angling, horseback riding, hiking, mudbogging as well as limited snowmobile and quad riding opportunities, all occur in the RSA and LSA. Although the list of recreation users is long, the LSA is not a high use recreation area due to limited access.
Tourism	Tourism in the RSA is primarily focused on various recreation opportunities, such as hunting, fishing and hiking. In general, the LSA is not a high traffic area for tourists and is primarily used by local residents.
Hunting and guide outfitting	The RSA partially overlaps two wildlife Management Units (MU) where various species are hunted. The Wide Ranging-RSA¹ overlaps with five guide outfitting licences, and the LSA overlaps with one of the five licences.
Trapping	The RSA overlaps with 14 traplines and the LSA overlaps with two traplines.

¹ The WR-RSA was selected for hunting and guide outfitting as it best reflects the movements of wide-ranging game animals like moose, bears and wolves

Land and Resource Use Interest	Description
Angling	Fish is an important food source and angling is an important recreational opportunity in the RSA. The region offers some of the best freshwater fishing in the province and lakes in the region are all accessed off Highway 16. The two main rivers fished in the RSA are the Bulkley River and the Telkwa River. Pink salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout are the most common fish caught in the area.

Tenas Project

Land and Resource Use Baseline Report

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation or Acronym	Long Form of Abbreviation or Acronym
AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
ACL	Allegiance Coal Limited
ALC	Agricultural Land Commission
ALR	Agricultural Land Reserve
AUM	Animal Unit Months
BBSS	Bulkley Backcountry Ski Society
BC	British Columbia
BC EAO	British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office
BC MFLNRO	British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations
BC MFLNRORD	British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
BC MOE	British Columbia Ministry of Environment
BCHBC	Back Country Horsemen of British Columbia
BEC	Biogeoclimatic
BV	Bulkley Valley
BVBS	Bulkley Valley Backpackers Society
BVKCC	Bulkley Valley Kayak and Canoe Club
BVQR	Bulkley Valley Quad Riders
BVRGC	Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club
BV CRD	Bulkley Valley Community Resource Board
CGL	Coastal GasLink
CN	Canadian National Railway Company
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Environmental Assessment Certificate
FFSBC	Freshwater Fisheries Society of British Columbia
FSR	Forest Service Road
FWID	Fish and Wildlife ID
IMA	Intensive Motorized Association
IRM	Integrated Resource Management zone (under Bulkley LRMP)
LEH	Limited Entry Hunt
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
LSA	Local Study Area

Abbreviation or Acronym	Long Form of Abbreviation or Acronym
LU	Landscape Unit
LUOR	Land Use Objectives Regulation
MU	Management Unit
OCP	Official Community Plan
OGMA	Old Growth Management Area
P	Protected zone (under Bulkley LRMP)
PID	Parcel Identifier
PIR	Pacific Inland Resources
PNG	Pacific Northern Gas
POD	Point of Diversion
RDBN	Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako
RMZ	Resource Management Zone
RSA	Regional Study Area
S	Settlement zone (under Bulkley LRMP)
SM1	Special Management 1 zone (under Bulkley LRMP)
SM2	Special Management 2 zone (under Bulkley LRMP)
SMBA	Smithers Mountain Bike Association
SRMP	Sustainable Resource Management Plan
SSA	Smithers Snowmobile Association
TCL	Telkwa Coal Limited
TRAM	Telkwa Mountain Recreation Access Management
TSA	Timber Supply Area
USAGA	Upper Skeena Angling Guides Association
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WR-RSA	Wide-Ranging Wildlife RSA

UNITS OF MEASURE

Abbreviation	Long form of Abbreviation or Acronym
ha	Hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proponent

Telkwa Coal Limited (TCL) is a joint venture partnership of Allegiance Coal Limited (ACL) and the Itochu Corporation. ACL is a publicly listed company on the Australia stock exchange (ASX: AHQ) with headquarters in Sydney, Australia. In addition to the Project, ACL owns two other coal mining projects located in central Queensland, Australia: the Kilmain and Back Creek projects, and recently acquired the New Elk metallurgical underground coal mine in Colorado, USA, and the Black Warrior Minerals metallurgical surface coal mine located in Alabama, USA. ACL does not own or operate any other projects in British Columbia (BC). ITOCHU Corporation is a Japanese trading house founded in 1858. Today, ITOCHU has offices in 100 cities in 62 countries engaged in various commodities including textile, machinery, metals, minerals, energy and communications technology. Its market capitalization is approximately 4,799.8 Billion Yen. ACL currently owns 90% of the Project with ITOCHU owning the remaining 10%, with an option to increase their ownership stake to 20% and further in the future with support of the Project.

The Project is the company's flagship project. TCL has offices in Telkwa and Vancouver, BC. The company was registered in BC on September 10, 2014 (BC1013154). The ACL website is: <http://www.allegiancecoal.com.au> while the TCL website is <http://www.telkwa.com>.

1.2 Project Description

TCL is proposing to develop the Tenas Project (the Project), a proposed surface metallurgical coal mine in northwestern BC. The Project is in the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN), approximately twenty-five (25) kilometers (km) south of the Town of Smithers and seven (7) km southwest of the Village of Telkwa (**Figure 1.2-1**). The Project is within Wet'suwet'en traditional territory, specifically the Gitdumden and Laksilyu clans.

The proposed Project will produce metallurgical coal at a production rate of between 775,000 and 825,000 metric tonnes of processed coal with a maximum daily production rate of 2,500 metric tonnes of processed coal per day. The mine life of the Project is expected to be approximately 26.5 years, including Construction, Operation, and Decommissioning and Reclamation phases. This is followed by the Post-closure Phase, which is expected to last 25 years but is dependent on regulatory approvals. The metallurgical coal produced from the mine will be exported to the Asian marketplace.

1.3 Regulatory Context and Purpose

The Project is subject to the BC *Environmental Assessment Act*, SBC 2002, c. 43 (Government of British Columbia [GovBC] 2002a) as the production capacity of metallurgical coal per year is above the 250,000 tonne threshold. This report has been prepared to support TCL's application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC Application) under the provincial environmental assessment (EA) process. Information from this report will be incorporated into the relevant EA chapters of the EAC Application. This baseline report identifies land and resource interests that occur in the Regional Study Area and Local Study Area (see **Section 2.1** for Study Area descriptions). This includes commercial land and resource use interests such as mining, forestry, oil and gas, rail, guide outfitting, hunting, angling, trapping, and non-commercial interests such as provincial land and resource management plans, parks and protected areas, and public recreation use in the vicinity of the baseline study areas. Information related to the Wet'suwet'en

is found in the *Tenas Cultural Use Study* which compiles a baseline inventory of cultural heritage resources pertaining to Wet'suwet'en communities, including an examination of pre-existing cultural, social, historic, and economic data (Crossroads 2021).

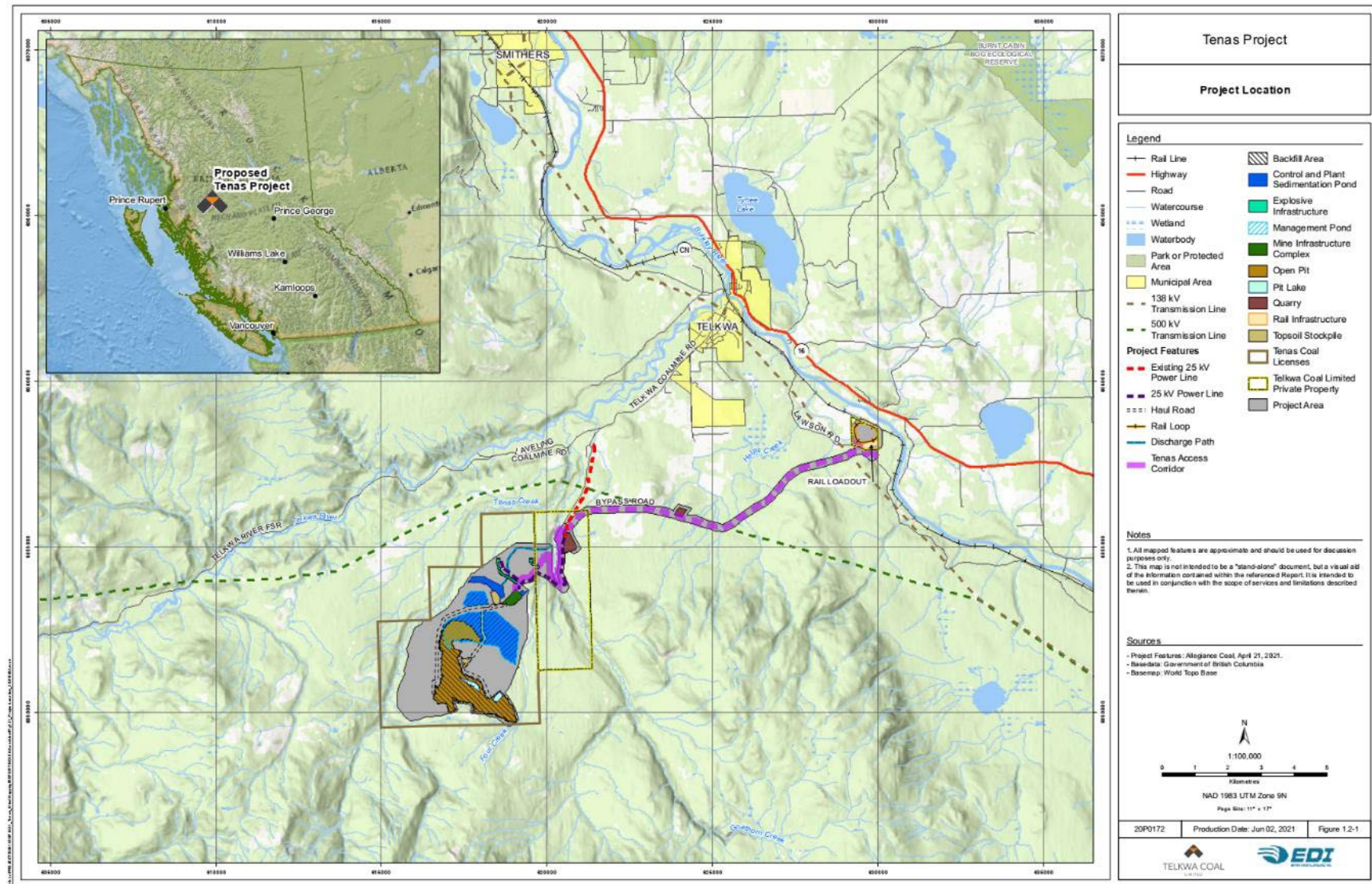


Figure 1.2-1: Project Location

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Areas

The Regional Study Area (RSA) for the Land Use Baseline Report is the same as the Wildlife RSA used in the Wildlife Baseline Report (Ardea 2020a). Human land uses and wildlife activities are influenced by larger landscape features, such as the Hazelton Mountains and the Skeena watershed and these natural boundaries were taken into consideration when the RSA was created. The RSA extends approximately 22 km north of the Project, 30 km east, 13 km south and 12 km west and covers an area of approximately 194,651 ha (**Figure 2.1-1**).

The RSA used to discuss hunting and guide outfitting is the same as the Wide-Ranging Wildlife RSA (Ardea 2020a) (**Figure 2.1-1**). The WRW-RSA covers an area of approximately 357,587 ha and extends approximately 22 km north of the Project, 30 km east, 46 km south and 40 km west. The WRW-RSA does not overlap more communities than the Generalized Wildlife RSA, instead the WRW-RSA overlaps with the Bulkley Valley Mountain ranges. This study area was chosen as it best reflects the movements of wide-ranging game animals like moose, bears and wolves.

The Local Study Area (LSA) is the same as the Vegetation LSA (Ardea 2020b) and is 3,331 ha in size (**Figure 2.1-1**). This includes 250 metre (m) buffer on gravel quarries and linear infrastructure (except the Rail Loop), Minesite and Mine Infrastructure Complex (i.e., roads, powerlines, utility distribution network), and a 500 m buffer around all other infrastructure (e.g., Rail Infrastructure, Explosive Facility and Explosive Magazine, open pit). This LSA was chosen to capture all land users and tenure holders on a finer scale, that is directly related to the location of the Project.

The Project Area is the area of maximum disturbance area within which the Project will be constructed and operated maximum (**Figure 2.1-1**).

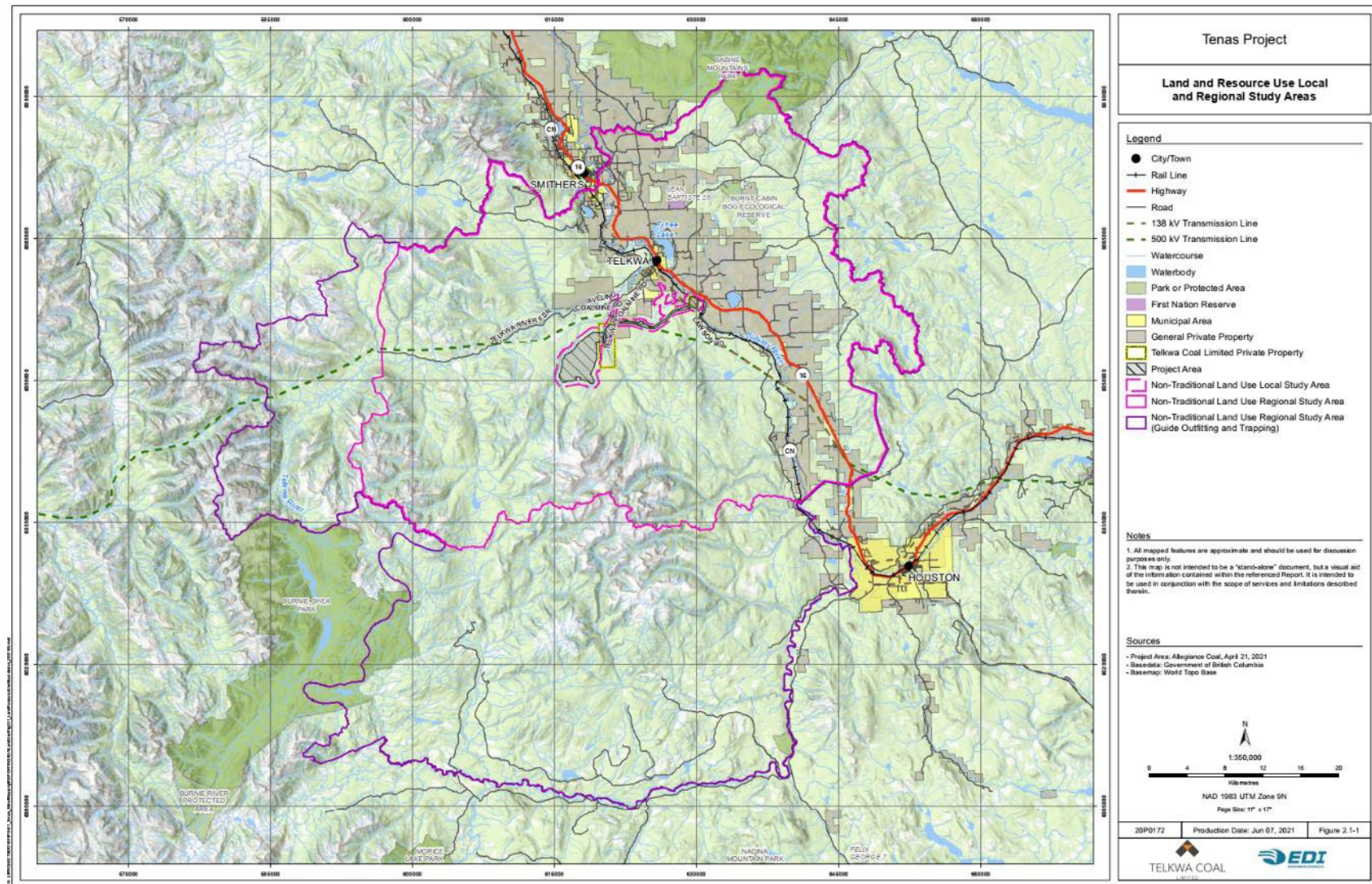


Figure 2.1-1: Land and Resource Use Regional and Local Study Areas

2.2 Information Sources

The baseline data sources have been divided into primary and secondary sources. The scope for the land use and tenure baseline report included a review of historical information and the analysis of data collected during field surveys and desktop study.

2.2.1 Primary Data Sources

Interviews were conducted with various recreational, fishing and agriculture representatives as listed below in **Table 2.2-1**. Multiple attempts were made, by email and phone if possible, to contact all recreation groups listed.

Interviews were conducted from June 2019 to March 2020 in Smithers and Telkwa and lasted one to two hours. TCL provided maps and completed mapping exercises with the interviewees to better understand the recreation group's usage of the study areas. General interview topics included:

- Land use activities;
- Recreation activities;
- Access to tenures;
- Infrastructure associated with use of tenure;
- Harvest levels or intensity of use;
- Seasonal or locational variations in use;
- Tenure-related income and livelihood; and
- Comments related to the Project.

Table 2.2-1: User Group Recreation Interviews

User Group	Interview Attended	Date
Bulkley Backcountry Ski Society	No	N/A
Back Country Horsemen	Yes	July 10 th , 2019
Bulkley Valley Backpackers	Yes	July 9 th , 2019
Bulkley Valley Bowmen	No	N/A
Bulkley Valley Quad Riders	Yes	August 15 th , 2019
Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club	Yes	August 15 th , 2019
Guide Outfitters (LSA)	No	N/A
Intensive Motorized Association	Yes	March 10 th , 2020
Smithers Mountain Bike Association	No	N/A
Smithers Snowmobile Association	No	N/A
Upper Skeena Angling Association	Yes	June 26 th , 2019

Comments about the Project have been gathered over the course of the interview process. The most common comment received while undertaking the Land and Resource Use Baseline Report interviews, was related to access to recreation and hunting areas. Interviewees noted the importance of low noise, dust, and vibration levels. Residents are interested in maintaining water quality, property values and visual quality. Caribou and/or salmon population and habitat were noted as having high importance in the

community. Finally, agriculture is an important topic due to the perceived proximity of the Project to farms in the area.

2.2.2 Secondary Data Sources

Secondary research for the baseline report includes a review of land ownership and tenure information, as well as a review of local, regional, and provincial land use plans and designations. Tenure information was collected from iMapBC (GovBC 2019), which contains data from the BC Land and Resource Data Warehouse and Integrated Land and Resource Registry. Information on parks and environmentally sensitive areas came from BC Parks online publications. The BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (BC MFLNRORD) provided wildlife harvesting data specific to the trappers and hunters in MU 6-9 and 6-8. Pacific Northern Gas (PNG) was contacted to confirm the existence and location of the natural gas pipeline that is within the study areas. Recreation group's websites were used to find GPS coordinates of various trail and recreation sites used.

2.3 Data Limitations

2.3.1 Spatial Data

Spatial data for this report was collected from February 2019 to October 2019. Spatial data is subject to change due to updates in items like air photographs or altered government land management plans. There is a possibility that certain information included in the Land and Resource Use Baseline Report could become out of date. Not all tenure information may be up to date as tenures can be transferred, bought, or sold and this may not have been updated by government sources. The measurement of overlap between the RSA and LSA with other tenure rights are approximate and have been rounded. Changes in ownership may also occur due to the time between when the baseline report was written and the EAC Application is submitted.

2.3.2 Land and Resource Use Interviews

Data provided in **Section 3.12 Recreation**, is limited by the interviews conducted (refer to **Table 2.2-1**). Only certain members of the recreation groups were available for interviews and not all of the groups responded to the requests for an interview. Certain portions of the angling, hunting, trapping, tourism, and recreation data were provided through personal communications and are the opinion of the interviewee.

3. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

3.1 Regional and Landscape Level Plans

Two provincial Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMP) overlap with the RSA – the Bulkley LRMP and the Morice LRMP (**Figure 3.1-1**). The RSA also overlaps with Bulkley Valley Sustainable Resource Management Plan (SRMP) which presents objectives and strategies for resource management within the Bulkley Valley portion of the Bulkley LRMP. The RDBN and Village of Telkwa also have multiple plans for managing the land and goals within their designated areas.

3.1.1 Bulkley Land and Resource Management Plan

The RSA falls within the Bulkley LRMP, which was approved by the BC Ministries of Forests; Energy and Mines; and Environment, Lands and Parks in April 1998. The Bulkley LRMP directs the management Crown land and provides General Management Direction related to eleven categories: biodiversity, access, timber, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, visual quality, range, outdoor recreation and tourism, subsurface resources, cultural heritage resources, and future planning processes (GovBC 1998).

The Bulkley LRMP established six Resource Management Zones (RMZ) and new protected areas. The RMZ are distinct with respect to biophysical characteristics, resource issues or resource management direction (GovBC 1998). The six RMZ, which all overlap with the WRW-RSA are described below in **Table 3.1-1** and shown on **Figure 3.1-2**.

Table 3.1-1: Bulkley LRMP Resource Management Zones

Zone	Description
Protected (P)	As per the Provincial Protected Areas Strategy objectives, this zone identifies areas for their natural, cultural, heritage and recreation values. Industrial exploration or extraction is not allowed. Other activities are guided by Cabinet-approved policy on acceptable uses in protected areas.
Special Management 1 (SM1)	This zone identifies areas where special care must be taken to avoid compromising non-industrial resource values. Mining exploration and development activities are allowed. However, timber harvesting is not allowed, and the removal of trees is permitted only where required, for approved mining exploration and development purposes. This includes access, and for other activities consistent with objectives and specific direction for management stated in each of the planning units and sub units.
Special Management 2 (SM2)	This zone identifies areas where industrial activities will be carried out carefully to ensure that impacts on identified values such as wildlife habitat, visual quality, recreation, or sensitive soils, are limited.
Integrated Resource Management (IRM)	This zone identifies areas where a range of resource values and activities are recognized and given equal consideration.
Settlement (S)	This zone identifies Crown land adjacent to Smithers and Telkwa with potential for residential, commercial, and industrial development. It is largely planned and managed by local governments under the Municipal Act.
Agriculture/Wildlife (A/W)	This zone identifies Crown land with good agricultural capabilities and wildlife habitat. This zone will ensure that land with agricultural potential is retained for the future, but is also subject to wildlife considerations. Land near the IRM boundary that has marginal agricultural potential, but good wildlife forage capabilities, is excluded. Areas under grazing leases are included, while areas under grazing permits and licenses are not.

Source: GovBC 1998

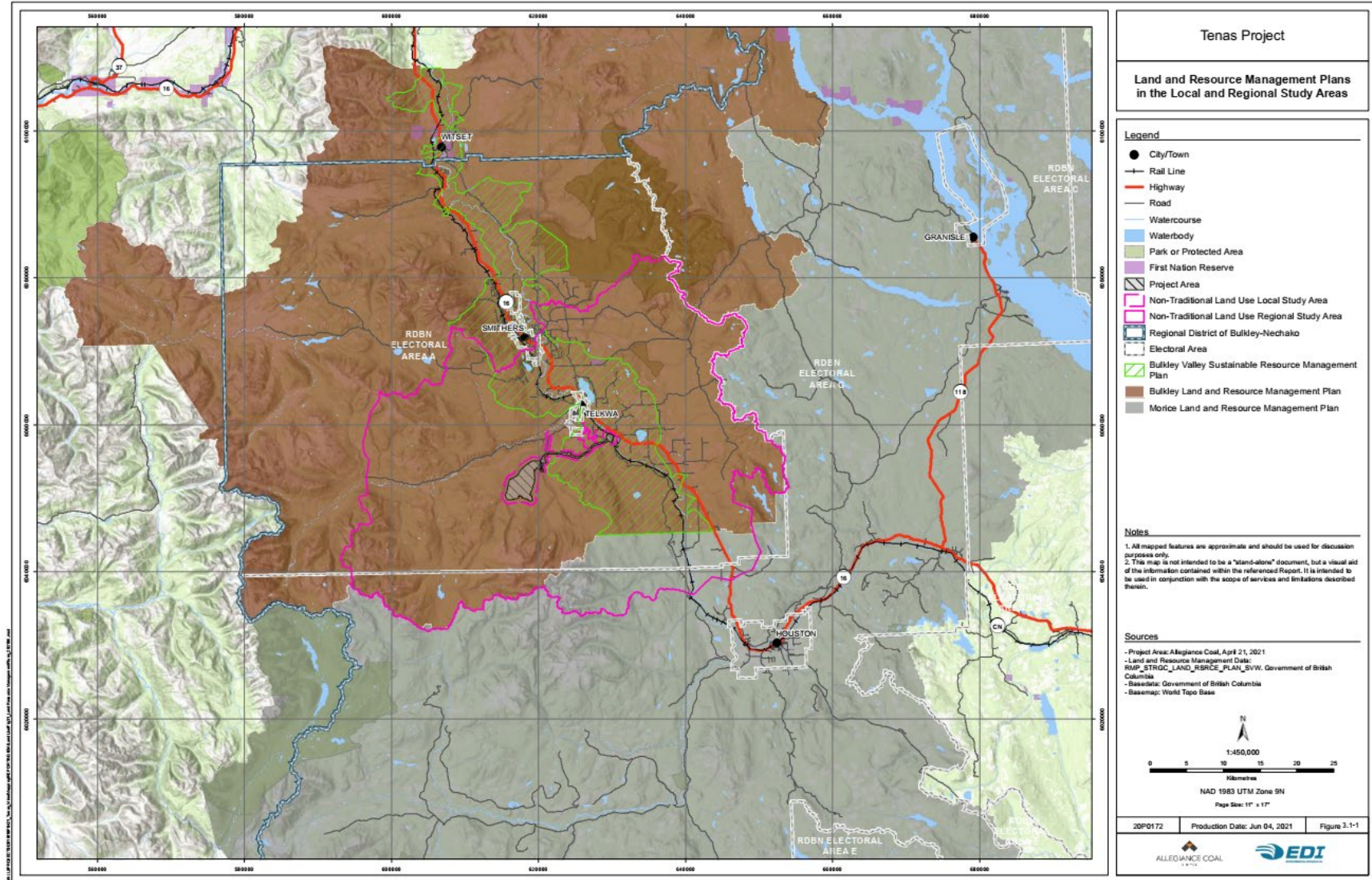


Figure 3.1-1: Land and Resource Management Plans in the Local and Regional Study Area

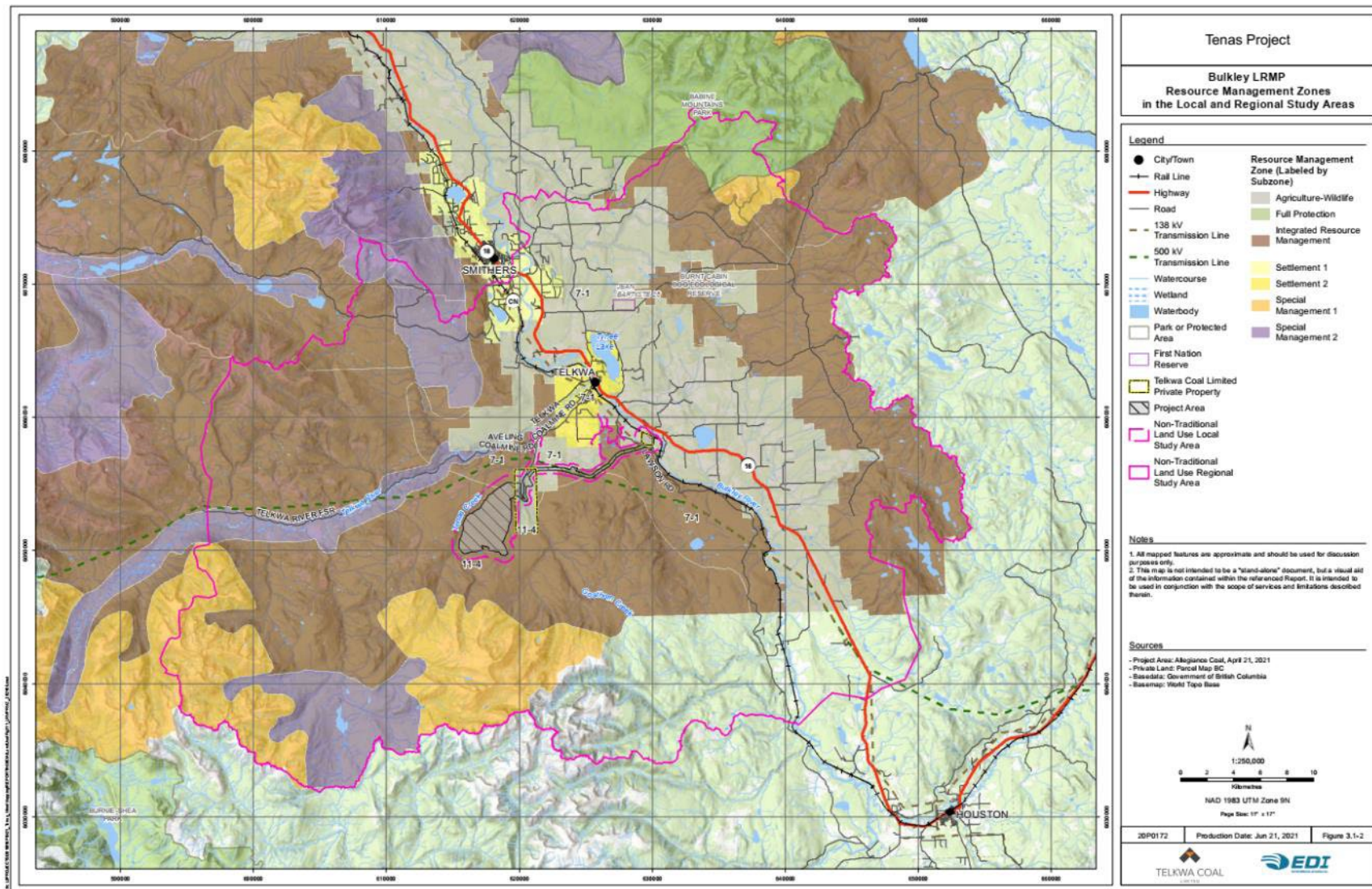


Figure 3.1-2: Bulkley LRP Resource Management Zones (RMZ) in the Local and Regional Study Area

The Project is located within the Private Zone and the Integrated Resource Management (IRM) Zone, in Planning Unit 11 (Telkwa) and Sub-Unit 11-4 (Goathorn Creek). The IRM Zone was created to “recognize a full range of resource values and activities, including timber harvesting, mining, grazing, tourism, wildlife and recreation”. Planning unit objectives for Sub-Unit 11-4 include development of a comprehensive plan to sustain a viable caribou population and manage caribou habitat, discourage a circle route to the Morice District, and potential creation of a Telkwa River and Scallion Creek access control point. Specific management direction for Subsurface Resources in this Sub-Unit 11-4 include maintaining “opportunities for coal exploration and extraction” (GovBC 1998). The full list of objectives for the Goathorn Creek Sub-unit 11-4 can be found in **Appendix A, Table A.1**.

3.1.2 Bulkley Valley Sustainable Resource Management Plan

The Bulkley Valley SRMP was created by the Bulkley Valley Community Resource Board (BV CRB) in 2005 and offers objectives and strategies for resource management within the Bulkley Valley. The planning area is 66,971 ha, although almost half the area (45.3%) is private land. The objective of the Bulkley Valley SRMP is to further break down the large Bulkley Valley into more specific areas and update them with their own objectives (GovBC 2005). There are seven resource zones within the Bulkley Landscape Unit (LU) and are described in **Appendix A, Table A.2**.

Over half of the Bypass Road, the entirety of the Rail Infrastructure and the Mine Infrastructure are located in the Private Zone and the IRM Zone of the Bulkley Valley SRMP. The Minesite itself is found outside the boundaries of the Bulkley Valley SRMP. Mining is recognized as a resource value, which is one of the objectives of the IRM Zone (GovBC 2005).

3.1.3 Morice Land and Resource Management Plan

The Morice LRMP encompasses approximately 1.5 million ha in central northwestern BC and was approved 2007 (GovBC 2007). Additional work was done to develop goals and objectives for biodiversity respecting forest and range activities in the area, and in 2016 a Land Use Objectives Regulation (LUOR) Order for the Morice LRMP Area was established. At the same time, an environmental protection and management regulation order established old growth management areas respecting oil and gas activities (GovBC 2016).

The LSA does not overlap with the Morice LRMP area (**Figure 3.1-1** above), however a small portion of the southern end of the RSA overlaps with the general forested area RMZ and the old growth management areas RMZ. Management objectives for these RMZ include: maintaining a distribution of seral classes across the Morice LRMP area (see LUOR for specific targets), and managing for old growth forests by retaining all crown forested area located within Old Growth Management Areas (GovBC 2016).

3.1.4 Smithers Telkwa Rural Official Community Plan

The Project is subject to the Smithers Telkwa Rural Official Community Plan (OCP) which the RDBN published in 2014. The OCP covers RDBN Area A and contains goals, objectives and policies which guide land use planning and development decisions in the Plan area. The OCP also provides an overview of the communities found in Area A and the general plan vision (RDBN 2014). There are eight different land designations in the OCP:

- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Rural Residential

- Hudson Bay Recreational Area
- Ski Smithers Development Area
- Civic Institutional
- Parks and Recreation
- Resource

Project components overlap two (2) of the designations: Agriculture and Rural Resources. The Minesite is found on private parcels and the Rail Infrastructure is within the Agriculture designation. The Bypass road is within both Agriculture and Rural Resources designations. A diversified economy and industrial land use are two (2) stated goals of the OCP (RDBN 2014).

3.1.5 Houston, Topley, Granisle Rural Official Community Plan

A Houston, Topley, Granisle Rural Official Community Plan was created by the RDBN in 2011 and is for Electoral Area “G” (Houston Rural) and overlaps with the RSA. The Houston OCP objectives include:

- ▶ to accommodate primary resource extraction and primary processing, as a value-added industry; and
- ▶ to support industrial uses that will not have a significant negative impact on the natural environment (RDBN 2011).

3.2 Access

This section summarizes available information on existing access for tenured, non-tenured, and public recreation use.

3.2.1 Road

Highway 16 is the main transportation corridor in the RSA and LSA, connecting Telkwa with Smithers and Witset northwest of the Project and Houston to the southeast (**Figure 3.2-1**). The highway extends from Prince George in the northeast BC through the northwestern regional hub of Terrace to the Port of Prince Rupert on the western coast and is the transportation route for goods being shipped in and out of the region (RDBN 2016a) (**Figure 3.2-1**).

Access to the LSA is from Highway 16. The Project Area will be reached by continuing further along Telkwa Coal Mine Road and crossing the proposed bridge over Goathorn Creek. There was a bridge previously built over Goathorn Creek that was used by locals and tourists to access certain hiking and horseback riding trails. The bridge was washed out by a storm in June 2013 which limited access to these trails. Refer to **Section 3.12**, which outlines recreation areas near the Project Area. Currently, the Project Area can be accessed by driving, biking, walking or by horse to reach the trails across Goathorn Creek. If the Project is approved, a permanent bridge over the Goathorn Creek will be built by TCL as a part of the Tenas Access Corridor.

TCL has a Road Use Permit for industrial use of a forest service road (FSR) with the BC MFLNRORD. Overall, 18 km of road will be required to connect the Minesite to the Rail Infrastructure and Lawson Road.

3.2.2 Rail

The Canadian National Railway (CN) follows the Highway 16 corridor from Prince George to Prince Rupert, with service through the RSA (**Figure 3.2-1**). VIA Rail operates ‘The Skeena’ passenger train, running from

Jasper to Prince Rupert and back again, with stops in many of the communities within the RDBN (RDBN, 2016a). Additional information regarding rail in the RSA and LSA is found in **Section 3.9** of this report.

3.2.3 Air

In the RDBN, air services support the economic drivers of forestry, mining, tourism, and agriculture. Charter, passenger, and cargo services are available. There are no airports within the RSA. The Smithers Airport is the closest and is located approximately 7 km outside of the RSA (**Figure 3.2-1**). The Smithers airport is the only airport in the RDBN with scheduled passenger flights (RDBN 2016a). Three commercial passenger airlines operate at the Smithers Airport:

- ▶ Air Canada - with service to Vancouver.
- ▶ Central Mountain Air- with service to and from Terrace, Prince George, Kamloops, and Kelowna.
- ▶ Northern Thunderbird Air - chartered service to more remote locations in BC, Alberta, and the Yukon (Town of Smithers 2013).

Within the RSA, Alpine Lakes Air is a specialty air service which offers charter and adventure flights throughout BC and Yukon from their base on Tyhee Lake. Alpine Lakes Air operates three aircraft: the Cessna Caravan, the Cessna 206 and the Cessna 185 and depending on the season can operate on floats, wheels and skis (Alpine Lakes Air 2021).

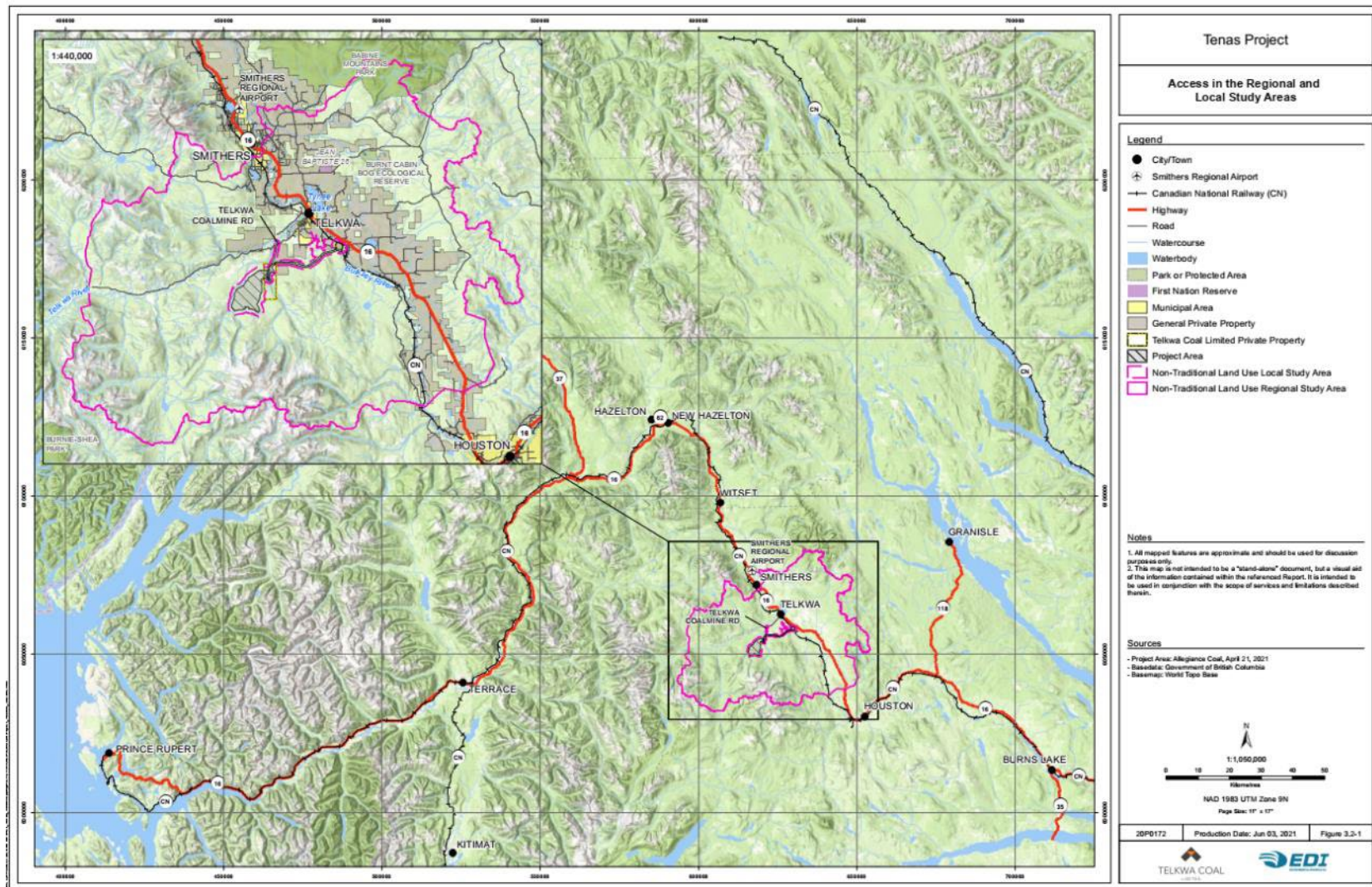


Figure 3.2-1: Access in the Regional and Local Study Areas

3.2.4 Telkwa Mountain Recreation Access Management

Voluntary access restrictions for motorized and non-motorized recreation have been in effect in the Telkwa Mountain area since the early 2000s. Recreation monitoring has occurred since 2013 due to uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of self-imposed restrictions. BC MFLNRO's review of the voluntary access restrictions suggest that compliance has deteriorated (BC MFLNRO 2016). A Telkwa Mountain Recreation Access Management (TRAM) group was formed in January 2016 to provide consensus recommendations to BC MFLNRORD on access management in the Telkwa Mountains.

TRAM members identified and created six recreation zones in the Telkwa Mountains to better define specific management objectives for each area.

- ▶ Grizzly Plateau;
- ▶ Meat Cache;
- ▶ North Telkwas proper (aka the "Core Recovery Area" including Hunter Basin, Webster Lake, and Hankin Plateau);
- ▶ East Telkwas;
- ▶ Mooseskin Johnny East (including Houston Peak); and
- ▶ Mooseskin Johnny West (including Starr Basin).

The TRAM group voted on access and limitation recommendations for each of these zones. The East Telkwas, Core Recovery Area, and Mooseskin Johnny West zones are within the RSA and LSA and the applicable access and limitation recommendations are provided in **Table 3.2-1** below. The motor vehicle closure areas are shown on **Figure 3.12-1** in **Section 3.12** below.

In general, no dogs are allowed in these areas. The Core Recovery Area has the strictest regulations, with non-motorized access available from August 1 to September 30. The East Telkwa's has the most relaxed regulations, with full motorized and non-motorized access to the area year-round.

Table 3.2-1: TRAM access limitations and recommendations by zone

Zone	Type	Summer	Winter
East Telkwa's	Motorized	• Full Access • No dogs	• Full Access • No dogs
	Non-Motorized	• Full Access • No dogs	• Full Access • No dogs
Core Recovery Area	Motorized	• No Access	• No Access
	Non-Motorized	• Access from August 1 to September 30 • No dogs	• No Access
Mooseskin Johnny West	Motorized	• Up to 2 sanctioned rides on consecutive days with conditions, south of Eagle Peak • Access to Mooseskin Johnny Lake • No access north of Eagle Peak • No dogs	• Access by permit with conditions • No access north of Eagle Peak • No dogs

Zone	Type	Summer	Winter
	Non-Motorized	- Access from August 1 to September 30, south of Eagle Peak - No access north of Eagle Peak - No helicopter or motorized assisted access - No dogs	- Access by permit w/ conditions - No access north of Eagle Peak - Foot or helicopter access only* - No dogs

*Helicopter must follow a designated flight path

3.3 Private Land

Private land use in the study areas varies residential properties to commercial use (i.e., agricultural and forestry). The RSA encompasses Telkwa, RDBN Area A and a small northern portion of RDBN Area G, resulting in a high amount of privately owned property in the RSA (**Figure 3.3-1**). Residential properties range in size from residential lots with yards in Smithers and Telkwa, to 5-acre rural neighbourhoods and large parcels averaging 160 acres in size in the rural areas surrounding Smithers and Telkwa. Refer to **Section 3.6** for more information regarding forestry and **Section 3.10** for information on agriculture land use.

Thirty-five private properties that overlap the LSA, and fifteen of those properties found fully within the LSA (**Figure 3.3-1**). Appendix B provides a full list of all private properties in the LSA. Many properties in the LSA have agricultural activities occurring on the land or are near areas that have been previously logged.

TCL owns four parcels that are located in the LSA and RSA, and two parcels in the RSA located on the north side of the Telkwa River (**Figure 3.3-1** and **Table 3.3-1**).

Table 3.3-1: TCL Property within the Regional and Local Study Areas

PID #	Area (ha)	Study Area
014965682	259.49	LSA/RSA
014965674	259.46	LSA/RSA
014965666	250.36	LSA/RSA
013581180	61.51	LSA/RSA
014958732	254.75	RSA
014958724	256.73	RSA

Source: GovBC 2019

Refer to **Appendix B** for the further details on private property ownership in the LSA.

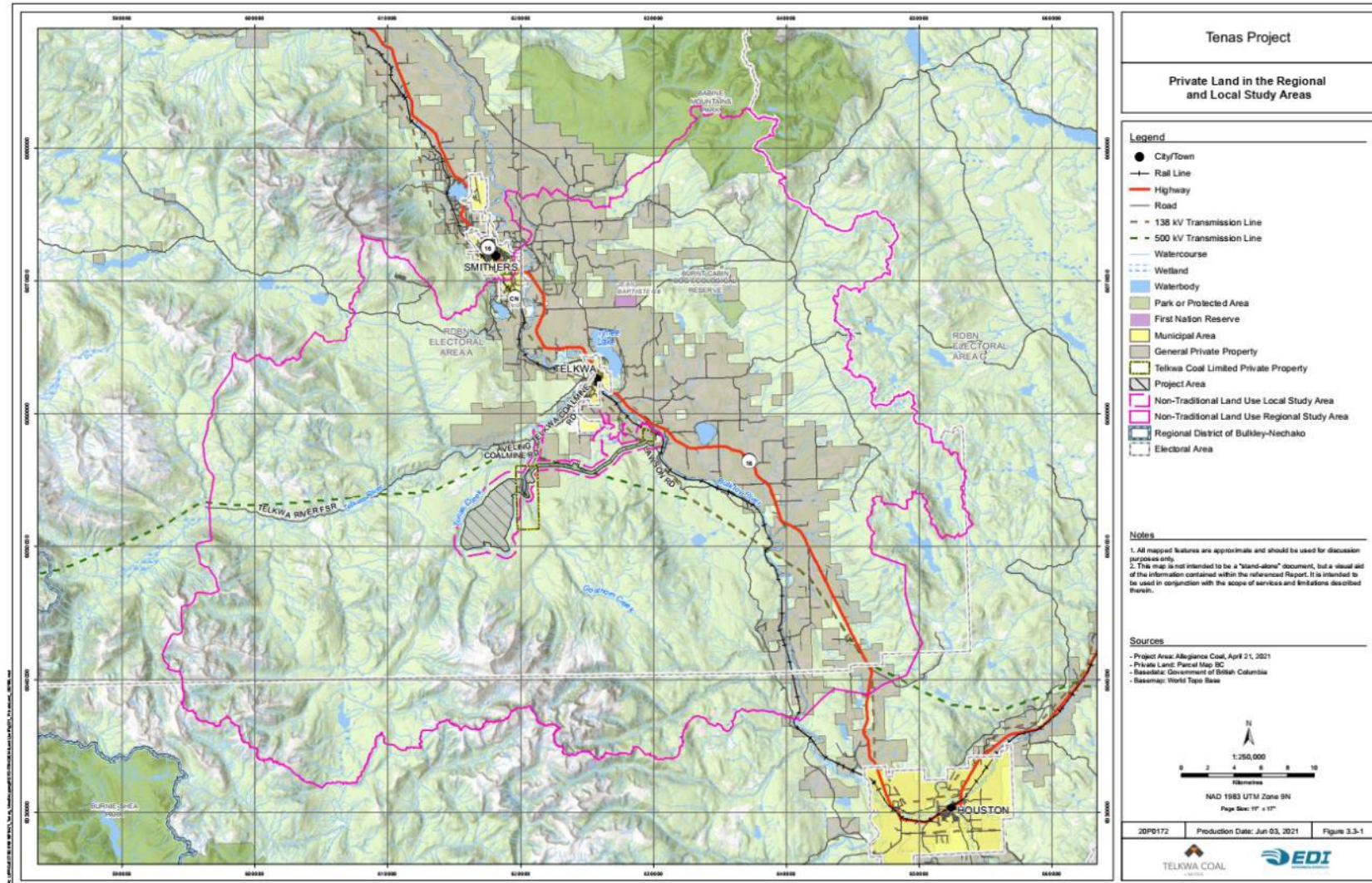


Figure 3.3-1: Private Land in the Regional and Local Study Areas

3.4 Water Use

Water rights licenses authorize the use of ground or surface water. A water license must be acquired for all non-domestic groundwater wells. A water license is not required for a groundwater well that will be used for domestic purposes. However, the government encourages individuals to register their wells, so their water use can be considered in any future decision-making processes. All rights and licenses are granted in accordance with the statutory requirements of the *Water Sustainability Act*, SBC 2014, c 15 (GovBC 2014a). It is possible that some wells in the LSA/RSA have not been registered and therefore were not captured in this section. The Village of Telkwa and Smithers provided water usage data, however this data does not capture water use from private wells.

There are a number of wells and licences in the RSA that facilitate the drawing of surface water near the Telkwa River, Bulkley River and along the Telkwa Coalmine Road (GovBC 2019). There are four water rights licenses for water utilities held in the RSA:

- License number C043261 is in the Bulkley River, within the Village of Telkwa at the junction of Alder Street and Coalmine Road. This license is owned by the Village of Telkwa and has a Point of Diversion (POD) number of 78151. As of October 1st, 1974, the Village of Telkwa can divert 200,000 gallons of water a day.
- License number C115259 is in the Bulkley River, within the Village of Telkwa at the junction of Madison Avenue and Riverside Street. This license is owned by the Village of Telkwa. As of November 29th, 2002, the Village of Telkwa can divert 562,000 gallons of water a day.
- License number C051653 is held in Tyhee Lake with POD number 35379 and is owned by a private individual. As of February 8th, 1979, the private individual can divert 6,000 gallons of water a day.
- License number C047204 is found in Canyon Creek, east of Smithers and is owned by Billeter Ridge Water Society. The POD number is 35314 (Government of British Columbia, 2019e). As of November 15, 1976, the Billeter Ridge Water Society can divert 4,000 gallons of water a day.

The Village of Telkwa's water is sourced primarily from the Bulkley River and is pumped from the Bulkley River to the water treatment plant which is located on the west side of the bridge that crosses the Bulkley River. The distribution system includes two reservoirs with a combined capacity of approximately 2,500 m³. The Village also has a well that can be used as a back-up water source (RDBN 2016b).

The Village of Telkwa provided their water usage amounts from 2016 to 2019 (**Table 3.4-1**) (Hartfield 2020). Overall, the amount of water usage in the Village of Telkwa has decreased since 2016.

Table 3.4-1: Village of Telkwa Water Use

Year	Amount (m ³)
2016	289,045
2017	N/A
2018	270,501
2019	247,501

Source: (Hartfield 2020)

Notes: n/a=not applicable; m³=cubic metres

Water supply for the majority of Smithers' residents is sourced from three deep wells on the southeast side of town. The wells feed into a single pressure zone distribution grid which includes two water storage reservoirs capable of holding 505 ML (millions of liters) (RDBN 2016c). The Town of Smithers provided their water usage in from 2010 to 2019 (**Table 3.4-2**) (Berarducci 2020). Overall, the amount of water usage provided by the Town of Smithers has decreased since 2010.

Table 3.4-2: Town of Smithers Water Use

Year	Amount (m ³)
2010	1,017,602
2011	909,976
2012	984,022
2013	950,019
2014	953,263
2015	940,014
2016	911,673
2017	857,226
2018	920,207
2019	858,921

Source: (Berarducci 2020)

Rural properties are responsible for their own water, and there are approximately 403 private and domestic wells in the RSA, which includes both licensed and unlicensed wells (GovBC 2019) (**Figure 3.4-1**). There are eight registered groundwater wells in the LSA, listed in **Table 3.4-3** and shown on **Figure 3.4-1**. There are no water right applications or land parcels with water licenses within the LSA (GovBC 2019).

Table 3.4-3: Registered Groundwater Wells within the LSA

Well Tag Number	License Status	Well Use
58995	Unlicensed	Other
51086	Unlicensed	Commercial and Industrial
58993	Unlicensed	Other
60489	Unlicensed	Private Domestic
30889	Unlicensed	Unknown
53149	Unlicensed	Private Domestic
52290	Unlicensed	Private Domestic
58780	Unlicensed	Private Domestic

Source: GovBC 2019

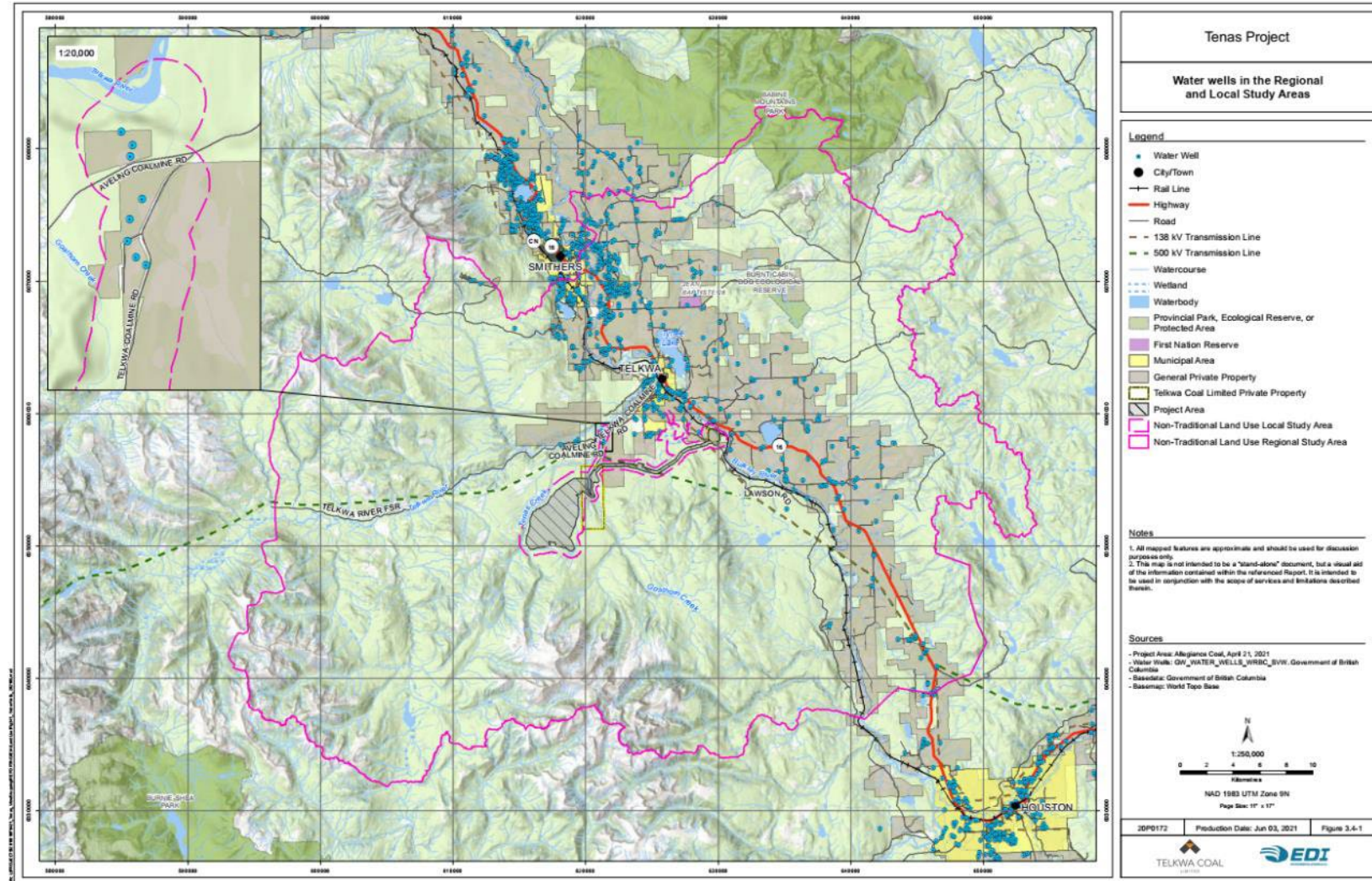


Figure 3.4-1: Water Wells in the Regional Local Study Areas

3.5 Mining

Coal mining has a long history in the Bulkley Valley and has been a major economic driver in the area over the past hundred years. Early mineral exploration began in the 1900's and has extended through to the 1990's and beyond. Telkwa Coal Mine, otherwise known as the McNeil Mine, was founded in 1914. By the 1920's, mining became Telkwa's steadiest employer which continued into the 1960's. From 1967 to 1992, numerous operators took over the Telkwa Coal Mine site including Luscar Sales, Forestburg Collieries and Bulkley Valley Coal Sales, under agreements with Bulkley Valley Collieries (Telkwa Museum et. al. 2019).

In 2016, mining and oil and gas employed approximately 7% of the population of Telkwa and 5% of the population of Electoral Area A. Although mining, including oil and gas, are not major employers in the area, they still contribute to the employment diversity. Refer to the Socio-Economic Baseline Report (TCL 2020) information regarding employment.

There are no mines currently operating in the RSA. There are also no leases or placer claims that are actively undergoing the EA permitting process (GovBC 2019). There are no other types of ore mined in the RSA besides coal.

Coal licenses are issued under the *BC Coal Act*, SBC 2004, c15 (GovBC 2004a). TCL owns the only coal licenses within the RSA (GovBC 2019). Table C.1. in **Appendix C** includes additional information regarding coal licenses held in the RSA and LSA. **Figure 3.5-1** illustrates coal licenses in the RSA and LSA.

There are no placer claims or leases in the RSA. There are no mineral or coal leases in the RSA. The potential for mineral exploration in the RSA is high, and there are fifty-nine mineral claims in the RSA, some owned by the same individual including J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd., Rijk Mineral Exploration Inc., Bard Ventures Ltd., Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. and Lloyd Minerals Inc (GovBC 2019). Table C.2. in **Appendix C** provides detailed mineral claim ownership information in the RSA and LSA.

Regional and landscape level land management plans (i.e., Bulkely LRMP, SRMP and OCP) support industrial land use and there are opportunities for mining development, based on the number of coal and mineral claims. However, the land has not been developed by the mining industry in the RSA.

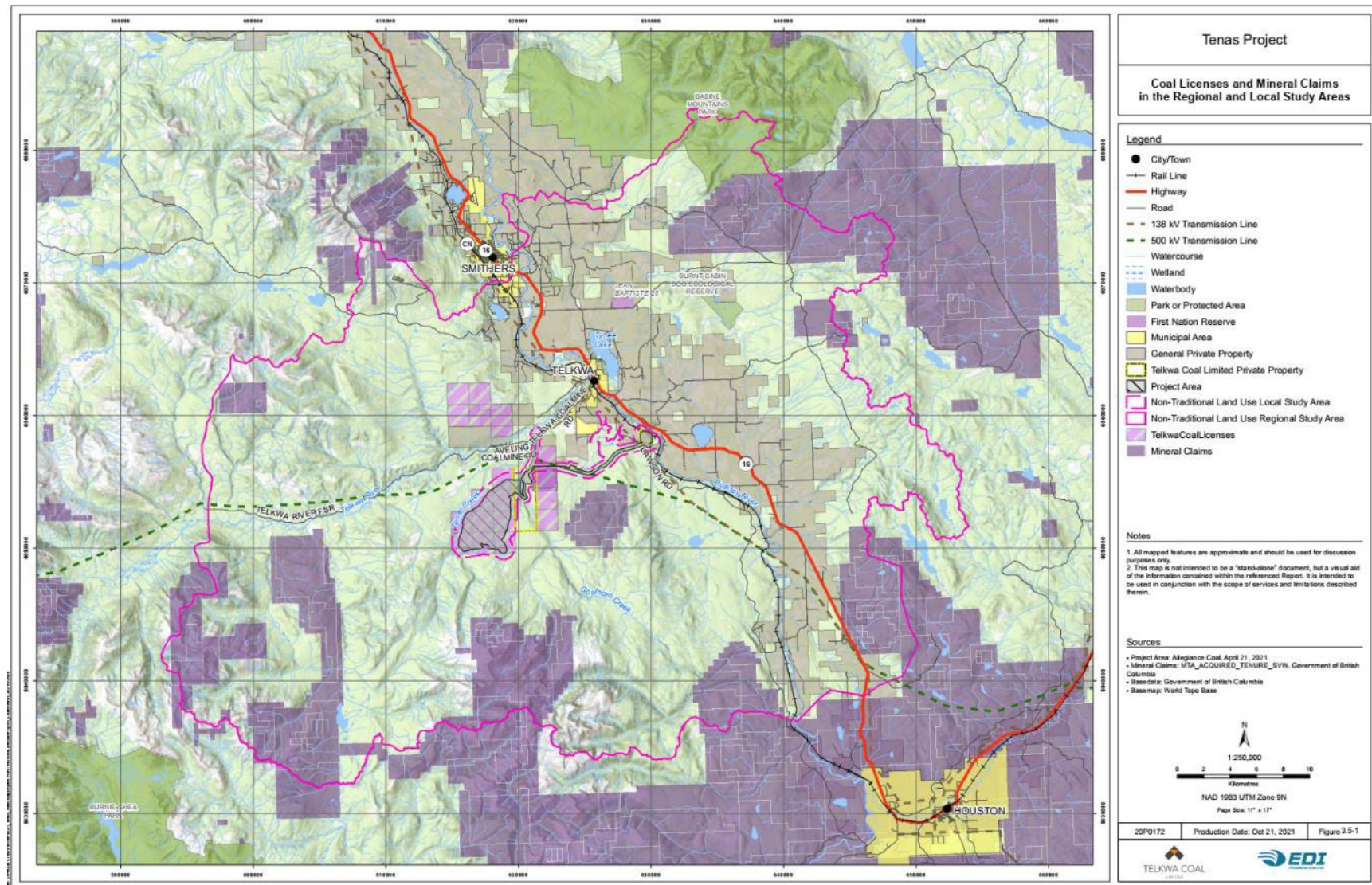


Figure 3.5-1: Coal Licenses and Mineral Claims in the Regional Local Study Areas

3.6 Forestry

Forestry is one of the major natural resource industries in the Bulkley Valley and has been an important economic driver of local communities. Due to declining B.C. forestry exports in 2019, the industry employs fewer people than it has historically (Penner 2019a). In 2016, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting employed approximately 6% of the population of Telkwa and 14.5% of the population of Electoral Area A. Forestry is not a major employer currently, but this is subject to change in the future. Refer to the Socio-Economic Baseline Report (TCL 2020) for more information regarding employment. Due to the economic downturn in BC forestry, West Fraser's BC lumber production has been reduced and they have suffered significant financial losses (Penner 2019a; West Fraser 2019).

The BC government administers and maintains the forest tenures system as well as the legislation, regulations, agreements, policies, and procedures that address the occupation of Crown land and harvesting of Crown and private timber. Forest licenses provide the right to harvest a specific volume of Crown timber within a Timber Supply Area (TSA) or a tree farm licence area (GovBC 2020).

The RSA is located in the Bulkley Valley TSA which covers approximately 736,000 ha of the Skeena River eastern drainage (**Figure 3.6-1**). The Bulkley Valley TSA includes the communities of Smithers, Telkwa, Witset (formerly known as Moricetown) and Fort Babine. The TSA is administered by BC MFLNRD, out of the Skeena Stikine Natural Resource District. The Bulkley LRMP also directs the management of the Bulkley TSA and outlines thirteen goals (GovBC 1998). The Bulkley TSA Rationale for Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) Determination document uses a wide range of sources to determine the AAC, including government legislation, the land and resource management plans applicable to the area and technical information including inventory, growth and yield data (BC MFLNRO 2014).

The Bulkley Valley TSA's AAC is 852,000 m³ and has been effective since January 29, 2014 (BC MFLNRO 2014; BC MFLNRO 2019a). Based on the Bulkley TSA Rationale for AAC Determination document, 283,510 ha are available for timber harvesting, once areas with environmental, economic and operability concerns have been removed. Approximately a third of the Bulkley Valley TSA's AAC is available for harvest.

Forest License A16830 is owned by West Fraser Mills Ltd (West Fraser) and covers sections of the Minesite and the surrounding area outside the LSA (GovBC 2019). The forest license was granted December 18, 2000 and expired March 31, 2009. Pacific Inland Resources (PIR), a division of West Fraser, operates a sawmill in Smithers and is actively logging in other areas of the region. PIR produces 300,000 mfbm of dimension lumber and 140,000 oven dry tonnes of chips annually (Smithers District Chamber of Commerce 2020). West Fraser has an AAC of 392,313 m³ within the Bulkley TSA as of April 1, 2019 (BC MFLNRO 2019a).

TCL holds an Occupant License to Cut, short form L51262 which expires on March 31, 2022. The license area extends over the Minesite itself and does not include the Bypass Road or the Rail Infrastructure.

There are three pending forest harvest authorizations in the area. Timber marks TA0395, TA0386 and TA0483 are all owned by the Babine Timber Sales Office. There are also multiple active forest cutblocks within the RSA. There are many pending licenses to cut in the RSA (GovBC 2019).

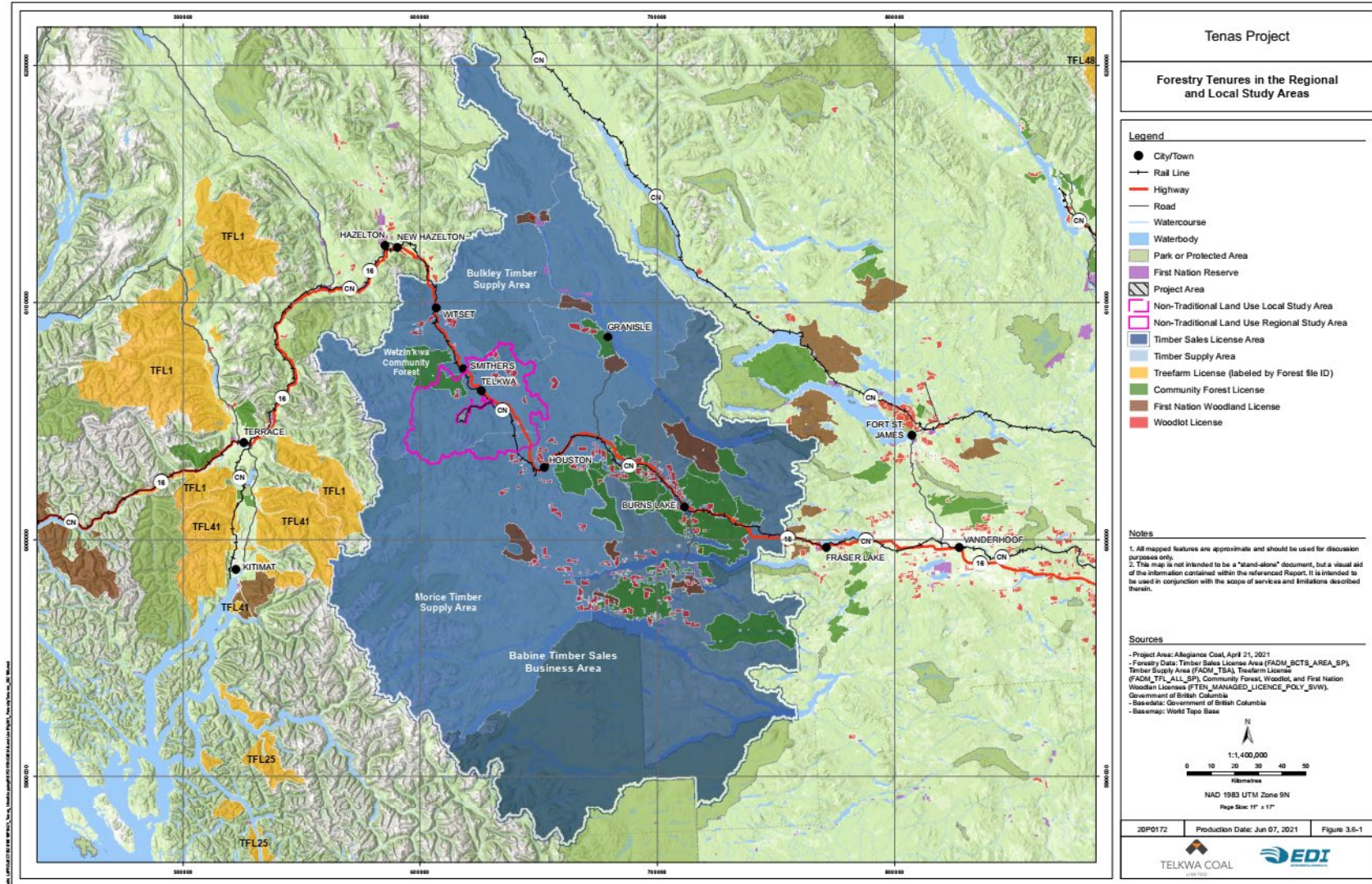


Figure 3.6-1: Forestry Tenures in the Regional and Local Study Areas

Wetzin'kwa Community Forest Corporation operates a community forest license that overlaps with the northwest portion of the RSA (**Figure 3.6-1**). The tenure is jointly held by the Town of Smithers and the Village of Telkwa. The tenure was awarded to the community by the local governments to increase their control over local forest management. The Wetzin'kwa Community Forest Corporation is managed by a volunteer Board of Directors that includes representatives from Smithers, Telkwa, the Office of the Wet'suwet'en, Newpro, and three directors at large. There is an interpretive nature trail that crosses various ecological habitats in the community forest for educational and tourism purposes (Wetzin'kwa Community Forest Corporation 2016). Wetzin'kwa Community Forest Corporation has various objectives that are listed in **Table 3.6-1**.

Table 3.6-1: Wetzin'kwa Community Forest Corporation Management Objectives

Topic	Objective
Environmental	• Manage for sustainability of all resources (timber and nontimber resources) • Manage for plant and animal diversity • Protect water quality in watersheds • Implement good forest stewardship activities on the land base and minimize negative environmental impacts • Harvest damaged timber as a priority (pine beetle, fire, blowdown, etc.)
Social	• Facilitate local community involvement into forest management decisions • Manage for community values • Establish respect and a good working relationship between the Office of Wet'suwet'en, Town of Smithers, Village of Telkwa, and Newpro • Enhance outdoor recreation and education opportunities • Conserve/preserve cultural heritage sites/features • Increase community awareness of forest management
Economic	• Manage for long-term profitable operations • Manage for long-term economic benefits to the local communities • Sustain, expand, and diversify local forestry related employment • Promote opportunities to harvest botanical products

Source: Wetzin'kwa Community Forest Corporation 2015

There is a fair amount of forestry activity in the RSA area due to the existing AAC, Wetzin'kwa Community Forest Corporation and other forest harvest authorizations. The number of active and historical cut blocks has created a relatively fragmented landscape in the RSA.

There are no pending forest harvest authorizations in the LSA. There are multiple pending licences to cut in the LSA. Large sections of the LSA have been previously logged (**Figure 3.6-2**). There is no active logging occurring within the LSA (GovBC 2019). This is likely due to limitations put in place by BC MFLNRORD because of the LSA's proximity to the caribou WHA. Refer to the Wildlife Baseline Report (Ardea, 2020a) for more information regarding caribou and landscape fragmentation.

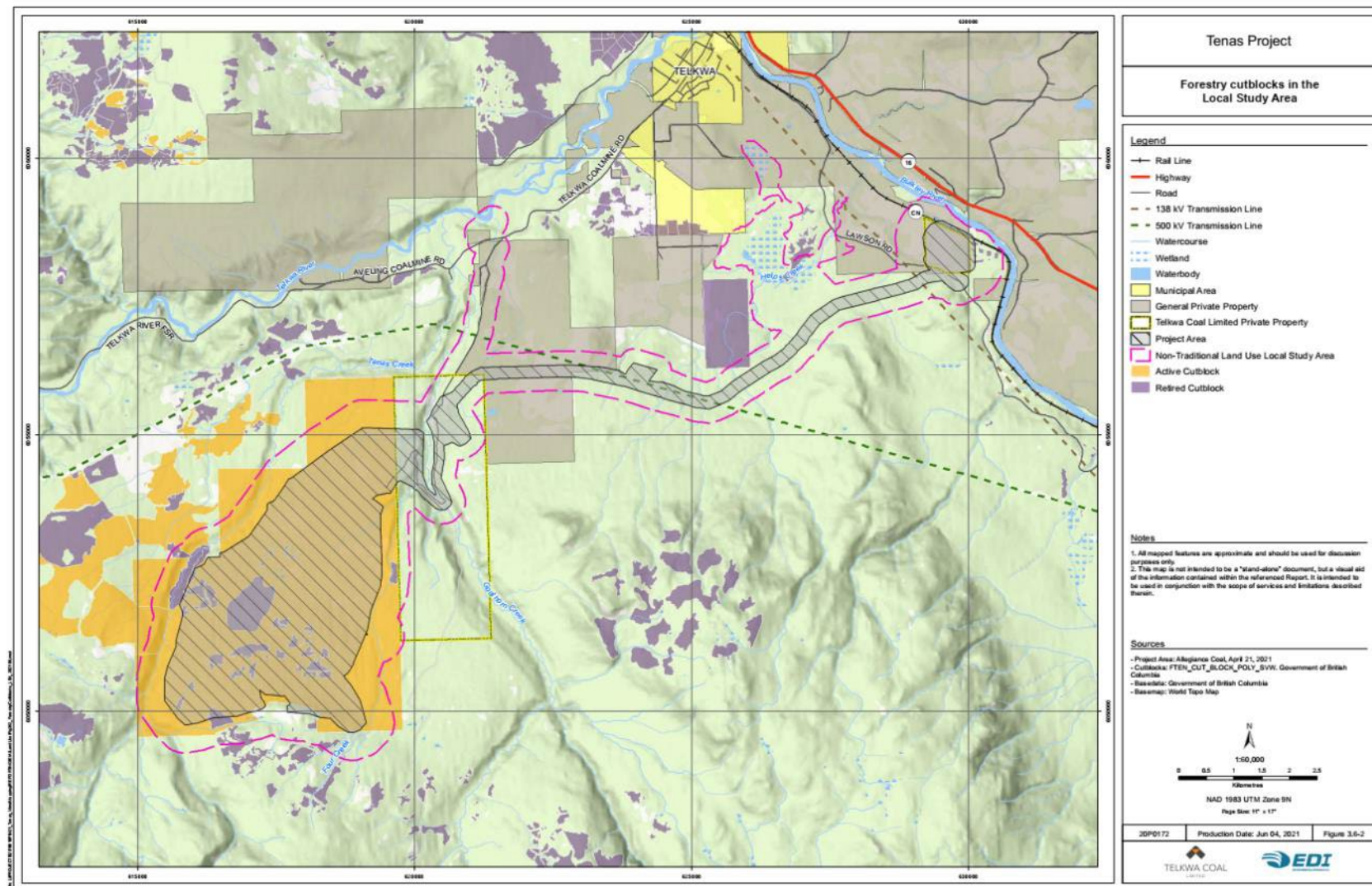


Figure 3.6-2: Forestry Cutblocks in the Local Study Area

3.7 Oil and Gas

Historically, the oil and gas industry has not been a significant industry in the area. However, this has shifted as new pipeline projects are being developed in the region. In 2016, mining and oil and gas employed approximately 7% of the population of Telkwa and 5% of the population of Electoral Area A. Refer to the Socio-Economic Baseline Report (TCL 2020) for more information regarding employment.

Oil and gas are currently produced in the northeast BC region and moves through the RSA via rail, due to the lack of pipelines connected to the export ports in western BC. Canadian National Railway (CN) transports most of its shipments to the US Gulf Coast due to its increased refining capacity (Penner 2019b).

The Project falls within the South West Oil and Gas Commission Administrative Zone. PNG has a 10-inch natural gas line that crosses the LSA in two places, along the Tenas Bypass Road and along Coalmine Road (**Figure 3.7-1**). There are no oil or gas wells in the area or any roads for related activities (GovBC 2019). PNG is proposing the PNG Looping Pipeline² which will twin the current pipeline running from Summit Lake to Kitimat (PNG 2021). PNG is currently in the Pre-Application phase of the Provincial EA process (BC EAO 2021).

Both the Coastal GasLink (CGL) pipeline, currently under construction, and the proposed Pacific Trail Pipeline are located outside of the RSA (**Figure 3.7-1**). These are being proposed to address the lack of pipelines connecting the northeast region of B.C. to the export ports in western BC. CGL is a natural gas pipeline travelling from Dawson Creek to a processing plant in Kitimat owned by TC Energy (Coastal GasLink 2019). The Pacific Trail pipeline will move natural gas from Liard and Horn River Basins in northeast BC. The Project is a joint venture between Chevron Canada Limited and Woodside Energy International (Canada) Limited (Chevron 2019). Refer to the Socio-Economic Baseline Report (TCL 2020) for more information regarding the socio-economic considerations of these projects.

There are no federally regulated oil pipelines near the LSA. There are no oil pipelines that run west of Prince George. The closest oil pipeline is the Pembina Pipeline which runs north to south from Fort St. John, through Prince George and down to Kamloops (Energy BC 2020; Government of Canada [GovCan] 2018).

There are no gas wells or roads related to oil and gas activities in the LSA (GovBC 2019). In general, there is currently limited oil and gas development in the LSA.

² Project is now referred to as the Proposed PNG Reactivate Capacity Project.

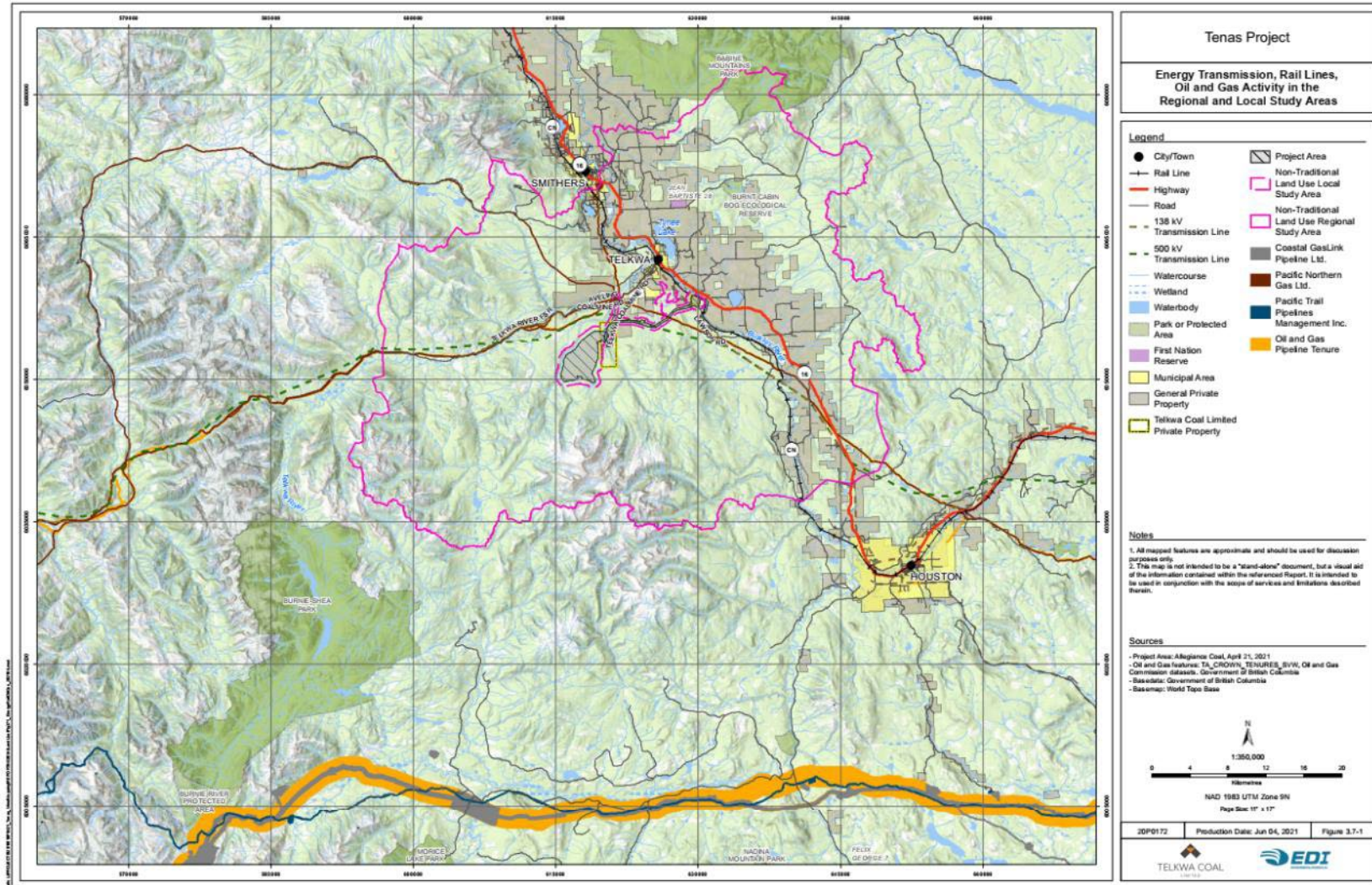


Figure 3.7-1: Energy Transmission, Rail Lines, Oil and Gas Activity in the Regional and Local Study Areas

3.8 Energy

Energy is an important aspect of everyday life and BC Hydro is the largest provider in the province. BC Hydro produces hydroelectric power that is distributed around BC (BC Hydro 2020a).

There are no energy generating stations in the RSA or LSA, including hydro, solar, and wind power. The closest energy generating station is the Dasque-Middle Run of River generator near Terrace, approximately 114 km southwest of the Project. Hydro-electric power and natural gas are the primary energy types used in the area (Town of Smithers 2012).

Transmission line 5L63 runs just south of Telkwa to Terrace. The 600 kilovolt (kV) transmission line is approximately 4 km away from the Project (BC Hydro 2020b). The existing 25 kV distribution powerline will be used for the Project. There are no hydro, solar, or wind energy generating stations in the RSA (Energy BC 2020; GovBC 2019). Energy is not a major land use in the RSA. Refer to **Figure 3.7-1** above.

3.9 Rail

Rail transportation is an important aspect to the region as it facilitates the movement of goods to markets within the country and overseas. CN Rail runs east to west across Canada, and through the American mid-west to the Gulf of Mexico (CN Rail 2020). CN rail owns the railway that runs through the RSA, from Prince Rupert to Prince George (**Figure 3.7-1** above). The Prince Rupert station acts as a distribution centre for metals, minerals, bulk cargo (dry, liquid) and forest products. Prince Rupert is able to handle dimensional loads. Prince George is a distribution centre for forest products. The Prince George to Prince Rupert route has the highest possible weight limit at 286,000 pounds. The closest grain elevators are in Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. There are three, small CN stations located in the RSA (CN Rail 2020).

Table 3.9-1 outlines the number of carloads of various types of freight CN Rail moved in 2019. Most freight moved was intermodal, where two different types of transportation were used to move the freight. Metals and minerals were the next most common type of freight. Coal was the sixth most moved freight. Oil shipments by rail increased from 6.8 million barrels in 2018 to 8.8 million barrels in 2019 (Yourex-West 2019) due to the lack of pipelines to transport oil.

Table 3.9-1: 2019 CN Carloads of Freight

Freight	Number of Carloads
Intermodal	2,618,000
Metals and minerals	1,008,000
Petroleum and chemicals	688,000
Grain and fertilizers	619,000
Forest products	375,000
Coal	335,000
Automotive	269,000

Source: CN Rail 2020

There is no rail station in the LSA. People living in the LSA do not directly rely on CN Rail. As noted in **Section 3.2**, VIA Rail operates 'The Skeena' passenger train, running from Jasper to Prince Rupert and

back again, with stops in many of the communities within the RDBN (RDBN 2016a). The Smithers VIA Rail station is located just outside of the RSA.

3.10 Agriculture and Range

3.10.1 Agriculture

Agriculture continues to play an important role in the RSA. An Agricultural Land Use Inventory for Smithers and Telkwa produced for the RDBN in 2013 provides a now dated but useful snapshot of the approximately 29,000 ha classified as being used for agricultural purposes within the LSA. The inventory included 10,600 ha in cultivated fields, the remainder used for ranching and foraging. Part time farming in the RDBN is common in the inventory area as a supplement to other income sources in mining, forestry, and the service industries (RDBN 2013). Majority of the land in the report was part of the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR). The ALR is governed by the Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) and operates under the *Agricultural Land Commission Act*, SBC 2002, c 36 (GovBC 2002b). The RSA and portions of the LSA overlap with ALR land (**Figure 3.10-1**). ALR polygon # 4876263 extends along Highway 16, from Hazelton to Houston (GovBC 2019). Local communities along Highway 16, like Smithers, Telkwa and New Hazelton are not included in these boundaries. ALR polygon # 4876263 is a total of 90,113.5 ha (GovBC 2019). The LSA overlap with the ALR polygon is approximately 1,291 ha or less than 2% of the entire polygon.

The growing season in the RSA is two to three months long and typically experiences 450 to 890 millimetres (mm) of precipitation. The higher elevation climate is more extreme with a very short, cool growing season, including long and cold winters and snowpack ranging from one to four meters (RDBN 2012). The climate of the Bulkley Valley creates a limited growing season, which decreases the length of time that farming can occur in the area. The land in the LSA is primarily used for agricultural purposes, specifically pasture (see **Section 3.10.2**).

Approximately half of the classified agricultural land contains cultivated field crops (GovBC 2013). The most common crops in the RSA are forage and pasture. A variety of other crops like oats, barley, canola, alfalfa, clover, timothy and orchard grass hay, root vegetables, and tree fruits are also grown in the RSA. Beef and dairy are the most important livestock production industries, however poultry and eggs, swine and sheep are produced in the inventory area as well. Small equine operations are also common in the inventory area. The only Class B Slaughterhouse in the RDBN is within Electoral Area A (GovBC 2013; RDBN 2012). Table D.1. in Appendix D outlines Livestock on Farms in Electoral Area A. Horses and ponies, followed by beef cows and hens and chickens reported the highest number in Electoral Area A (RDBN 2012).

Agriculture in the area is composed of a variety of small farms. Part time farming is common in the inventory area, as income is supplemented by other activities such as mining, forestry and the service industry. The products generated on the farm are normally sold to local consumers based on a desire to eat and support local agriculture, as well as the distance to large grocery stores (RDBN 2012). Profitability is the greatest challenge to agricultural production within the region, however other barriers include difficulties with government regulations and a lack of government support. Many regional producers find marketing their farm products to be especially challenging, due to market distance, access, as well as limited marketing resources. Rail is not a major form of agricultural distribution in the area, as CN Rail's closest agricultural distribution centre is in Kamloops (CN Rail 2020). It is likely that most distribution is conducted by the local farmers along Highway 16.

A 2020 Food and Agriculture Plan updates marketing supports for producers, focusing on ensuring agricultural interests continue to be factored into regional planning and decision-making (RDBN 2020a).

3.10.2 Range

Range tenures are areas of Crown land where the *Range Act*, RSBC 2004, c 71 (GovBC 2004b) tenure applies. This includes grazing and hay cutting licenses and permits. The range tenures are administered by BC MFLNRORD. In the RSA, there are 21 active range tenures and four (4) that overlap with the LSA (RAN075745 A, RAN076242 A, RAN077588 A, RAN076255 1) (GovBC 2019) (**Figure 3.10-1** and **Table 3.10-1**). Agricultural land in the LSA is primarily used for grazing, and approximately 80 cattle and 22 horses graze in the LSA (Mine Neighbours Group 2019). Three (3) range tenures overlap with the Project Area - RAN077588 A overlaps with the Minesite, RAN076242 A overlaps with a portion of the Bypass road, and RAN075745 A overlaps with a portion of the Bypass road and the Rail Loop.

Table 3.10-1: Range Tenures in the Local Study Area

Forest File ID	Max # of Cattle	Max # of Sheep	Max # of Horses	Max # Other Livestock	Size (ha)	Status
RAN077588 A*	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	152,955	Active
RAN075745 A*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,549	Active
RAN076242 A*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	517	Active
RAN076255 1*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	Active

Source: GovBC 2019

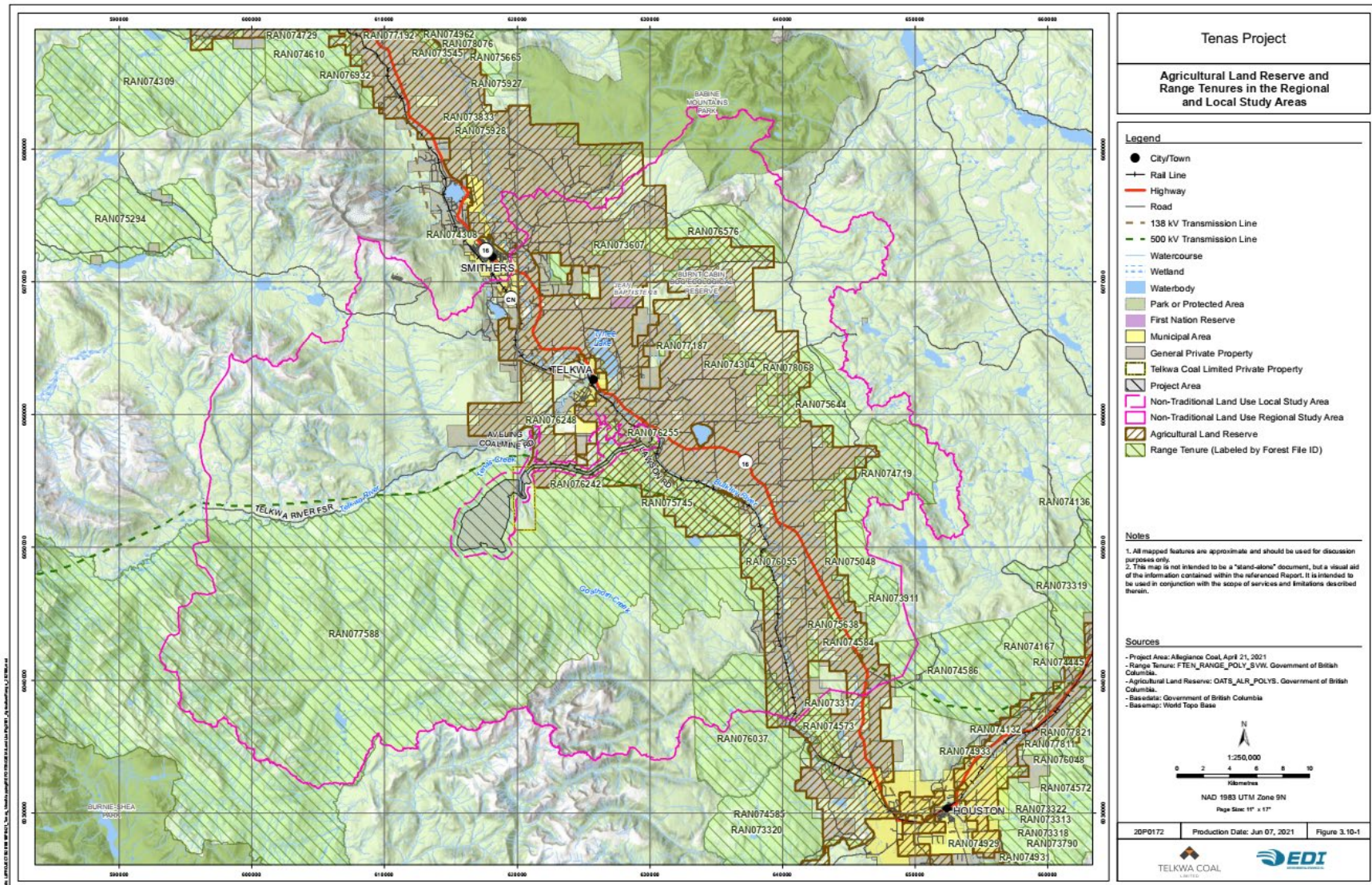


Figure 3.10-1: Agricultural Land Reserve and Range Tenures in the Regional and Local Study Areas

3.11 Parks and Protected Areas

BC's protected areas system provides for the protection and maintenance of important natural and cultural values and outstanding outdoor recreation opportunities. Protected areas include ecological reserves; provincial parks; conservancies (wildlife management areas); recreation areas; and protected areas established under the *Environment and Land Use Act*, RSBC 1996, c.117 (GovBC 1996a). While parks are discussed below, public recreation is discussed in **Section 3.12**.

The RSA overlaps with three different provincial parks and no federal parks. Tyhee Lake is the closest Provincial Park to the Project, followed by Call Lake and Babine Mountains (**Figure 3.11-1**). They all offer varying types of recreation and protect different important ecosystems. Ecological reserves within the RSA include Det San Ecological Reserve and Burnt Cabin Bog Ecological Reserve, which were created to protect rare plant species (GovBC 2019).

The Babine Mountains Trails are the only protected areas located within the RSA, and are located just outside of the Babine Mountain Provincial Park boundary on the south and northeast side of the park. There are no protected areas within the LSA (GovBC 2019).

3.11.1 Ecological Reserves

Ecological reserves are created to preserve representative and special natural ecosystems, plants and animal species, features, and phenomena. Ecological reserves have the highest level of protection to maintain diversity, while still allowing educational and research purposes, provided a permit has been granted. Outdoor recreation is not permitted in ecological reserves unless it is a non-harmful activity like hiking, photography, or wildlife observation (BC Parks 2021a). There are two ecological reserves within the RSA - the Det San Ecological Reserve and the Burnt Cabin Bog Ecological Reserve (GovBC 2019) (**Figure 3.11-1**).

The closest ecological reserve is Det San Ecological Reserve, approximately 19 km outside of the LSA. Det San is 6 ha and contains a SBSdk (sub-boreal Spruce dry cool) biogeoclimatic zone on a steep, west facing slope (GovBC 2019). The reserve was originally established to protect a rare example of old growth juniper, as well as unique grassland and savannah ecosystems. Det San provides important habitat for deer in winter and spring, as well as moose, black bears and migratory and resident songbirds BC Parks 2021a).

Burnt Cabin Bog Ecological Reserve is approximately 23 km northeast of the Project. This ecological reserve is 670 ha and contains SBSmc2 (moist cold sub-boreal spruce subzone, Babine variant) biogeoclimatic zone (GovBC 2019). Burnt Cabin Bog was established to protect a large wetland containing a wide variety of habitats. There is a large black spruce, willow and scrub birch peatland, stream and basin fens which have unique willow, scrub birch and sedge fens, spruce riparian swamps and black spruce-Labrador tea basin bog. There are also a few relic plant species which were established after glaciation, and a rare mesic meadow plant community (Aster-peavine-meadowrue). Burnt Cabin Bog Ecological Reserve provides excellent habitat in the summer and winter for moose, mule deer, and beavers. There is one (1) trapping license within the ecological reserve (BC Parks 2021a).

There are no ecological reserves, protected areas, conservation lands or Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA; refer to 3.11.3 below) within the LSA. However, the LSA is located within Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) 6-333 for Northern Caribou (GovBC 2019). A WHA is an area of habitat that is critical to meeting the habitat requirements of an Identified Wildlife species. Within a WHA, activities are managed to minimize

any adverse effects to Identified Wildlife (BC MOE 2020). Refer to the Wildlife Baseline Report (Ardea 2020a) for more information.

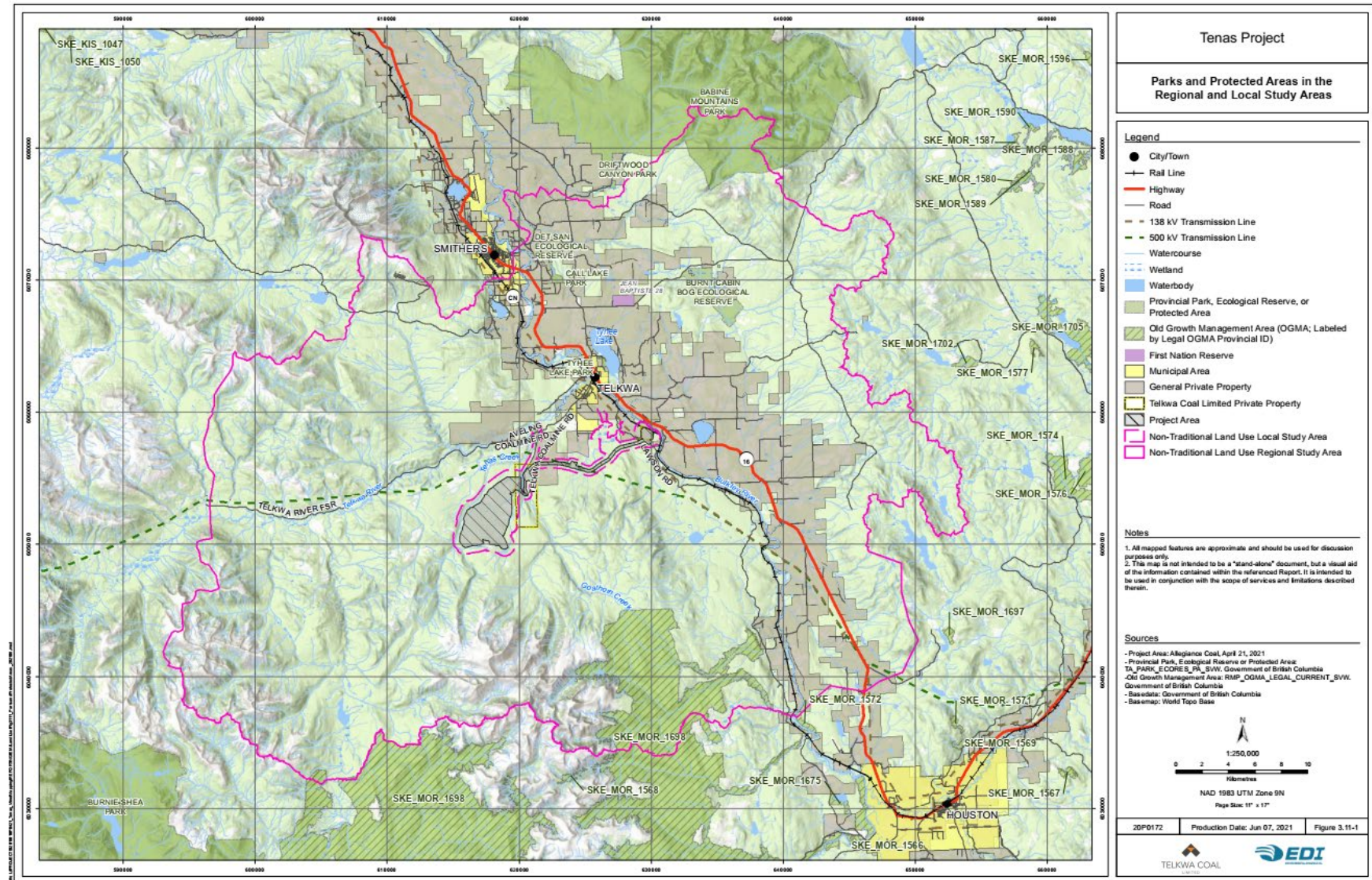


Figure 3.11-1: Parks and Protected Areas in the Regional Local Study Areas

3.11.2 Parks

All provincial parks are highly protected Crown lands and managed to high standards. There are three classifications of provincial parks: Class A, Class B or Class C parks (BC Parks 2021b). The RSA overlaps three provincial parks: Tyhee Lake Provincial Park, Call Lake Provincial Park and Babine Mountains Provincial Park (**Figure 3.11-1**). The RSA does not overlap any federal parks, and there are no federal or provincial parks in the LSA (GovBC 2019). The RSA is within the traditional territory of the Wet'suwet'en; information regarding the Wet'suwet'en is found in the *Tenas Cultural Use Study* which compiles a baseline inventory of cultural heritage resources pertaining to Wet'suwet'en communities, including an examination of pre-existing cultural, social, historic, and economic data (Crossroads 2021).

3.11.2.1 Tyhee Lake Provincial Park

Tyhee Lake Provincial Park is near Telkwa, off Highway 16, 10 km east of Smithers (BC Parks 2021c). Tyhee Lake Park is the closest provincial park to the LSA and is approximately 3 km to the north of the LSA (**Figure 3.11-1**).

Tyhee Lake Park is 33 ha and was established on April 1, 1956 (BC Parks 2021c). The park's management direction statement outlines protection of lakeshore aspen forests and waterfowl habitat, loon nesting sites, and a small remnant (less than 33 ha) of young seral dry cool sub-boreal spruce forest (SBSdk). Tyhee Lake Park lies within the Bulkley Basin Ecozone, which is an underrepresented ecozone within the protected areas system. Tyhee Lake is one of two (2) lakes in BC that are home to giant pygmy whitefish, currently a provincially red-listed species. Wildlife that can be found in this park include common loons, red necked grebes, ruffed grouse, downy woodpecker, red-winged blackbird, squirrels and beavers. Moose can be seen in the winter and black bears occasionally appear in the summer (BC Parks Skeena District 2000a).

Tyhee Lake Park provides recreation and camping opportunities for local residents and tourists. The entire park has been zoned as Intensive Recreation due to its small size and high usage. The park has the highest attendance of parks located within the Project's RSA. It is a popular swimming and recreational spot for both local residents and tourists, particularly in the summer months. Amenities at the park include picnic areas, washrooms, showers, drinking water, playground, a boat launch, camp fire pits, a sanitation dump, concession stands and paddleboard rentals (BC Parks 2021c).

Refer to **Table 3.11-1** below for a full list of permitted and restricted activities at Tyhee Lake Park. **Appendix E**, Tables E.1., E.2., E.3. and E.4. provide further park visitor information.

Table 3.11-1: Tyhee Lake Provincial Park Use

Activity	Description
Land	Cycling, hiking, wildlife viewing, vehicle access.
Air Access	None.
Water	Canoeing, swimming, kayaking, water-skiing, wildlife viewing, paddle boarding.
Horseback	None.
Camping	Group camping available from May 10-September 18, vehicle accessible camping available.
Fishing	Stocked rainbow trout, peamouth chub, red shiner, pygmy whitefish and ice-fishing available with a license.

Activity	Description
Hunting	None.
Winter Recreation	Cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, ice skating.
Trapping	None.

Source: BC Parks 2021c

3.11.2.2 Call Lake Provincial Park

Call Lake Park lies approximately 8 km north of Telkwa and approximately 10 km north of the LSA (**Figure 3.11-1**). Hiking trails begin at VanGalen and Mountainview Roads (access from Upper Viewmount Road), just north of Highway 16 (BC Parks 2021c).

The 62-ha park was established as a Class A provincial park on June 29, 1999 (BC Parks 2021c). The entire park is zoned as Natural Environment, which allows recreational activities while limiting impacts to natural features. Call Lake Park has many bird species, particularly waterfowl near the lake, and includes good nesting duck habitat. The park provides important habitat for moose and deer in the spring and winter, and bears in the spring and summer. Call Lake Park contains high ecological diversity in forested and non-forested wetlands, scrub-steppe grasslands as well as young coniferous and deciduous forests (BC Parks Skeena District 2000b). There is remnant Bulkley Basin ecosystem in the park, SBSdk (dry cool sub-boreal spruce subzone), which is an underrepresented biogeoclimatic (BEC) zone (GovBC 2019). There are a few hectares of provincially red-listed Saskatoon-slender wheatgrass scrub-steppe community. The park was previously grazed by cattle (BC Parks Skeena District 2000b).

Due to Call Lake Park's proximity to Telkwa and Smithers, it provides educational opportunities for elementary and high school students on the environment, sustainability, and stewardship. It also provides significant space for various forms of recreation, as listed in **Table 3.11-2** (BC Parks 2021c; BC Parks Skeena District 2000b). There are no facilities like outhouses or campsites available at Call Lake Park (BC Parks 2021c). **Appendix E**, Tables E.1., E.2., E.3. and E.4. provide further park visitor information.

Table 3.11-2: Call Lake Provincial Park Use

Activity	Description
Land	Cycling, hiking, wildlife viewing.
Air Access	None.
Water	Canoeing, kayaking, wildlife viewing.
Horseback	Permitted.
Camping	None.
Fishing	Stocked brook trout and ice-fishing available with a license.
Hunting	None.
Winter Recreation	Cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, ice skating, snowmobiling on trails.
Trapping	Permitted with tenure.

Source: BC Parks 2021c; BC Parks Skeena District 2000b

3.11.2.3 Babine Mountains Provincial Park

Babine Mountains Provincial Park is approximately 19 km northeast of the LSA and 4 km east of Smithers (**Figure 3.11-1**). It is found within the Skeena Mountains, specifically within the Babine Mountains (GovBC 2019). Access to the west end of the park is off of Old Babine Lake Road, which leaves Highway 16 just east of Smithers. Access to the east end of the park is from Babine Lake Road, 4 km east of Smithers on Highway 16 (BC Parks 2021c).

Babine Mountains Provincial Park was established on April 5, 1984 and is 31,146 ha (BC Parks 2021c). An extension to the park called the Driftwood Extension, was approved in 1999 and added an additional 6,500 ha to Babine Mountains Park. The Driftwood Extension has a separate management plan compared to the rest of the park (BC Parks Skeena District 2000c). The Babine Mountains Provincial Park falls under three different zones: Natural Environment zone located in the south, Wilderness Recreation zone to the north (including Driftwood extension), and a Special Feature zone in the Silver King Basin (BC Parks Skeena District 1992).

The Driftwood Extension protects about 3,000 ha of the SBSmc2 (upland moist cold sub-boreal spruce) BEC zone (GovBC 2019). This includes the red-listed, shrub-steppe plant community of Saskatoon-slender wheatgrass scrub-steppe, found above Newitt Creek. Protection of these upland ecosystems complements the narrow strip of riparian SBSmc2 forest in Babine River Corridor Park, which increases its overall conservation importance. The Driftwood Extension provides year-round habitat for grizzly, black bears and wolves as well as for moose and mule deer from spring to early winter. It also supports subalpine meadows, shrub-carrs and fens, and south-facing aspen-dominated forests (BC Parks Skeena District 2000c).

Babine Mountains Provincial Park contains habitat for black bears, grizzly bears, moose, deer, marmots, wolves and coyotes, depending on the season. Mountain goats are the only large mammals that live in the park year-round. The occasional lynx and wolverine have been observed as well (BC Parks 2021c; BC Parks Skeena District 1992). There is fragile alpine habitat, such as sub-boreal spruce and alpine tundra, that is protected within the park's boundaries. In lower elevation areas, white spruce, subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, trembling aspen, black huckleberry, bunchberry and feather mosses can be found (BC Parks Skeena District 1992).

This is an important recreation site due to the park's proximity to Smithers and Telkwa. The park offers a range of recreation opportunities based on the season, including hiking and horseback riding (BC Parks 2021c). The Onion, a snowmobile riding area, can be found within the park and has two areas: Four Lakes and Cronin. There are two emergency shelters in this area, Parker Place Emergency Shelter and Burdettes Emergency Shelter (Smithers Snowmobile Association 2014). Additional amenities in the park include the Joe L'Orsa cabin, which has pit toilets. There are also pit toilets in the parking lot on Driftwood Road. Wilderness camping and campfires are permitted in the park (BC Parks 2021c).

Table 3.11-3. lists designated activities in the park. **Appendix E**, Tables E.1., E.2., E.3. and E.4. provide further park visitor information.

Table 3.11-3: Babine Mountains Provincial Park Use

Activity	Description
Land	Cycling, hiking, wildlife viewing.
Air Access	For management purposes only.
Water	None.

Activity	Description
Horseback	Permitted.
Camping	Wilderness, backcountry or walk-in camping is permitted. The Joe L'Orsa Cabin is available for use on a first come first serve basis.
Fishing	Rainbow trout, permitted only at Lower Reisetser Lake.
Hunting	Permitted.
Winter Recreation	Cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling in designated areas.
Trapping	Permitted with tenure.

Source: BC Parks 2021c

3.11.3 Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA)

OGMAs are legally established and spatially defined areas of old growth forests that are identified during landscape or operational unit planning by BC MFLNRORD. They are used to achieve biodiversity targets. Forest licensees must maintain any legally established OGMA as a part of their forest stewardship plan. The OGMA does not overlap with the LSA. The southern portion of the RSA overlaps with a 50,542 ha OGMA (Provincial ID of SKE_MOR_1698) and a smaller 7,027 ha OGMA (SKE_MOR_1698) (GovBC 2019) (**Figure 3.11-1**). Approximately 14% of the OGMAs overlap with the RSA.

3.11.4 Conservation Lands

Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) are part of the Conservation Lands Program, and are define as an area of land designated under section 4(2) of the *Wildlife Act*, RSBC 1996, c 488 (GovBC 1996b) for the benefit of regionally to internationally significant fish and wildlife species or their habitats. Conservation and management of fish, wildlife and their habitats is the priority in managing WMAs; therefore, other uses generally need to be compatible with this priority. As of 2019, there were 31 WMAs in BC however, there are no WMA's within the RSA or LSA (GovBC 2021a).

There is one conservation land complex – the Hubert Hill – Toodienia Reserve, located east of Telkwa on the east side of Highway 16 and within the RSA (GovBC 2019). The 11-hectare conservation land hosts a red listed plant community of shrubs and grasses, and provides rare, high-value spring habitat for deer (GovBC 2021b). There are no conservation lands in the LSA.

3.12 Recreation

Recreation occurs year-round in the Bulkley Valley and many of the recreation sites have different seasonal uses. Various user groups use the same recreation sites, which leads to collaboration between recreation groups. There is balance between wildlife use and recreation use in the area, which has resulted in access management in particular areas. **Figure 3.12-1** shows outdoor recreational areas within the RSA and LSA.

Recreation activities including wildlife harvesting, angling, horseback riding, hiking, mudbogging as well as limited snowmobile and quad riding opportunities, all occur in the RSA and LSA. The following subsections details recreation use groups within the RSA and LSA. Although the list of recreation users is long, the LSA is not a high use recreation area due to limited access, as discussed in **Section 3.2**.

3.12.1 Recreation User Groups

There are a number of active recreation groups in the RSA and LSA including:

- ▶ Bulkley Backcountry Ski Society;
- ▶ Back Country Horsemen;
- ▶ Bulkley Valley Backpackers Society;
- ▶ Bulkley Valley Bowmen;
- ▶ Bulkley Valley Kayak and Canoe Club;
- ▶ Bulkley Valley Quad Riders;
- ▶ Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club;
- ▶ Intensive Motorized Association;
- ▶ Smithers Mountain Bike Association; and
- ▶ Smithers Snowmobile Association.

The RDBN completed a Parks and Outdoor Recreation Study in June 2020. Related engagement with residents has provided the impetus for creation and delivery of an outdoor recreation service in the RDBN using a service delivery model in use in six (6) other regional districts in BC. The RDBN proposes to fund development and maintenance of parks, trails, and picnic areas and help fund selected outdoor recreational groups in the RDBN. Revenue for the service would taken from property taxes, parkland or cash-in-lieu of parkland at the time of subdivision, development cost charges, ecological gifts and bequests, gas tax grants, and other senior government grants (RDBN 2020b).

3.12.1.1 Bulkley Backcountry Ski Society

The Bulkley Backcountry Ski Society (BBSS) uses a variety of skiing locations throughout the Bulkley Valley. There are two noteworthy, local ski locations that are found in the RSA, Hudson Bay Mountain Resort and Babine Mountain Provincial Park (BBSS 2017). Refer to Section 3.12.2 below for a description of Hudson Bay Mountain Resort and Section 3.11.2.3 above for further information about Babine Mountain Provincial Park.

3.12.1.2 Back Country Horsemen of BC (BCHBC)

The Back Country Horsemen (BCHBC) has multiple chapters across BC. The Northwest chapter was formed to advocate for horseback riders during the creation of the Babine Mountain Provincial Park, as

restrictions on horseback riding in the park was considered. . The group's demographic is mostly over 50 years old, and they are actively seeking younger membership (Back Country Horsemen 2018).

There are two loops used by the BCHBC that fall within the LSA, a 2-hour loop that follows the east side Goathorn Creek and a 1-hour loop on the west side of Goathorn Creek. Most trails are used in Spring and Summer. There is less use of the area due to the loss of the bridge over Goathorn Creek (refer to Section 3.2 Access), resulting in the trails being cleared once a year to remove new growth from surrounding vegetation. Trucks and trailers are required to get the horses into the BCHBC camp for use of trails (Back Country Horsemen 2018).

The BCHBC have a camp on TCL's private property that is used about 4-5 times a year for larger events from May to mid-October. The BCHBC's camp includes an outhouse with a tank, seven RV campsites with one to two corrals per campsite, a few small buildings, and a paddock. The BCHBC use the camp site and surrounding trails on a weekly basis. During baseline interviews, the BCHBC commented that maintaining access to their camp and trails in the area is very important (Back Country Horsemen 2018).

The BCHBC note they have had positive interactions with other user groups, particularly industry and recreational motorized vehicle users. Logging trucks and recreational motorized vehicle users will often stop their vehicles or significantly slow down when engaging with the BCHBC (Back Country Horsemen 2018).

3.12.1.3 Bulkley Valley Backpackers Society

Bulkley Valley Backpackers Society (BVBS) provides a range of opportunities for self-directed backcountry activities throughout the year. They work to improve the back-country experience and advocate for the interests of backcountry recreationists (BVBS 2020). The BVBS mostly consist of people above fifty years old, but they are actively recruiting new membership and have reported an increase in young people hiking in the area. The BVBS perform trail maintenance, mainly consisting of clearing vegetation. Many hiking areas particularly near Hunter Basin have accrued damages due to motorized vehicles, despite the imposed ban (BVBS 2019).

BVBS noted that Hunter Basin, Hankin Plateau and Webster Lake are the most popular trails accessed by their group. The trails were highly used prior to the wash-out of the Goathorn Bridge but haven't been used much since. Camel Humps and Glacis Peak are two other popular hiking locations that are still easily accessible without the Goathorn Bridge (BVBS 2019). There are small, cleared areas at the trailheads for parking. Goats, grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, rarer bird species like rosy finches and ptarmigan can all be seen on these trails.

Hunter Basin is the most popular hiking trail in the area, but voluntary limited entry has been in place since the early 2000's (BVBS 2019; BC MFLNRO 2016). Refer to Section 3.12.2 below for more detail about Hunter Basin. Hunter Basin trail is defined as moderate difficulty and family friendly (BVBS 2019). The trail is well signed due to a BVBS initiative. There are no formal campsites or facilities at Hunter Basin.

Other trails listed on the BVBS website were compared to the RSA boundaries. The Crater Lake Trail, Ganokwa Canyon Trail, Moose Mountain Trail, Northeast Slope of Hudson Bay Mountain Trail all fall within the RSA. The Back Door Trail is partially located in the RSA, as the trail ends within the RSA (BVBS 2020). The trails in the area vary in length and difficulty. The Bulkley Valley is considered a prime hiking destination based on the number of trails that allow the exploration of remote wilderness, while still being accessible to town (BVBS 2019).

The BVBS noted the importance of access to recreation in the area and that the Project has potential to make access easier over Goathorn Creek if public access is granted (BVBS 2019).

3.12.1.4 *Bulkley Valley Bowmen*

The Bulkley Valley Bowmen promote the sport of archery in the Bulkley Valley. Members must have a BCAA membership for insurance purposes. The BVB owns an archery range located behind the Bulkley Valley Exhibition and has a list of rules that members must abide by. The range, which can be rented, has a clubhouse with a kitchen, a BBQ pit, sports field, and equipment, as well as parking and camping. The BVB also runs a Junior Olympic Program once a week (Bulkley Valley Bowmen 2020).

3.12.1.5 *Bulkley Valley Kayak and Canoe Club*

The Bulkley Valley Canoe and Kayak Club are an unofficial group of people who enjoy various types of paddling in the Bulkley Valley. They organize themselves through a Public Group on Facebook where locals can share recreation information (Bulkley Valley Kayak and Canoe Club 2020).

3.12.1.6 *Bulkley Valley Quad Riders*

The Bulkley Valley Quad Riders (BVQR) consists of about 35 people varying in age, with the majority being retired (BVQR 2019). People travel from Terrace, Kitimat and Prince George to enjoy the dry and rocky trails that go up into the alpine.

BVQR use two limited access areas, Star Basin and Grizzly Plateau (outside of RSA). Riders accessing these areas require a permit from BC MFLNRORD with assigned dates and times. If caribou are seen while in the limited access areas, the recreation user must leave the area immediately. Recreation users in these limited access areas may be accompanied by conservation officers. No rides were conducted in Star Basin and Grizzly Plateau in 2018 due to wildfires. Most quad riders use recreation areas in July and August due to the short window of good weather occurring in high elevation areas (BVQR 2019).

The BVQR has good relationships with other recreational motorized vehicle groups (BVQR 2019). As a part of trail use etiquette, the BVQR will turn off their vehicles when passing horses (BVQR 2019; Back Country Horsemen 2019). There have been instances where hikers have expressed frustration with motorized vehicles, including the BVQR, for disturbing the peace while on trails (BVBS 2019).

3.12.1.7 *Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club*

There are approximately 315 members of the Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club (BVRGC), with a wide range of ages. Over the past five years, the club's membership increased from 95 members to 300 members, due to internal changes in the BVRGC. The BVRGC has a certified firearms range that attracts members with handguns to the club (BVRGC 2019). Firearm discharge is allowed from 9am to 9pm and only in the daylight hours in the winter. The gun range can only be used by members and there is a full list of rules related to the gun range available on the BVRGC website (BVRGC 2009).

Members of the BVRGC tend to participate in both hunting and fishing, referring to it as wildlife harvesting. When discussing wildlife harvesting, the BVRGC stressed that a hunt is successful if there is an opportunity to experience nature, and not the success of the kill (BVRGC 2019).

BVRGC noted an increase in motorized vehicles like quads and snow mobiles over the past 5-10 years but expressed it had not affected their group (BVRGC 2019).

The perceived challenges for this group are related to government policies as decisions about wildlife are made for political reasons, as opposed to scientific rationale. BVRGC noted the importance of access to wildlife harvesting areas as well as maintaining robust and healthy wildlife populations (BVRGC 2019).

3.12.1.8 *Intensive Motorized Association*

The Intensive Motorized Association (IMA) was formed in 2016-2017 and has approximately 25 to 30 members. The IMA is focused on mudbogging, taking two to four wheeled vehicles, like Jeeps, dirt bikes and quads, through challenging, muddy trails. The intention is to get stuck on the trail in trenches or on boulders and work the vehicle through the area (IMA 2020).

Mudbogging often occurs in sensitive environments like wetlands or alpine due to the muddy conditions. In response to this, the BC government has updated the *Off-Road Vehicle Act*, SBC 2014, c. 5 (GovBC 2104b) requiring the registration of all off-road vehicles and added clauses that allows the government to fine vehicle users for careless operation or damage to property, including environmental degradation (GovBC 2018). People have been leaving the Bulkley Valley to go mudbogging in areas like Elbe Hills in Washington, where there are designated areas for this activity. This has pushed the IMA to apply to BC MFLNRORD to create an Intensive Use Area, where the IMA could set up government approved trails. The proposed Intensive Use Area is found on the north side of the Telkwa River, in a natural bowl. This provides ideal terrain for mudbogging, and contains one exit point for the water, making it easier to manage any environmental impacts (IMA 2020).

The primary areas used by the IMA are on the south side of the Telkwa River, accessed by old FSR's, along the BC Hydro Powerline. The trail under Powerline is used as a mudbogging trail. There are two main, unofficial camping areas: where the Lawson road meets the Powerline, south of Quick and where the Powerline diverges, west of Quick. The IMA has a good working relationship with other recreation users in the area including the Smithers Snowmobile Club and Bulkley Valley Quad Riders, as their recreation areas overlap and require maintenance (IMA 2020).

The IMA noted that the Project will shift their recreation use patterns that occur in and near the Project. However, the IMA is hoping that the creation of the Intensive Use Area will shift user patterns away from sensitive areas near the Project (IMA 2020).

3.12.1.9 *Smithers Mountain Bike Association*

Smithers Mountain Bike Association (SMBA) operates within the RSA. The group was formed to promote mountain biking in a safe and responsible manner. SMBA has three main biking areas: Piper Recreation Area, Ptarmigan Recreation Area and Bluff Recreation Area. There are two trails in the Piper Recreation Area, Piper Down and Piper Cross (SMBA 2019). Piper Recreation Area and Ptarmigan Recreation Area are located with the RSA, whereas the Bluff Recreation is not.

3.12.1.10 *Smithers Snowmobile Association*

The Smithers Snowmobile Association (SSA) has been in operation for over forty years (SSA 2014) and has approximately 200 members (Snoriders 2020). Not all snowmobilers are a part of the SSA, as the SSA represents approximately 10-20% of all snowmobile use in the region. A membership with SSA or a day pass is required for accessing the riding areas and shelters (SSA 2014). A \$20 day pass can be purchased at the Prestige Hudson Bay Lodge and membership is available at Trails North – Polaris, Wayside Service – Arctic Cat, Evergreen Industrial Supplies – BRP Skidoo and Northwest Kitchen Centre shelters (SSA 2014).

The SSA has a Partnership Agreement with the Province of BC, Recreation Sites & Trails Branch and BC Parks to maintain seven emergency shelters, and groom approximately 100 km of trails in the immediate area of the shelters (SSA 2014). The SSA has four main riding areas with three located within the RSA: the Dome, the Onion, part of Babine Mountains National Park, and the Microwave/Sinclair. The amount of use these areas receive depends on the weather conditions. These areas are also used by other recreation groups like the BVBS and the BCHBC during different times of the year.

3.12.2 Recreation Sites in the RSA

There are many recreation sites in the RSA with various facilities and uses by recreation groups (**Figure 3.12-1**). **Table 3.12-1** provides a brief description of recreation sites in the RSA, recreation uses and facilities available. Overall, these elements vary widely among the recreation sites. While there are no provincial recreation sites within the LSA, the LSA does overlaps with access trails to Hunters Basin, a well-known local hiking spot (**Table 3.12-1**).

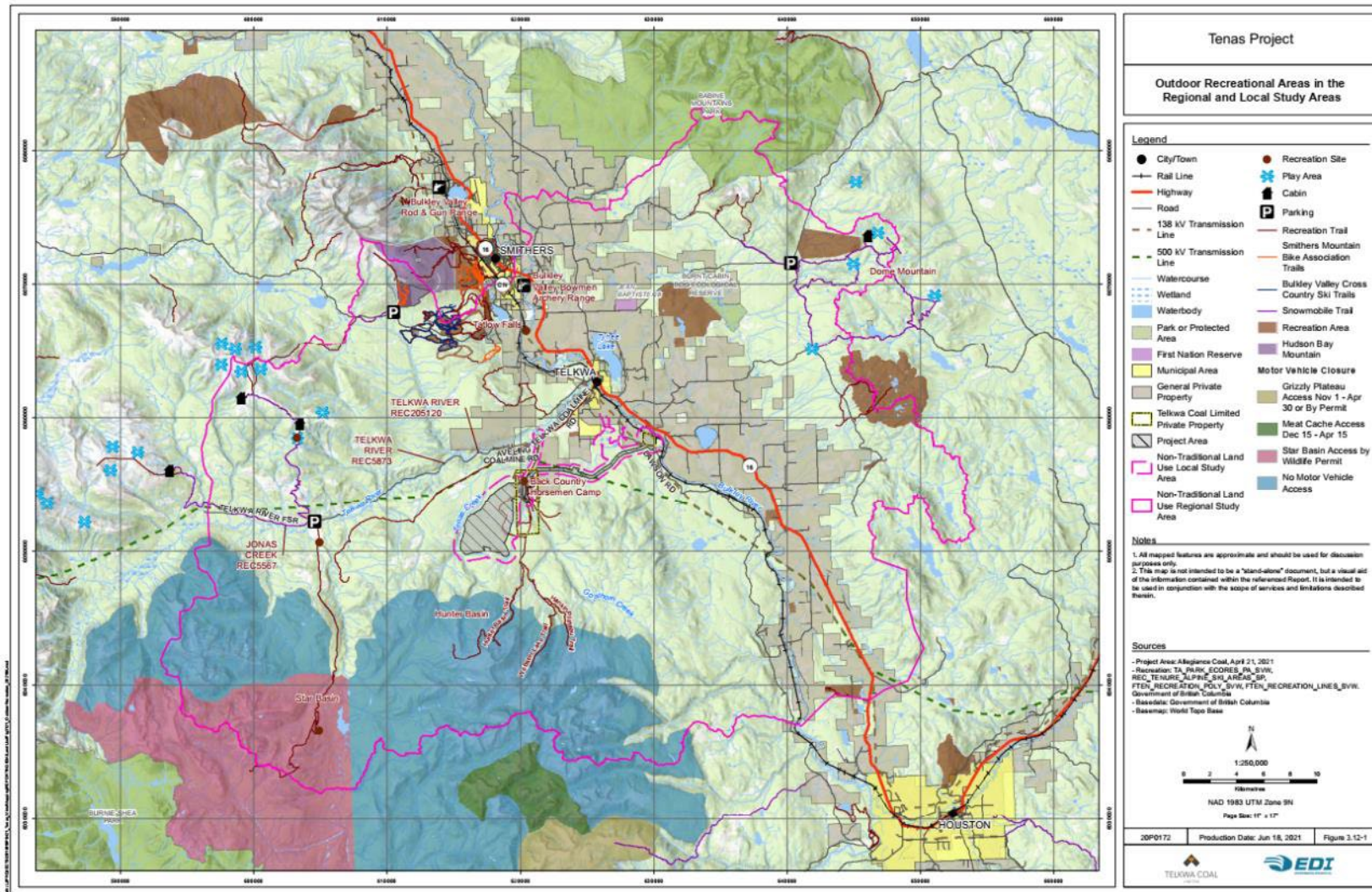


Figure 3.12-1: Outdoor Recreational Areas in the Regional Local Study Areas

[insert Figure 3.12-1]

Table 3.12-1: Recreation Site Descriptions

Recreation Site	Description
Bulkley River Recreation Site	- Located approximately 20 km east of the Project - Used by canoers, kayakers, and anglers - Facilities: canoe pullouts, fish cleaning stations, eleven camping sites, small chalet, boat launch, picnic tables, facilities, fire rings, bear caches, 10 km of cross-country trails used for hiking, cycling, skiing, snow-shoeing, bird watching and horseback riding - Source: Round Lake Community Association 2019; GovBC 2019
The Dome	- Located approximately 31 km from the Project - Used for quad riding due to the scenic views and soft, rolling hills - Easy to moderate difficulty area for snowmobilers - Source: SSA 2014
Hudson Bay Mountain	- Located approximately 24km north of the Project - Local ski hill approximately 20 ski runs on the mountain that vary in difficulty - Supports summer mountain biking trails - Bus visits various hotels in Smithers to transport people - Facilities: Café, lounge, lodges - Source: Hudson Bay Mountain 2019
Hunter Basin	- Located approximately 12km south of the Project - Within the Core Recovery Area outlined in Section 10.1 - Used for recreation and wildlife harvesting - Altered access since the bridge over Goathorn Creek washed out - Source: BVBS 2019; BVRGC 2019
Jonas Creek Recreation Site	- Located approximately 16 km west of the Project, along the Telkwa River - Accessible and popular recreation site amongst local residents, offering wildlife observation opportunities - Maintained by the BVQR, no fees - Facilities: Four campsites, toilets, and tables - Source: BVRGC 2019; GovBC 2019
Microwave-Sinclair Snowmobile Trail	- Located approximately 14 km west of the Project - Operated by the SSA, \$20 user fee in effect until March 2024 - Trail is groomed from December to April and has a difficulty level of moderate to experienced - Source: SSA 2014; GovBC 2019
Pine Creek Connector Snowmobile Trail	- Located approximately 17 km northwest of the Project - Trail is operated by the SSA - Area is used to access trails beyond the Project site. - Source: Source: SSA 2014; GovBC 2019
Piper Recreation Trail	- Located approximately 19km north of the Project - Operated by the SMBA - Three advanced downhill trails - Piper Down, Piper Cross and The Back Door, lower sections of the trails are considered to have intermediate level of difficulty. - Source: SMBA 2019

Recreation Site	Description
Ptarmigan Recreation Area	▪ Located approximately 14 km north of the Project ▪ Includes two mountain bike trails called Huckin' Eh and Pump Daddy, approximately 4 to 6 km long ▪ Source: SMBA 2019
Star Basin	▪ Located approximately 14km west of the Project ▪ Ski area in the Bulkley Valley ▪ Source: BVBS 2019

Table 3.12-2 shows the overlapping uses of the recreation sites in the RSA by the various user groups. Almost all recreation sites have multiple users.

Table 3.12-2: Recreation Sites and Recreation User Descriptions

Recreation Site	Back Country Horsemen of BC	Bulkley Backcountry Ski Society	Bulkley Valley Backpackers Society	Bulkley Valley Kayak and Canoe Club	Bulkley Valley Quad Riders	Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club	Intensive Motorized Association	Smithers Mountain Bike Association	Smithers Snowmobile Association
Babine Mountains Provincial Park	–	Y	Y	–	–	–	–	Y	Y
Bulkley River Recreation Site	–	–	Y	Y	–	Y	–	–	–
The Dome	–	–	–	–	Y	–	–	–	Y
Hudson Bay Mountain	–	Y	Y	–	–	–	–	Y	–
Hunter Basin	Y	–	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	–	–
Jonas Creek Recreation Site	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	–	–
Microwave-Sinclair Snowmobile Trail	–	–	–	–	Y	–	–	–	Y
Pine Creek Connector Snowmobile Trail	Y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Y
Piper Recreation Trail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Y	–
Ptarmigan Recreation Area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Y	–
Star Basin	–	Y	–	–	Y	–	–	–	–

According to numerous individuals, the recreation sites north of the Telkwa River receive more use than those on the south side of the Telkwa River, where the LSA is located. This has led to increased trail maintenance for recreation sites on the south side of the Telkwa River (Back Country Horsemen 2018; BVBS 2019; BVQR 2019).

3.13 Tourism

There is the limited up-to-date and specific existing conditions data for the northwest BC tourism industry. A report on tourism, produced for the RDBN in 2017 provides some data on tourism in the RSA and LSA, using a “value of tourism” model developed by Destination BC. The model is used for tourism planning, development and marketing (RDBN 2017).

In 2015, Smithers and Telkwa saw a combined total of 124,100 tourists, totalling \$28,730,000 in annual direct visitor expenditures (Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako, 2017). Visitors and residents enjoy a number of annual community events including Music in the Park, the Tyhee Lake Triathlon, and the Telkwa Barbeque (Town of Smithers 2013). The Smithers District Chamber of Commerce has created a map which identifies a list of Bulkley Valley Attractions which could be used by tourists (Smithers District Chamber of Commerce, n.d.).

Tourism in the RSA is primarily focused on various recreation opportunities, such as hunting, fishing and hiking (RDBN 2017). Winter activities include snowmobiling, ice fishing, skating, snowshoeing and skiing as well as snowboarding. Summer activities include fishing, jet boating, mountain biking, hiking, golfing, berry and mushroom picking as well as bird and wildlife watching. Steelhead fishing is an important sector of the tourism industry as it attracts repeat visitors from all over the world (Upper Skeena Angling Guides Association [USAGA] 2019). Hunting is also a draw to the area, which can occur in the winter or the summer depending on the species and the hunting season (please refer to Section 3.14).

The Telkwa Museum operates within the RSA. It is a small and seasonal museum that provides a variety of local information, including the history of Telkwa, period dresses, and agricultural implements. There is also information about the Collins Russian American Telegraph line and the Yukon/Dominion Telegraph line that was built through the Bulkley Valley. The Telkwa Museum offers resources for tourists to conduct their own walking tour through historic Telkwa (The Telkwa Museum Society, n.d.).

The LSA is used by many types of recreation users and wildlife harvesters. Due to the bridge over Goathorn Creek being washed-out in 2013, there has been decreased recreation use to portions of the LSA on the westside of Goathorn Creek. In general, the LSA is not a high traffic area for tourists and is primarily used by local residents.

3.14 Hunting and Guide Outfitting

Wildlife harvesting through hunting, contribute greatly to the Bulkley Valley. There is high value placed on people's ability to source their own locally gathered food, which was mentioned by multiple interviewees (BVRGC 2019).

3.14.1 Hunting

For BC residents, a BC Resident Hunter Number Card is required to purchase Hunting and Species licences. In addition to the Hunting licence, Species licences are required for most large mammals. Hunters may apply for licences to hunt in special limited entry hunt (LEH) areas, which are allocated by lottery. The limited entry management tool is used to achieve wildlife management objectives without resorting to measures such as shortening seasons or completely closing areas. In BC, either a licensed guide or a resident holding a Permit to Accompany must accompany non-resident hunters (GovBC 2018a).

There are three types of hunting licenses available in BC, which require either the hunter or the supervisor to the hunt to have a Fish and Wildlife ID (FWID). A FWID is required for all resident and non-resident hunters (GovBC 2018a). **Table 3.14-1** provides a description of hunting licenses in BC. **Table 3.14-2** reviews the hunting license fees, which are more expensive for non-residents of BC, compared to residents and youths, which are the cheapest. Table 3.14-3 outlines the species licenses needed and the associated fees. Mountain Goat have the most expensive license fee, followed by moose. Wolverine and lynx have the cheapest license fees.

Table 3.14-1: Hunting Licenses in BC

License Type	Notes
Resident Hunting License	- Must be 10 years of age or older and hold a valid FWID with resident and hunting credentials* - The hunting licence, combined with the appropriate species licence (if required), provides a hunter with a personal bag limit - Must show your FWID number and photo ID when purchasing a hunting licence in person.
Youth Hunting License	- Must be 10 years of age or older and under 18 years of age, and have a FWID may obtain a Hunting Licence OR a Youth Licence - Can only be issued to a parent or guardian on behalf of his/her child or ward who is 10 years of age or older and under the age of 18. - Hunter safety training is not required to obtain a Youth Hunting Licence. The parent or guardian will be required to get a FWID. - Youth hunter, whether or not they have completed a hunter safety training program or are hunting under a hunting or youth licence, must be accompanied and under the close personal supervision of an adult who carries the proper licences and meets the prescribed qualifications to be a supervising hunter. - Non-resident qualifications for a Youth Hunting Licence are the same with the exception that they may not hunt for wildlife for which an LEH authorization is required. - Non-resident youth wanting to hunt big game must be accompanied by a guide outfitter, assistant guide outfitter or a holder of a permit to accompany.

License Type	Notes
Initiation Hunting License	- Once in a lifetime annual licence that can only be issued to a person who is a B.C. resident, is 18 years of age or older, and has not held a B.C. hunting licence in the past (with the exception of a youth or junior licence). - Hunter safety training is not required to obtain an Initiation Licence. - If hunting under an Initiation Licence, you must be accompanied by a supervising hunter at all times during your hunting activity. You must also have your supervising hunter, before starting to hunt on each day of hunting, sign a form that acknowledges the conditions of supervising your hunting activity.

* see BC Fish and Wildlife ID section page 6
Source: GovBC 2018a

Table 3.14-2: Hunting License Fees in BC

License Type	BC Resident (hunt all game)	BC Resident (65 years+, hunt all game)	Non-Resident (hunt all game)	Non-Resident Alien (hunt all game)	Initiation Hunting License	Youth Hunting License	Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit
Hunting License Fee	\$32.00	\$7.00	\$75.00	\$180.00	\$19.00	\$7.00	\$17.00

Source: GovBC 2018a

Table 3.14-3: Species License Fees in BC

	Resident Hunting License Fee	Non-Resident Hunting License Fee
Big Game		
Black Bear	\$20.00	\$180.00
Caribou*	\$20.00	\$230.00
Cougar*	\$30.00	\$230.00
Deer (black-tailed and white-tailed)	\$15.00	\$125.00
Lynx*	\$8.00	\$40.00
Moose	\$25.00	\$250.00
Mountain Goat	\$40.00	\$350.00
Wolf	No Species License Required	\$50.00
Wolverine*	\$8.00	\$40.00
Small Game		
Small Game	No Species License Required	No Species License Required**
Upland Game Bird	No Species License Required	\$50.00

*Species licences for these species are not valid until 2 days after the date of issue.

**Except for upland game birds

Source: GovBC 2018a

The province is divided into nine administrative regions, having a total of 225 management units (MU) for the purpose of efficient game management. The Project is located within Region 6, which includes thirty

MU. The RSA overlaps with MU 6-8 and 6-9 whereas the LSA only overlaps with MU 6-9 (**Figure 3.14-1**. (GovBC 2019).

Table 3-14-4 outlines the hunting seasons for each animal as well as bird species that can be legally hunted in MU 6-8 and 6-9. Overall, hunting can take place almost year-round, depending on the desired species. Bow hunting extends the length of the season. Most large game hunting season occurs in the fall, with the exception of black bear and wolves, which occur in the spring and summer. The hunting season for birds is generally in the fall months from September to November.

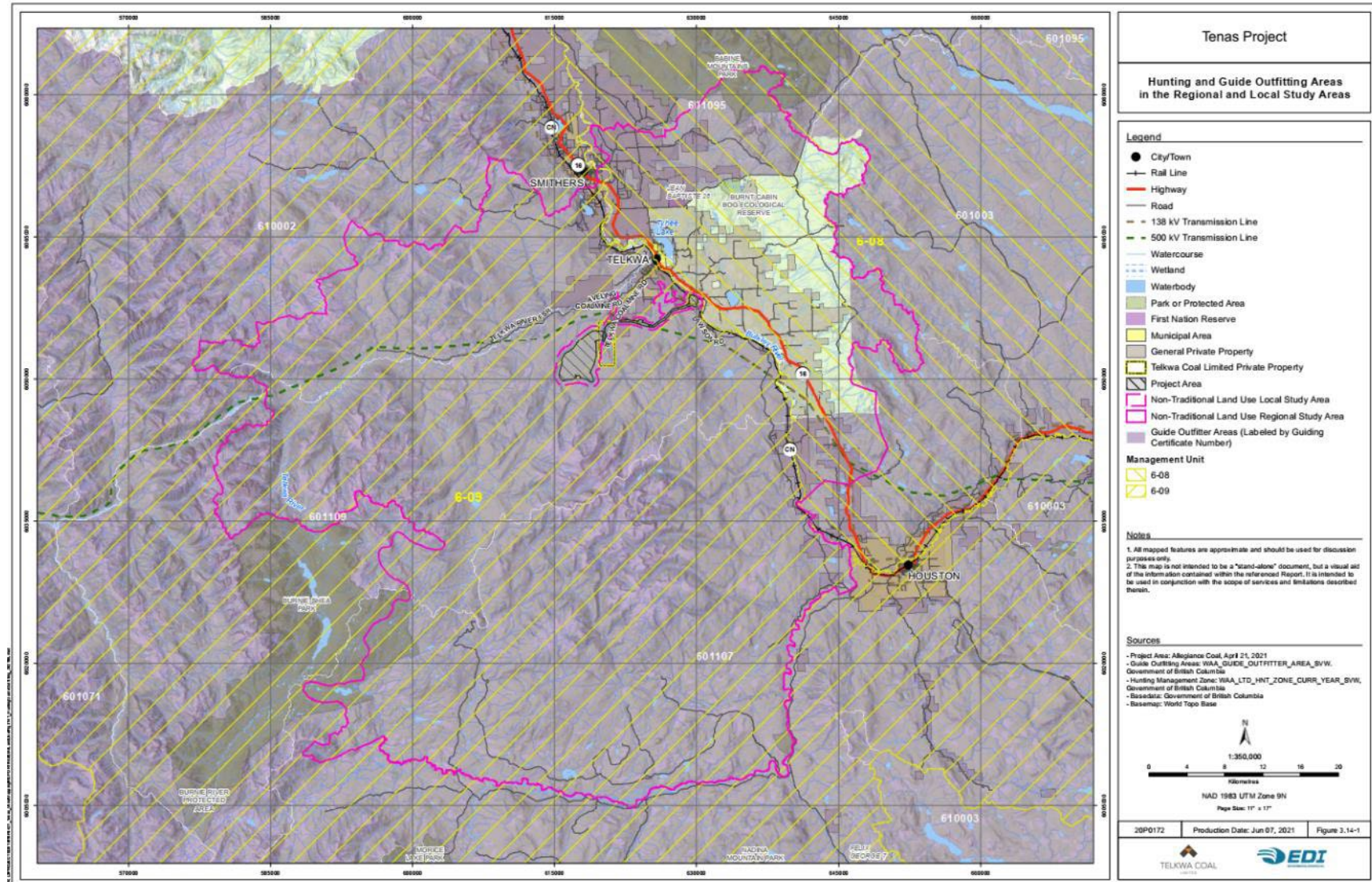


Figure 3.14-1: Hunting and Guide Outfitting Areas in the Regional Local Study Areas

Table 3.14-4: General Open Season Hunting Synopsis MU 6-8 and 6-9

Species	Class	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Mule Deer (Black-tailed) ^(a)	4 Point Bucks ^(b)	Sept 10-Sept 30 Oct 20-Nov 30	1
	4 Point Bucks (Bow Only) ^(b)	Dec 1-Dec 10	1
	Bucks	Oct 1-Oct 19	1
	Bucks (Bow Only)	Sept 1-Sept 9	1
White-Tailed Deer	Bucks	Sept 10-Nov 30	1
	Bucks (Youth Only) ^(c)	Sept 1-Sept 9	1
	Bucks (Bow Only)	Sept 1-Sept 9	1
	Either Sex (Bow Only)	Dec 1-Dec 20	1
Moose ^(d)	Bulls	Oct 20-Oct 22	1
	Bulls (Bow Only)	Sept 1-Sept 9 Oct 1-Oct 8 Nov 16-Nov 20	1
Black Bear	N/A	Apr 1-Jun 30 Aug 15-Nov 30	2
Wolf	N/A	Aug 1-Jun 15	3
Cougar ^(e)	N/A	Sept 10-Apr 30	1
Coyote	N/A	Sept 1-Mar 31	10
Wolverine	N/A	Sept 15-Feb 28	1
Lynx	N/A	Nov 15-Feb 15	1
Snowshoe Hare	N/A	Aug 1-Apr 30	10 (daily)
Grouse: Sooty/Dusty, Ruffed, Spruce ^(f)	N/A	Sept 10-Nov 15	10 (30)
	Bow Only	Sept 1-Sept 9	10 (30)
Ptarmigan	N/A	Aug 15-Feb 28	10 (30)
Coots, Common Snipe	N/A	2018-2019 Sept 3-Nov 30 2019-2020 Sept 1-Sept 6 Sept 9-Nov 30	10 each (30 each)
Ducks ^(g)	N/A	2018-2019 Sept 3-Nov 30 2019-2020 Sept 1-Sept 6 Sept 9-Nov 30	8 (24)

Species	Class	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Geese: Snow, Ross's	N/A	2018-2019 Sept 3-Nov 30 2019-2020 Sept 1-Sept 6 Sept 9-Nov 30	5 (15)
Geese: White-fronted	N/A	2018-2019 Sept 3-Nov 30 2019-2020 Sept 1-Sept 6 Sept 9-Nov 30	5 (15)
Geese: Canada and Cackling	N/A	2018-2019 Sept 3-Nov 30 2019-2020 Sept 1-Sept 6 Sept 9-Nov 30	10 (30)
Waterfowler Heritage Days: Duck and Geese ^(h)	N/A	2018-2019 Sept 1-Sept 2 2019-2020 Sept 7-Sept 8	⁽ⁱ⁾

Source: GovBC 2018a

^(a) See Notice to Hunters, pg. 65 of original document, regarding request for harvest data.

^(b) See Definitions section: Mule (Black-tailed) Deer. The antlers must accompany the species license.

^(c) Restricted to hunters under the age of 18

^(d) Hunters Note: Parts of several MU's have special regulations, are closed to moose hunting or are open by LEH authorization only. See Maps F1, F2, F7, F25, F38, F49, F50, F51; the bull moose season in that portion of MU6-2 within Tweedsmuir Park is Oct. 20 to Nov. 15, see Map F; the bull moose season in those parts of MUs 6-3 and 6-11 outside of Smithers LEH Area is Sept. 10 to Nov. 15, see Map F7 in original document.

^(e) Hunters may not hunt a cougar kitten or any cougar in its company. See Definitions section in original document. Compulsory Inspection required. The cougar season will close 72 hours after the regional manager has published that during the current license year the total number of female cougars killed in this MU has reached 5.

^(f) For Sooty/Dusky, Spruce and Ruffed grouse, the daily aggregate bag limit is 10; the aggregate possession limit is 30.

^(g) Restricted daily bag limits of 4 Pintails, 4 Canvasbacks, 2 Goldeneye and 2 Harlequin are in effect – see page 17 in original document.

^(h) Waterfowler Heritage Days are restricted to hunters under the age of 18. See Waterfowler Heritage Days section in original document.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Daily bag and possession limits are same as general open seasons described above. See page 17 for more details.

In MU 6-8 and 6-9, most hunters are residents of B.C., regardless of species. Resident hunters have a higher average number of hunting days compared to non-resident hunters in MU 6-8 and 6-9 across all species categories. In MU 6-8 and 6-9, residents had a higher average kill of black bears, grizzly bears, mule and white-tailed deer, mountain goats, moose and wolves compared to non-resident hunters. From 2007 to 2017, there were no reports of sheep, caribou or cougars successfully hunted by residents or non-residents (BC MFLNRORD 2019).

From 2007 to 2017, moose was the most successfully hunted species, followed by black bears and mule deer. The trend of species hunted per year has stayed relatively consistent from 2007 to 2017, with minor fluctuations throughout the decade (BC MFLNRORD 2019). Members of the BVRGC noted that caribou and moose populations have declined. Bear populations have been stable and elk population has risen due to an increase of forestry accessing the area. Forestry changes the vegetation composition of the area to provide food preferred by elk (BVRGC 2019).

Most hunting takes place south of the LSA and occurs year-round. Residents hunt in most green spaces throughout the Bulkley Valley. June 15 to August 15 is the busiest time to hunt due to the number and types of species available to harvest. Although the summer is the busiest time of the year, hunters will spend the winter preparing for the upcoming season by creating new gear or conducting reconnaissance. Local wildlife harvesting is busiest on the weekends (BVRGC 2019).

Recreation sites are primarily accessed by vehicle, however quads and snowmobiles are used as well. A recreation user noted that although the number of motorized vehicles has increased in the last 5-10 years in areas used for hunting, hunting has not been affected. Local hunting activities often leverage forestry-related infrastructure, such as forestry service roads to access remote areas (BVRGC 2019).

The overall number of hunters and available licenses in BC is decreasing, however the number of female hunters and young hunters is increasing (BVRGC 2019). The open moose hunting season lasted seven days under the 2016-2018 Region 6 Hunting and Trapping Regulations attracting hunters from all over BC (Government of British Columbia, 2016). The open season for moose is now 3 days under the 2018-2020 Region 6 Hunting and Trapping Regulations (Government of British Columbia, 2018a), which may impact the number of visitors travelling to the region for the short hunting period. Hunters are known to travel from areas like Prince Rupert for mule deer, spring bear and mountain goats. The number of bow hunters has increased, mostly due to the length of the bow hunting season (BVRGC 2019).

When discussing changes to the landscape over the last 10 years, BVRGC (2019) stated that there had been an increase in logging, although some of these areas have seen regrowth.

Tables F.1. and F.2. in **Appendix F** summarizes hunting data for MU 6-8 and 6-9 from 2007 to 2017 (BC MFLNRORD 2019).

3.14.2 Guide Outfitting

A guide outfitter is licensed to guide resident and non-resident hunters in an exclusive guide area with clearly defined and legally described boundaries. Guide outfitting areas vary considerably in size and availability of big game species. A guide outfitter licence can be issued for a term of 1 year or 5 years (GovBC 2021c).

The WR-RSA³ overlaps with five guide outfitting licences (**Table 3.14-5** and **Figure 3.14-1**).

Table 3.14-5: Guide Outfitters in the WR-RSA

Certificate Holder Full Name	Guiding Certificate #	Status	# of hectares
Skeena Mountain Outfitters Ltd.	601109	Active	191,420.4
Nadina Guide Outfitters Ltd.	601107	Active	361,495.1
Jack Hooper	601095	Active	738,846.2

³ As described in Section 2.1, the WR-RSA was selected for hunting and guide outfitting as it best reflects the movements of wide-ranging game animals like moose, bears and wolves

Certificate Holder Full Name	Guiding Certificate #	Status	# of hectares
Telkwa River Outfitters Inc.	610002	Active	216,803.6
Stewart Berg	601003	Active	785,306.8

Source: GovBC 2019

The LSA is found within guide outfitter certificate 601109, which is owned by Skeena Mountain Guide Outfitters (**Figure 3.14-1**). Skeena Mountain Outfitters has been in operation since 2006 and offers five different hunts for black bear, grizzly bear, mountain goat, wolf and moose. Guide outfitters also offer combination hunts during winter months where lynx, wolverine, cougars and coyotes can be hunted at the same time. The base camp used for the moose hunt is only accessible by float plane. There is a large network of trails in the area, and hunts can be conducted on foot, by power boat, canoe and all terrain vehicles (Skeena Mountain Outfitters 2016).

At the time of writing the baseline report, the guide outfitter certificate 601109 had been sold (McCowan's Sporting Property, 2017), however, the certificate is still listed on government websites as being owned by Skeena Mountain Outfitters (GovBC 2019).

3.15 Trapping

Registered trapline boundaries in BC were formed in 1926 to help prevent excessive trapping of species. Traplines were sold to individual trappers by the BC government to establish individual rights to trap furbearing animals within designated areas. To operate a trapline, a trapping license and the completion of a 3-day BC trapper education program is required (BC Trappers Association 2019). **Table 3.15-1** outlines general prices for pelts. In general, the most expensive pelts were from larger, iconic species like grizzly bears and wolves. Smaller, less desirable species like muskrat and skunk had a lower price point.

Table 3.15-1: Average Price of Pelts May 2019

Species	Average Price (\$ CAD)
Beaver	\$24.67
Wild Mink	Mainly Unsold
Otter	\$26.47
Muskrat	\$5.32
Lynx	\$151.17
Fox	\$49.52*
Coyote	\$132.57
Wolf	\$364.76
Black Bear	\$173.45
Grizzly Bear	\$1433.14
Wolverine	\$356.07
Squirrel	Mainly unsold
Skunk	\$7.10

Species	Average Price (\$ CAD)
Fisher	Selective Demand

Source: Fur Harvesters Auction Inc. 2019

*An average of the different pelt types per species was taken

The RSA overlaps with 14 traplines and the LSA overlaps with two (2) traplines TR0609T026 and TR0608T014 (GovBC 2019) as summarized in **Table 3.15-2** and shown on **Figure 3.15-1**. There is no record of active trapping in TR0608T014, per BC MFLNRORD data dating back to 1985. TR0609T026 was last active in 2001, with most activity concentrated during the early 1990's. Prior to this, there are 20 instances where the trapline holder submitted species and harvest numbers to the government. In general, both traplines that overlap the LSA have had very limited use within the last 20 years (BC MFLNRORD 2019).

Table 3.15-2: Traplines within the WR-RSA and LSA

Trapline Area Identifier	Area of Trapline (km ²)	Study Area
TR0608T014	199	LSA
TR0609T026	255	LSA
TR0609T025	419	WR-RSA
TR0609T028	816	WR-RSA
TR0608T017	382	WR-RSA
TR0609T031	327	WR-RSA
TR0608T018	118	WR-RSA
TR0608T011	232	WR-RSA
TR0608T050	86	WR-RSA
TR0609T015	253	WR-RSA
TR0608T013	112	WR-RSA
TR0608T010	65	WR-RSA
TR0609T016	171	WR-RSA
TR0608T047	125	WR-RSA

Source: GovBC 2019



The trapping seasons for each animal that can be legally trapped in MU's 6-9 and 6-8 are listed below in **Table 3.15-3**:

Table 3.15-3: 2018-2020 Provincial Trapping Seasons (MU 6-9, 6-8)

Species	Season Dates
Beaver	Oct 1 – May 31
Black Bear Quota = 2 black bear in one year	Sept 15 – May 31
Bobcat	No Season
Coyote	Oct 15 – Mar 31
Fisher	Nov 1 – Feb 15
Fox	Oct 15 – Feb 28
Lynx	Nov 1 – Feb 15
Marten	Nov 1 – Feb 28
Mink	Nov 1 – Feb 28
Muskrat	Oct 1 – May 31
Raccoon	Oct 1 – Mar 31
River Otter	Oct 1 – May 31
Skunk	Oct 15 – Feb 28
Squirrel	Nov 1 – Mar 30
Weasel	Nov 1 – Feb 28
Wolverine	Nov 1 – Feb 28
Wolf	Oct 15 – Mar 31

Source: GovBC 2018b

In general, no trapping occurs in the summer months. Most regulated trapping occurs in the fall, winter, and spring and for a time period as short as three months or up to eight months.

There are different types of compulsory reporting and inspections required for trapline holders. Compulsory reporting is required 15 days after the end of the trapping season for fisher and wolverine in Region 6. Compulsory inspections are required for furbearers that are killed in areas with no open season and for fisher when trapped outside a fisher open season (GovBC 2018a).

From 2007 to 2017, the most frequently caught species were marten, weasel and lynx. 2013 had the highest numbers of species trapped at 338, whereas 2007 had the lowest number of species trapped at 117. Overall, the number of species trapped per year from 2007 to 2017 has been fairly consistent, with the exception of 2011 and 2013, which saw increases in trapping. BC MFLNRORD trapping records show that most traplines within the RSA were used consistently between 2007 to 2017 (BC MFLNRORD 2019). Trapping data by species and year for LSA/RSA traplines are listed in **Appendix G**, Table G.1.

3.16 Angling

From lake trout to salmon and steelhead, anglers from around the world travel to the areas in the RSA to access to the hundreds of lakes and hundreds of miles of river (Tourism Smithers Society 2021).

Fishing licences are available in a range of options from single day to annual licences that last all year. 1-day, 8-day and annual angling licences are available to residents and non-residents of BC, although non-residents licences are more expensive. All annual licences are valid for the current licence year that ranges from April 1 – March 31. Licenses commence on the date of purchase and can be acquired online. **Table 3.16-1** outlines the pricing for fishing licenses in BC. **Table 3.16-2** provide more details on licenses for youth under 16:

Table 3.16-1: Fishing Licenses in BC

License Type	Resident	Non-Resident	Non-Resident Alien
Annual Angling License	\$36	\$55	\$80
One Day Angling License	\$10	\$20	\$20
Eight Day Angling License	\$20	\$36	\$50
Annual License for Disabled	\$1	\$55**	\$80**
Annual License for age 65 plus	\$5	\$55	\$80

Source: GovBC 2020.

* You may buy as many One Day and Eight Day Licences as you need, but only one Annual Licence.

** Fee reduction not available.

Table 3.16-2: Fishing License for Under 16 Years of Age

Residency	Details
Under 16 and a resident of B.C.	- You may sport fish without any license or stamp; - You do not need to be accompanied by a license holder; - You are entitled to your own quota of fish.
Under 16 and a non-resident of B.C.	- You do not require any license or stamp to sport fish, but you must be accompanied by a person (resident or non-resident) who has the appropriate licenses and stamps; - Any fish you keep must be counted as part of the catch and possession of your accompanying license holder; - If you want to catch and keep your own quota of fish, you may buy a license and any necessary supplementary licenses and stamps.

Source: GovBC 2020.

The classified waters of BC are specially designated trout streams to maintain the world class fishing opportunities provided by these waters (GovBC 2020). In addition to the basic angling licence, a Classified Waters Licence is required to fish on a stream during the classified period. The Bulkley River is considered Class 1 water from September 1 to October 31st. For non-residents, the Classified Waters Licence is sold on a per diem basis and is date and water-specific. Although anglers may purchase as many Classified Waters Licences as they wish, each licence may not exceed eight consecutive days. All annual licenses are valid for the licensing year, which spans from April 1 – March 31, and commences on the date purchased. **Table 3.16-3** outlines the prices of classified water licenses below, which is the most expensive for non-residents.

Table 3.16-3: Classified Waters Fishing Licenses in BC

License Type	Resident	Non-Resident	Non-Resident Alien
Classified Waters License	\$15 Annual	N/A	N/A
Class I License	N/A	\$40/Day	\$40/Day
Class II License	N/A	\$20/Day	\$20/Day

Source: GovBC 2020.

*N/A means Annual Classified Waters Licence not available

The Region 6 offers some of the best freshwater fishing in the province and lakes in the region are all accessed off Highway 16 (BC MOE 2006), and fish is an important food source in the Bulkley Valley. There are no lakes located within the LSA but nearby lakes that are stocked with rainbow trout, eastern brook trout and kokanee by the Freshwater Fisheries Society of BC (FFSBC) include:

- ▶ Round Lake and Tyhee Lake near Telkwa;
- ▶ Call Lake southeast of Smithers;
- ▶ Dunalter Lake, widely known as Irrigation Lake and classified as a man-made lake, and Vallee Lake, also known as Johnson Lake outside of Houston; and
- ▶ Duckbill Lake and Duckwing Lake near Witset (FFSBC 2021).

The two main rivers in the RSA are the Bulkley River and the Telkwa River (**Figure 3.16-1**). The Telkwa River is fed by smaller mountain rivers and creeks, like Goathorn Creek and Tenas Creek. The Telkwa River feeds into the Bulkley River. The Bulkley River travels north and joins the Skeena River at Hazelton and is the largest tributary of the Skeena River (USAGA 2019). The Bulkley River separates MU 6-9 and 6-8 (GovBC 2019). Whitefish of a variety of species have the largest daily quota, at 15 and Inconnu have the smallest quota at 1. Refer to **Appendix H**, Table H.1. for a list of the Region 6 Daily Quotas.

The Bulkley River is a well-known, highly utilized fishing location for residents and non-residents, available from several access points. There are two (2) boat launches close to Smithers: one (1) at Chicken Creek (outside of the RSA) and the other at Lunan Road (Oscar's 2021) (**Figure 3.16-1**). Additional Bulkley River boat launches in the RSA are located in Telkwa (access to both rivers), one (1) along Quick Road that is designated for pontoons and rafts only, and another at Walcott (Oscar's 2021) (**Figure 3.16-1**). Fishing in the Bulkley River can be conducted on the shore. Recreational fishermen are active from mid June to the end of December depending on the thickness of the ice. The Bulkley River is used by residents and non-residents, including international visitors. The fishing lodges in the region primarily fish on the Bulkley River for steelhead trout.

The Telkwa River can only be fished by residents from September and October and does not allow guiding days. The Telkwa River is primarily used by local anglers as it is unpredictable, volatile, and has limited access points. The Telkwa River is recognized for its wild coho and steelhead runs, as well as its bull trout fishery (BVRGC 2019). The 24 km of the Telkwa River is an enhanced spawning habitat for Coho salmon. The Telkwa River is a favoured spot for resident anglers, as well as families looking for an easy spot to fish (BVRGC 2019).

During rain conditions, the Telkwa River will pick up large amounts of sediment that changes the river's colour to a muddy brown due to high turbidity levels. In these events, fishermen will go north of where the Telkwa River and Bulkley River converge to avoid turbid areas.

The main species of fish caught in the area are salmon and steelhead trout, particularly on the Bulkley River. Chinook, coho and steelhead have historically had strong runs in the Bulkley River, but has declined in recent years (BVRGC 2019). Spring salmon has been restricted in the Telkwa River due to low populations returning to spawn. Alternatively, pink salmon are able to return to the Bulkley River, but cannot be fished from the Telkwa River. They often return in large numbers and are easy to catch, but are less desired as they are considered lower quality. Coho salmon are a common species to catch in the Telkwa River.

Steelhead trout are a popular species for non-residents to fish. When steelhead return to freshwater after being in the ocean, they still have the energy to fight and create an enjoyable fishing experience (USAGA 2019). Fishermen must catch and release all steelhead trout found in the Bulkley or Telkwa Rivers. The Bulkley River is excellent for fly fishing because of its accessibility and the river's speed and depth for presenting a fly to a steelhead. The largest run of steelhead also occurs on the Bulkley River (USAGA 2019). Additional information regarding fish and fish habitat can be found in the Tenas Project 2017 to 2019 Baseline Report (ERM 2020)

The Upper Skeena Angling Guides Association (USAGA) includes all licensed angling guide holders from the Sustut River to the Morice River. They focus exclusively on fly fishing steelhead trout on the Bulkley River, from Hazelton to west of Houston. Steelhead trout are prized internationally, and people travel from the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Italy and Argentina to experience a guided fly fishing of steelhead trout trip. Most of the clientele are repeat customers that visit annually, with some returning for 20 years. Some angling lodges have a wait list of up to 10-15 years for a prime spot during the fishing season. Each lodge guides approximately 50 people per year and there are 4 lodges within the RSA (USAGA 2019).

Angling guides avoid overlap while fishing on the Bulkley River by utilising different launching points. In recent years angler density has increased on the Bulkley River, due to fishermen moving north within the Skeena Watershed. Fish populations have declined, as a result of increased water temperatures and habitat destruction. The number of anglers on the river is limited by the number of rod days allocated by the BC Government in 1989. From September 1 to October 31, there are 1504 rod days available on the Bulkley River (USAGA 2019).

Fish in the Skeena River system experience a high exploitation rate, as the fish can be caught in the ocean, through the Skeena River and its tributaries. There are also multiple pressures to the Skeena River system besides fishing, like agriculture, mining and forestry. These activities can change water quality, which can be a factor that affects the fish populations (BVRGC 2019). Due to the high exploitation rate of fish and other industry impacts in the Skeena River system, the watershed has not been characterized as robust, healthy and untouched (BVRGC 2019).

On July 10th, 2019, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) announced the closure of Region 6 - Skeena Watershed for all recreational Sockeye salmon fishing due to low population numbers (GovCan 2019a). On July 25th, 2019 DFO announced that the closure of Region 6 - Skeena Watershed would be extended to include all recreational salmon fishing, due to low returns of Skeena Sockeye Salmon (GovCan 2019b). The closure was triggered by conservation measures, as the Sockeye salmon species was below the population conservation level of 400,000 (GovCan 2019c). On July 25th, the Office of the Wet'suwet'en released a statement requesting all Wet'suwet'en to cease harvesting Sockeye salmon and instead switch to Pink, Chinook, Coho salmon and Steelhead Trout (Office of the Wet'suwet'en 2019) to help with conservation efforts. The fishery for Coho and Pink salmon was reopened on certain sections of the Skeena River on August 15th (GovCan 2019e). DFO maintained that the Chinook, Chum and Sockeye salmon recreational fishery would remain closed in Region 6 – Skeena Watershed (GovCan 2019f).

There was a commercial gillnet closure of Sockeye salmon due to low population estimates, announced by DFO on July 19th, 2019 and maintained as of July 25th (GovCan 2019b; GovCan 2019c). Both fishery closures indicate that fish populations in the area are not robust and have greatly decreased.

The LSA includes Goathorn Creek and Tenas Creek, which feeds into the Telkwa River. The LSA does not include the Bulkley River and the Telkwa River, the most popular fishing rivers in the area. During the Land Use Baseline interviews, there were no comments made about the usage of Tenas Creek and Goathorn Creek. There could potentially be anglers using Tenas Creek and Goathorn Creek, however they are not known as popular fishing locations.

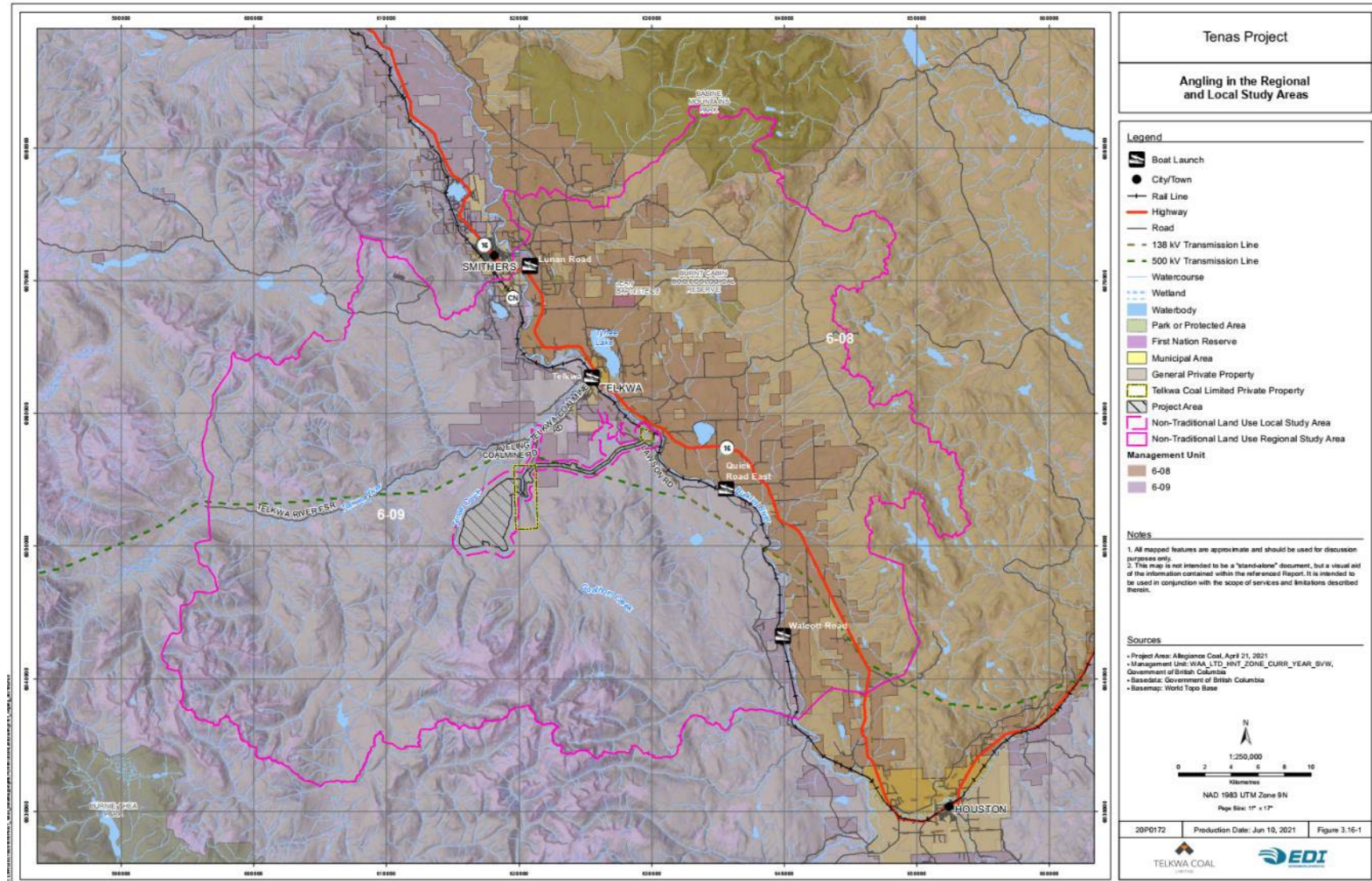


Figure 3.16-1: Angling in the Regional Local Study Areas

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Bulkley Valley Backpackers Society (BVBS). 2019. Personal communication with a member of the BVBS, July 2019 interview.

Bulkley Valley Quad Riders (BVQR). 2019. Personal communication with a member of the BVQR, August 2019 interview.

Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club (BVRGC). 2019. Personal communication with members of the BVRGC, August 2019 interview.

Intensive Motorized Association (IMA). 2020. Personal communication with a member of the Intensive Motorized Association. March 2020 interview.

Appendix A Provincial Land and Resource Management Plans

A.1. Bulkley Land and Resource Management Plan

Objective: To manage for a variety of values and activities in an integrated and compatible manner.

Table A.1.: Bulkley LRMP Sub-Unit 11-4 Goathorn Creek Management Objectives

Management Category	Specific Direction
Biodiversity	- Agencies will develop a comprehensive plan to sustain and enhance a viable caribou population. - Identify and manage caribou habitat.
Access	- Discourage circle route to Morice District. - Agencies will consult with existing guide regarding a Telkwa River and Scallion Creek access control point.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	Agencies will develop a comprehensive plan to sustain and enhance a viable caribou population.
Water Quality	- Management of the timber resource will include measures to maintain hydrology stability. - Any development will be designed to minimize impact on unstable terrain.
Visual Quality	Development plans will include prescriptions that pay special attention to the views from Highway 16 corridor.
Range Management	Agencies will evaluate this unit for range potential, and potential range use expansion.
Subsurface Resources	Maintain opportunities for coal exploration and extraction.

Source: GovBC 1998

A.2. Bulkley Valley Sustainable Resource Management Plan

The boundaries of the Bulkley Valley SRMP are similar to the Bulkley LRMP, but the updated Bulkley Valley SRMP includes portions of Unit 10, Hudson Bay Mountain, and better reflects the local watershed systems. The Bulkley Landscape Unit, as discussed in the Bulkley Valley SRMP, does not have the same boundaries as the Bulkley Valley Planning Unit 7, from the Bulkley LRMP.

Table A.2. : Resource Zones of the Bulkley Valley SRMP

Zone	Description
Protected/Parks	Recognizes Call Lake and part of Babine Mountain Park for their ecological, cultural, heritage and recreation values.
Valley Settlement Zone	Allows for future residential, commercial, and industrial development on Crown Land, while minimizing the impacts on wildlife habitat and water supply.
Agriculture/Wildlife Zone	Enhances the agricultural and wildlife capacity of the land. • Agriculture Development Areas - Provides opportunities for agriculture expansion on arable soils in the Bulkley Valley • Wildlife Habitat Management areas – Ensures the protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat in the Bulkley Valley
Special Management Zone 2	This zone includes parts of Hudson Bay Mountain, Smithers Community Forest, and Ski Smithers areas. The highest priorities in this Zone of the LU are commercial and public recreation on the Mountain, encouraging hiking opportunities and non-motorized access, public education and visual scenic quality from the Highway 16 and Bulkley River corridors.
Integrated Resource Management Zone	Recognizes a full range of resource values (including timber harvesting, mining, agriculture and grazing, tourism, wildlife, and recreation), and at the same time, ensures that biodiversity is a priority on remaining Crown Land.
Private	The land is privately owned. Private landowners are encouraged to recognize and protect resource values associated with objectives and strategies in this plan.
Reserves	These lands are under the jurisdiction of Indigenous Governments. Indigenous Groups are encouraged to review and comment on this community land resources plan.

Source: GovBC 2005

A.3. Telkwa Rural Official Community Plan

The Telkwa Rural OCP outlines twelve general plan goals to achieve the vision (Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako, 2014).

- achieve land use patterns which support a diversified economy without compromising the rural character of the Plan area
- achieve land use patterns that reflect a diversity of lifestyles, and economic and recreational activities without compromising the rural character of the Plan area
- limit rural development to the minimum level necessary to support the region's economic and social needs, and make the best use of areas of existing development
- recognize the unique natural characteristics of the Plan area and the protection of that character from incompatible forms of development

- achieve protection and stewardship of environmentally sensitive attributes (including fish, riparian and wildlife habitat; and quality and quantity of ground and surface water)
- protect and preserve farm land and soil having agricultural capability, and encourage and support the appropriate utilization of that land for agricultural purposes
- protect and preserve the character, and quality of life, of existing rural residential development
- maintain a balance between the regulation of land use to protect community values and the desire of local residents for a lifestyle with a high degree of self-expression respecting use of their property
- achieve appropriate and orderly rural growth with higher density development directed to the municipalities of Smithers and Telkwa
- protect areas suitable for industrial land uses where appropriate
- provide opportunities for neighbourhood commercial uses throughout the Plan area where appropriate, with non-local commercial development directed to the municipalities of Smithers and Telkwa

increase opportunities for outdoor recreation for all residents, including access to lakes, rivers, trails and parks

Appendix B Private Land

Table B.1. : Private Land within the LSA

PID #	Ownership Description	Size (ha)
014965682	TCL	259.49
014965674	TCL	259.46
014958666	TCL	250.36
013581180	TCL	61.51
014958881	Private (Below Bypass Road)	259.59
028406869	Private (Above Bypass Road)	20.52
010652043	Private (Bypass Road)	64.19
010652787	Private (Bypass Road)	129.34
013496751	Private (Bypass Road)	64.41
012469301	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	18.31
015074587	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	1.15
023940212	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	79.4
007645341	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	14.11
007646542	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	2.46
012469858	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	1.37
017055091	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	1.086
015076156	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	3.66
015076580	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	4.29
014971216	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	3.37
014960940	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	129.14
014960974	Private (near Rail Infrastructure)	30.88
010652914	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	63.85
014958872	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	0.10
010859365	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	2.32
013496719	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	1.83
027850439	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	1.46
008096601	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	1.67
014957931	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	53.81
013496701	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	2.02
004573111	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	0.48
012998915	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	1.91

PID #	Ownership Description	Size (ha)
009854142	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	2.07
013496786	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	3.71
013496778	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	4.78
014992094	Private (along Telkwa Coalmine Road)	6.56

Source: GovBC 2019

Appendix C Mining

Table C.1. : Coal Licenses in Study Areas

Title Number ID	Owner Name	Size	Location
327954	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA
334059	Telkwa Coal Limited	269 ha	RSA
327953	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA
327952	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA
327951	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA
327834	Telkwa Coal Limited	130 ha	RSA
327836	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327866	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
328672	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
353440	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327865	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327837	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327972	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327840	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327845	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327944	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327936	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA and LSA
327838	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA
327839	Telkwa Coal Limited	259 ha	RSA

Source: GovBC 2019

Table C.2. : Mineral Claims in Study Areas

Title Number ID	Claim Name	Owner Name	Size	Location
1054693	Copperhead	J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd.	1351.61 ha	RSA
1048915	Copperhead	J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd.	300.47 ha	RSA
1048951	Copperhead	J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd.	150.24 ha	RSA
1054690	Copperhead	J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd.	413.36 ha	RSA
1046235	Copperhead	J2 Syndicate Holdings Ltd.	281.56 ha	RSA
1065449	Duchess	Rijk Mineral Exploration Inc.	75.18 ha	RSA
1066445	N/A	Private Individual (Brian William Scott)	18.80 ha	RSA
1062279	Matador	Private Individual (Brian William Scott)	75.21 ha	RSA

Title Number ID	Claim Name	Owner Name	Size	Location
1067055	War Eagle	Private Individual (James Francis Callaghan)	150.37 ha	RSA
1063003	Santa Maria	Rijk Mineral Exploration Inc.	56.39 ha	RSA
1065363	N/A	Private Individual (Brian William Scott)	37.59 ha	RSA
1062836	N/A	Private Individual (Brian William Scott)	37.59 ha	RSA
1065364	N/A	Private Individual (Brian William Scott)	18.80 ha	RSA
1065462	Matador	Rijk Mineral Exploration Inc.	3474.31 ha	RSA
1062280	El Toro-2	Private Individual (James Francis Callaghan)	37.59 ha	RSA
11062281	N/A	Private Individual (Brian William Scott)	168.93 ha	RSA
1067105	Coalmine	Private Individual (Alain Aime Labrecque)	374.47 ha	RSA and LSA
1060958	Jo-Bill	Private Individual (Henry James Awmack)	487.21 ha	RSA
1061373	Jo-Bill	Private Individual (Henry James Awmack)	93.72 ha	RSA
1060957	Jo-Bill	Private Individual (Henry James Awmack)	618.23 ha	RSA
1060959	Jo-Bill	Private Individual (Henry James Awmack)	449.52 ha	RSA
1060971	Jo-Bill	Private Individual (Henry James Awmack)	131.08 ha	RSA
1062546	Lone Pine SW	Private Individual (Daniel Morice Merkley)	131.44 ha	RSA
539634	Lone Pine	Bard Ventures Ltd.	244.16 ha	RSA
529400	Lone Pine	Bard Ventures Ltd.	18.78 ha	RSA
513961	N/A	Bard Ventures Ltd.	619.62 ha	RSA
528413	Lone Pine	Bard Ventures Ltd.	112.64 ha	RSA
529131	Lone Pine	Bard Ventures Ltd.	18.77 ha	RSA
529132	Lone Pine	Bard Ventures Ltd.	18.77 ha	RSA
529133	Lone Pine	Bard Ventures Ltd.	18.77 ha	RSA
1047574	Lone Pine	Bard Ventures Ltd.	131.40 ha	RSA
1047568	North LP	Private Individual (Shawn David Merkley)	93.85 ha	RSA
1047576	LP2016-2	Bard Ventures Ltd.	281.52 ha	RSA
508374	st2	Bard Ventures Ltd.	450.28 ha	RSA
542645	Grouse Fill	Bard Ventures Ltd.	93.83 ha	RSA
542644	Grouse 2	Bard Ventures Ltd.	337.67 ha	RSA

Title Number ID	Claim Name	Owner Name	Size	Location
542642	Grouse	Bard Ventures Ltd.	468.96 ha	RSA
508374	St3	Bard Ventures Ltd.	37.51 ha	RSA
1045577	Big Deposit	Private Individual (Darrel Wayne Davis)	18.75 ha	RSA
1056506	Sterling1	Private Individual (David Wilson Tupper)	468.71 ha	RSA
1063239	Del Santo #1	Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd.	37.42 ha	RSA
1027768	Burbridge2	Private Individual (Christopher Ryan Paul)	896.39 ha	RSA
1027756	Burbridge1	Private Individual (Christopher Ryan Paul)	261.51 ha	RSA
1027753	Burbridge	Private Individual (Christopher Ryan Paul)	130.78 ha	RSA
1043406	Onion W	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	279.75 ha	RSA
1043407	Onion S	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	354.42 ha	RSA
1043408	Onion SE 2	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	149.17 ha	RSA
1040605	Onion SE	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	503.52 ha	RSA
604468	Onion E2	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	466.09 ha	RSA
570621	Little Onion	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	466.09 ha	RSA
568627	N/A	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	466.20 ha	RSA
610003	N/A	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	37.29 ha	RSA
588893	N/A	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	149.13 ha	RSA
521374	N/A	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	726.96 ha	RSA
521376	Onion Extension	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	55.914 ha	RSA
521375	Onion Extension 1	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	465.89 ha	RSA
604467	Onion E	Lloyd Minerals Inc.	465.86 ha	RSA
1044010	Stock Around	Private Individual (Richard John Billingsley)	485.99 ha	RSA
1044009	Stock 2	Private Individual (Richard John Billingsley)	149.53 ha	RSA

Source: GovBC 2019

Appendix D Agriculture

Table D.1. : Livestock on Farms in Electoral Area A

# of Farms Reporting Livestock (2011 Census)	Electoral Area A
Beef cows - Farms reporting	77
Dairy cows - Farms reporting	15
Sheep and lambs - Farms reporting	22
Pigs - Farms reporting	11
Horses and ponies - Farms reporting	102
Goats - Farms reporting	10
Llamas and alpacas - Farms reporting	7
Rabbits - Farms reporting	11
Bison (buffalo) - Farms reporting	0
Hens and chickens - Farms reporting	50
Turkeys - Farms reporting	7

Source: RDBN 2012

Table D.2. : Range Tenure Information in the RSA

Forest File ID	Client Name	Total Authorized Grazable Forage (AUM)**	Total Private Land Grazable Forage (AUM)**	Net Authorized Grazable Forage (AUM)**	Max # of Cattle	Max # of Sheep	Max # of Horses	Max # Other Livestock	Size (ha)	Status
RAN077588 A*	BRIAN MCCONNELL	62	12	50	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	152955.95	Active
RAN075745 A*	W DIAMOND RANCH	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6549.55	Active
RAN076242 A*	COLLEEN HELPS	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	517.79	Active
RAN076255 1*	EUGEN WITTWER	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.24	Active
RAN076248 A	THOMAS ROPER	16	0	16	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	22.25	Active
RAN076055 A	ELISA ROUW	50	0	50	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.31	Active
RAN076037 A	BERNARD TOTH	168	0	168	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6179.80	Active
RAN074573 A	DAVID JAARSMA	352	214	138	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	639.37	Active
RAN073317 A	8514224 CANADA INC.	452	287	165	212	N/A	N/A	N/A	696.30	Active
RAN074586 A	VALLEE CREEK RANCH LTD.	1151	0	1151	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6072.53	Active
RAN073911 01	MARTEN DYKENS	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1014.59	Active

Forest File ID	Client Name	Total Authorized Grazable Forage (AUM)**	Total Private Land Grazable Forage (AUM)**	Net Authorized Grazable Forage (AUM)**	Max # of Cattle	Max # of Sheep	Max # of Horses	Max # Other Livestock	Size (ha)	Status
RAN074584 01	ALBERT SEINEN SR.	64	N/A	64	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.99	Active
RAN075638 01	MARTEN DYKENS	180	0	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	215.92	Active
RAN075048 A	DIELEMAN RANCH	381	11	370	220	N/A	N/A	N/A	1703.45	Active
RAN074719 A	KERR CATTLE CO. LTD.	1080	460	620	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	4218.39	Active
RAN075644 A	DEBORAH ILLES	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1974.53	Active
RAN076283 A	GAIL BURNETT	310	55	255	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	1312.84	Active
RAN077743 A	ROBIN CREEK DAIRY (1987) LTD.	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	499.28	Active
RAN077719 A	GERALD GERACI	69	0	69	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	81.29	Active
RAN077187 A	WOODMERE CATTLE COMPANY LTD.	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	177.95	Active
RAN076576 A	RODOLFO BIANCO	423	167	256	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	3216.44	Active
RAN074304 A	GAIL BURNETT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.65	Active
RAN073607 A	EDWARD WALTON	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	785.85	Active

Source: GovBC 2019

*This tenure is within the LSA area

**AUM – Animal Unit Months

Appendix E Parks and Protected Areas

Table E.1. : Provincial Park Information Boating Visitors Annually

Name	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Babine Mountains Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Call Lake Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyhee Lake Park	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BC Parks 2019

Table E.2. : Provincial Park Information Camping Visitors Annually

Name	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Babine Mountains Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Call Lake Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyhee Lake Park	8,528	7,424	9,218	8,958	9,587	9,414

Source: BC Parks 2019

Table E.3. : Provincial Park Information Day Use Visitors Annually

Name	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Babine Mountains Park	7,378	5,858	4,876	5,123	6,662	5,845
Call Lake Park	5,103	1,977	1,828	3,107	3,150	1,765
Tyhee Lake Park	77,658	70,035	89,504	79,218	76,087	79,254

Source: BC Parks 2019

Table E.4. : Provincial Park Total Annual Visitors

Name	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Babine Mountains Park	7,378	5,858	4,876	5,123	6,662	5,845
Call Lake Park	5,103	1,977	1,828	3,107	3,150	1,765
Tyhee Lake Park	86,186	77,459	98,722	88,176	85,674	88,668

Source: BC Parks 2019

Appendix F Hunting and Guide Outfitting

Table F.1. : Hunting Data MU 6-8

Species	Measurement	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average per Year
Black Bear	Resident Hunters	124	117	99	143	124	132	160	179	172	183	110	140.27
	Non-Resident Hunters	39	33	38	19	39	29	30	31	41	52	48	36.27
	Resident Hunter Days	776	716	594	925	816	1118	933	1052	1067	1313	492	891.09
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	205	176	212	107	271	192	197	201	247	306	274	217.090
	Resident Hunter Kills	29	26	26	46	48	25	74	59	27	33	15	37.09
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	40	27	29	18	37	31	26	30	41	49	37	33.18
	Days per Resident Hunter	6.26	6.12	6	6.47	6.58	8.47	5.83	5.88	6.20	7.17	4.47	6.31
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	5.26	5.33	5.58	5.63	6.95	6.62	6.57	6.48	6.02	5.89	5.70	6.00
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.23	0.22	0.26	0.32	0.39	0.19	0.46	0.33	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.26
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	1.03	0.82	0.76	0.95	0.95	1.07	0.87	0.97	1	0.94	0.77	0.92
Grizzly Bear	Resident Hunters	16	13	8	14	20	25	16	15	16	31	13	17
	Non-Resident Hunters	5	5	6	4	6	2	2	2	2	3	7	4
	Resident Hunter Days	149	141	40	132	114	147	89	143	127	189	91	124
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	41	38	53	55	38	10	17	9	7	25	34	29.73
	Resident Hunter Kills	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	4	3	2
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	0	0	3	2	3	1	0	2	2	2	5	1.82
	Days per Resident Hunter	9.31	10.85	5	9.42	5.7	5.88	5.56	9.53	7.94	6.10	7	7.48
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	8.2	7.6	8.83	13.75	6.33	5	8.5	4.5	3.5	8.33	4.86	7.22
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.31	0.08	0	0	0.1	0.08	0.06	0.07	0	0.13	0.23	0.10
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	1	0.67	0.71	0.49
Cougar	Resident Hunters	4	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	6	5	8	5	3	5
	Non-Resident Hunters	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
	Resident Hunter Days	14	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	41	10	10	22	8	20	17
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13
	Resident Hunter Kills	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
	Days per Resident Hunter	3.5	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.73	1.67	2	2.75	1.6	6.67	3.99
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.5
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.03
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Mule Deer	Resident Hunters	430	447	378	420	486	510	474	470	465	465	403	449.82
	Non-Resident Hunters	N/A	2	1	1	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	3	1.83
	Resident Hunter Days	3141	2998	3149	2440	3424	3937	3345	3585	3488	2456	3149	3192
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	N/A	10	12	7	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	19	15.83
	Resident Hunter Kills	109	105	68	66	22	67	84	97	43	75	57	72.10
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.17
	Days per Resident Hunter	7.30	6.71	8.33	5.81	7.05	7.72	7.06	7.63	7.50	5.28	7.81	7.11
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	5	12	7	12.67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	6.33	8.67
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.05	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.16
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.17

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Species	Measurement	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average per Year
White Tailed Deer	Resident Hunters	94	107	158	66	110	136	124	101	166	153	139	123.10
	Non-Resident Hunters	N/A	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
	Resident Hunter Days	564	1061	2335	470	851	1360	785	741	2383	1224	1306	1189.10
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	N/A	3	N/A	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
	Resident Hunter Kills	10	0	0	0	19	11	10	6	23	17	0	8.72
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
	Days per Resident Hunter	6	9.92	14.78	7.12	7.73	10	6.33	7.33	14.36	8	9.36	9.18
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	0.33	N/A	0.07	0.07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.16
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.11	0	0	0	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.11	0	0.07
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Mountain Goat	Resident Hunters	15	38	48	24	17	37	30	27	40	32	19	29.72
	Non-Resident Hunters	4	6	7	7	8	10	5	8	5	6	5	6.46
	Resident Hunter Days	45	114	138	64	43	131	73	65	113	82	51	83.55
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	12	18	31	13	47	27	7	28	17	16	14	20.91
	Resident Hunter Kills	5	17	9	19	2	6	8	10	10	5	5	8.73
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	4	4	6	5	7	10	5	7	4	6	5	5.73
	Days per Resident Hunter	3	3	2.88	2.67	2.53	3.54	2.43	2.41	2.83	2.56	2.68	2.78
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	3	3	4.43	1.86	5.88	2.7	1.4	3.5	3.4	2.67	2.8	3.15
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.33	0.45	0.19	0.79	0.12	0.16	0.27	0.37	0.25	0.15	0.26	0.30
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	1	0.67	0.86	0.71	0.88	1	1	0.88	0.8	1	1	0.89
Moose	Resident Hunters	642	636	528	653	710	744	839	824	926	902	769	743
	Non-Resident Hunters	93	72	66	58	52	45	60	41	49	53	54	58.46
	Resident Hunter Days	3044	3610	2709	3495	3653	4329	4259	4542	5105	5009	3970	3975
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	432	384	349	280	265	231	374	198	277	260	255	300.46
	Resident Hunter Kills	170	191	141	215	148	194	215	154	140	137	81	162.36
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	66	55	56	44	37	36	41	31	39	40	37	43.82
	Days per Resident Hunter	4.74	5.68	5.13	5.35	5.15	5.82	5.08	5.51	5.51	5.55	5.16	5.34
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	4.65	5.33	5.29	4.83	5.10	5.13	6.23	4.83	5.65	4.91	4.72	5.15
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.33	0.21	0.26	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.23
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	0.71	0.76	0.85	0.76	0.71	0.80	0.68	0.76	0.80	0.76	0.69	0.75
Wolf	Resident Hunters	36	57	64	53	102	155	165	114	68	159	137	100.91
	Non-Resident Hunters	21	33	29	21	48	39	34	37	46	43	35	35.10
	Resident Hunter Days	216	228	282	239	612	775	1155	1386	439	1447	866	695
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	131	209	222	178	403	258	272	258	319	371	282	263.91
	Resident Hunter Kills	27	28	10	13	45	59	7	60	7	22	7	25.91
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	2	7	3	2	5	6	2	5	2	10	2	4.18
	Days per Resident Hunter	6	4	4.41	4.51	6	5	7	12.16	6.46	9.10	6.32	6.45
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	6.24	6.33	7.66	8.48	8.40	6.62	8	6.97	6.94	8.63	8.06	7.48
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.75	0.49	0.16	0.25	0.44	0.38	0.04	0.53	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.30
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	0.10	0.21	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.23	0.06	0.12

Source: BC MFLRORD 2019

Table F.2. : Hunting Data MU 6-9

Species	Measurement	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average per Year
Black Bear	Resident Hunters	80	132	140	136	167	202	170	212	266	182	194	171
	Non-Resident Hunters	45	31	35	40	42	48	45	75	76	59	28	47.64
	Resident Hunter Days	900	709	862	634	1007	1250	995	1349	2006	807	1230	1068.09
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	239	163	184	224	242	291	227	445	347	358	158	261.64
	Resident Hunter Kills	23	43	39	33	49	40	51	35	68	25	86	44.73
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	28	11	26	35	35	46	28	49	49	30	21	32.55
	Days per Resident Hunter	11.25	5.37	6.16	4.66	6.03	6.19	5.85	6.36	7.54	4.43	6.34	6.38
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	5.31	5.25	5.26	5.6	5.76	6.06	5.04	5.93	4.57	6.06	5.64	5.50
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.28	0.33	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.20	0.3	0.17	0.26	0.14	0.44	0.27
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	0.62	0.36	0.74	0.88	0.83	0.96	0.62	0.65	0.65	0.51	0.75	0.69
Grizzly Bear	Resident Hunters	12	14	17	4	6	27	35	32	24	24	26	20
	Non-Resident Hunters	3	3	3	1	7	5	2	3	3	9	2	3.73
	Resident Hunter Days	80	97	177	16	21	279	244	241	203	160	203	156
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	17	28	18	7	39	36	20	18	23	77	8	26.46
	Resident Hunter Kills	5	4	4	1	3	3	3	5	7	2	4	4
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	4	1	1.27
	Days per Resident Hunter	6.67	6.93	10.41	4	3.5	10.33	6.97	7.53	8.46	6.67	7.81	7.21
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	5.67	9.33	6	7	5.57	7.2	10	6	7.67	8.56	4	6.10
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.42	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.5	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.29	0.08	0.15	0.23
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	0.67	0	0.67	0	0.43	0	0	0.33	0.33	0.44	0.5	0.31
Caribou	Resident Hunters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-Resident Hunters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Resident Hunter Days	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Days per Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Kills per Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cougar	Resident Hunters	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	5	7	2	2	3
	Non-Resident Hunters	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
	Resident Hunter Days	30	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	8	11	4	20	16
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	N/A	N/A	7	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13
	Resident Hunter Kills	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
	Days per Resident Hunter	15	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	1.6	1.5	2	10	6.15
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	7	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Mule Deer	Resident Hunters	348	316	517	418	533	521	440	505	462	591	482	466.55
	Non-Resident Hunters	N/A	13	2	4	2	1	2	5	1	2	1	3.3

Species	Measurement	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average per Year
	Resident Hunter Days	2415	2085	3578	4390	3071	3435	3263	3269	3011	3519	4180	3292.36
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	N/A	104	17	45	19	4	15	43	3	15	10	27.5
	Resident Hunter Kills	36	44	47	47	50	50	70	58	36	62	38	48.91
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.1
	Days per Resident Hunter	6.94	6.60	6.92	10.50	5.76	6.59	7.42	6.47	6.53	5.95	8.67	7.12
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	8	8.5	11.25	9.5	4	7.5	8.6	3	7.5	10	7.79
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.10	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.11
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.1
White Tailed Deer	Resident Hunters	142	163	229	153	167	141	153	196	236	269	223	188.36
	Non-Resident Hunters	N/A	10	1	3	1	N/A	1	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.17
	Resident Hunter Days	1212	1186	1790	2122	1342	1491	959	1300	1960	2123	1926	1582.82
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	N/A	78	7	35	12	N/A	8	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	28
	Resident Hunter Kills	5	19	14	0	0	11	5	0	0	23	4	7.36
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
	Days per Resident Hunter	8.53	7.28	7.82	13.87	8.04	10.57	6.27	6.63	8.31	7.89	8.64	8.53
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.08	N/A	0.13	0.11	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.10
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.04	0.12	0.06	0	0	0.08	0.03	0	0	0.09	0.02	0.04
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Mountain Goat	Resident Hunters	51	82	97	99	68	81	82	90	86	70	72	79.82
	Non-Resident Hunters	15	3	9	14	16	8	9	13	13	15	6	11
	Resident Hunter Days	136	244	346	241	266	277	318	329	295	260	210	265.64
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	65	19	36	67	79	45	59	88	74	78	33	58.46
	Resident Hunter Kills	8	14	18	25	14	17	15	19	11	8	9	14.36
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	9	2	6	8	13	8	9	9	3	10	6	7.55
	Days per Resident Hunter	2.67	2.98	3.57	2.43	3.91	3.42	3.88	3.66	3.43	3.61	3	3.32
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	4.33	6.33	4	4.79	4.94	5.63	6.56	6.77	5.69	5.2	5.5	5.43
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.18
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	0.6	0.67	0.67	0.57	0.81	1	1	0.69	0.23	0.67	1	0.72
Moose	Resident Hunters	772	686	730	721	791	761	857	889	979	1039	846	824.64
	Non-Resident Hunters	77	66	42	43	51	28	38	77	79	78	56	57.73
	Resident Hunter Days	4446	3595	4633	4182	4312	4229	4738	4649	4973	5430	4732	4538.10
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	395	394	212	244	327	156	200	461	465	476	377	337
	Resident Hunter Kills	125	156	101	105	153	124	141	138	181	147	113	134.91
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	36	30	22	24	15	20	24	32	27	30	16	25.10
	Days per Resident Hunter	5.76	5.24	6.35	5.80	5.45	5.56	5.53	5.23	5.08	5.23	5.59	5.53
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	5.13	5.97	5.05	5.67	6.41	5.57	5.26	5.99	5.89	6.10	6.73	5.80
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.16	0.23	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.17
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	0.47	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.29	0.71	0.63	0.42	0.34	0.39	0.29	0.46
Sheep	Resident Hunters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-Resident Hunters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Resident Hunter Days	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Species	Measurement	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average per Year
	Days per Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Kills per Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wolf	Resident Hunters	37	67	15	57	70	71	132	110	157	178	139	93.91
	Non-Resident Hunters	36	40	31	28	30	34	18	48	42	59	38	36.73
	Resident Hunter Days	195	536	0	656	420	639	1018	550	1380	1487	993	715.82
	Non-Resident Hunter Days	208	261	179	191	208	217	133	312	255	391	278	239.36
	Resident Hunter Kills	9	14	0	0	10	12	0	17	16	17	7	9.27
	Non-Resident Hunter Kills	1	3	0	0	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1.55
	Days per Resident Hunter	5.27	8	0	11.51	6	9	7.71	5	8.79	8.35	7.14	6.98
	Days per Non-Resident Hunter	5.78	6.53	5.77	6.82	6.93	6.38	7.39	6.5	6.07	6.63	7.32	6.56
	Kills per Resident Hunter	0.24	0.21	0	0	0.14	0.17	0	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.11
	Kills per Non-Resident Hunter	0.03	0.08	0	0	0.1	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.04

Source: BC MFLRORD 2019

Appendix G Trapping

Table G.1. : Trapping Data MU 6-08 and 6-09

Year	Trapline	Species	Number	MU
2007	TR0608T011	Beaver	5	6-08
	TR0608T047	Coyote	4	6-08
	TR0608T011	Fish	1	6-08
	TR0608T050	Lynx	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		8	6-08
	TR0609T025	Marten	21	6-09
	TR0609T028		1	6-09
	TR0608T050		6	6-08
	TR0608T047		10	6-08
	TR0608T011		32	6-08
	TR0608T011	Otter	1	6-08
	TR0609T025	Squirrel	3	6-09
	TR0609T025	Weasel	1	6-09
	TR0608T050		2	6-08
	TR0608T011		21	6-08
2008	TR0609T025	Beaver	1	6-09
	TR0608T011		2	6-08
	TR0608T011	Coyote	1	6-08
	TR0608T050	Fox	1	6-08
	TR0608T011	Lynx	2	6-08
	TR0609T025	Marten	18	6-09
	TR0608T050		19	6-08
	TR0608T010		6	6-08
	TR0608T047		17	6-08
	TR0608T017		9	6-08
	TR0609T031		3	6-09
	TR0608T011		52	6-08
	TR0608T050	Weasel	4	6-08
	TR0608T011		20	6-08
	TR0608T011	Wolverine	1	6-08
2009	TR0608T011	Beaver	5	6-08
	TR0609T014	Black Bear	3	6-09
	TR0608T050	Fish	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		2	6-08

Year	Trapline	Species	Number	MU
	TR0608T018	Fox	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0608T018	Lynx	4	6-08
	TR0608T050		2	6-08
	TR0608T047		1	6-08
	TR0608T011		3	6-08
	TR0609T028	Marten	4	6-09
	TR0608T018		24	6-08
	TR0608T050		1	6-08
	TR0608T010		4	6-08
	TR0608T047		2	6-08
	TR0608T017		8	6-08
	TR0608T011		40	6-08
	TR0608T010	Otter	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		7	6-08
	TR0608T018	Weasel	8	6-08
	TR0608T011		18	6-08
	TR0608T011	Wolverine	3	6-08
	TR0608T018		2	6-08
2010	TR0608T050	Beaver	2	6-08
	TR0608T018	Coyote	1	6-08
	TR0608T018	Fox	1	6-08
	TR0608T050		4	6-08
	TR0608T010		1	6-08
	TR0608T018	Lynx	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0608T050		1	6-08
	TR0609T028	Marten	13	6-09
	TR0608T018		31	6-08
	TR0608T011		54	6-08
	TR0608T050		14	6-08
	TR0608T047		7	6-08
	TR0608T011	Mink	1	6-08
	TR0608T050	Muskrat	2	6-08
	TR0608T018	Weasel	3	6-08
	TR0608T011		38	6-08
	TR0608T050		3	6-08
	TR0608T011	Wolf	1	6-08
	TR0608T050		5	6-08

Year	Trapline	Species	Number	MU
2011	TR0608T050	Beaver	3	6-08
	TR0609T014		2	6-09
	TR0608T018	Fish	1	6-08
	TR0608T050		1	6-08
	TR0608T018	Lynx	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		3	6-08
	TR0608T050		2	6-08
	TR0609T025	Marten	15	6-09
	TR0609T028		57	6-09
	TR0608T018		86	6-08
	TR0608T011		75	6-08
	TR0608T050		26	6-08
	TR0608T047		12	6-08
	TR0608T017		10	6-08
	TR0608T018	Mink	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0608T050		1	6-08
	TR0608T050	Muskrat	2	6-08
	TR0608T018	Weasel	7	6-08
	TR0608T011		15	6-08
	TR0608T050		6	6-08
2012	TR0608T050	Beaver	1	6-08
	TR0608T050	Coyote	1	6-08
	TR0608T017		2	6-08
	TR0608T018	Fish	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0608T018	Fox	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0608T017		1	6-08
	TR0608T018	Lynx	2	6-08
	TR0608T011		3	6-08
	TR0608T017		1	6-08
	TR0609T028	Marten	14	6-09
	TR0608T018		66	6-08
	TR0608T011		33	6-08
	TR0608T010		1	6-08
	TR0608T047		8	6-08
	TR0608T017		2	6-08
	TR0608T018	Mink	3	6-08
	TR0608T010		1	6-08

Year	Trapline	Species	Number	MU
	TR0608T050	Muskrat	2	6-08
	TR0608T018	Weasel	2	6-08
	TR0608T011		20	6-08
	TR0608T010		2	6-08
	TR0608T047		10	6-08
	TR0608T017	Wolf	5	6-08
	TR0609T028	Wolverine	1	6-09
	TR0608T017		1	6-08
	TR0608T011		2	6-08
	TR0609T028	Beaver	4	6-09
	TR0608T011		2	6-08
	TR0608T050		3	6-08
	TR0609T028	Fish	3	6-09
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0609T028	Fox	1	6-09
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0608T050		1	6-08
	TR0608T047		1	6-08
	TR0609T028	Lynx	2	6-09
	TR0608T018		12	6-08
	TR0608T011		3	6-08
	TR0608T013		1	6-08
	TR0609T028	Marten	95	6-09
	TR0608T018		27	6-08
	TR0608T011		36	6-08
	TR0608T050		16	6-08
	TR0608T047		8	6-08
	TR0608T017		7	6-08
	TR0609T028	Mink	2	6-09
	TR0608T050		3	6-08
	TR0608T047		1	6-08
	TR0608T050	Muskrat	6	6-08
	TR0608T050	Otter	3	6-08
	TR0609T028	Squirrel	4	6-09
	TR0608T050		24	6-08
	TR0609T028	Weasel	20	6-09
	TR0608T018		11	6-08
	TR0608T011		20	6-08
	TR0608T050		10	6-08
	TR0608T047		6	6-08

Year	Trapline	Species	Number	MU
2014	TR0608T013	Wolf	1	6-08
	TR0608T018	Wolverine	2	6-08
	TR0609T028		1	6-09
	TR0608T047	Fox	3	6-08
	TR0608T018	Lynx	3	6-08
	TR0608T011		3	6-08
	TR0609T028	Marten	25	6-09
	TR0608T018		29	6-08
	TR0608T011		40	6-08
	TR0608T050		5	6-08
	TR0608T013		4	6-08
	TR0608T047		6	6-08
	TR0608T018	Mink	1	6-08
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0608T013	Otter	2	6-08
	TR0608T018	Weasel	12	6-08
	TR0608T011		14	6-08
	TR0608T050		2	6-08
	TR0608T047		2	6-08
	TR0608T013	Wolf	1	6-08
2015	TR0608T050	Beaver	2	6-08
	TR0608T050	Coyote	1	6-08
	TR0608T011	Fish	1	6-08
	TR0608T050		3	6-08
	TR0609T028	Lynx	1	6-09
	TR0608T018		4	6-08
	TR0608T011		9	6-08
	TR0608T050		1	6-08
	TR0609T014		4	6-09
	TR0608T017	Marten	6	6-08
	TR0608T018		17	6-08
	TR0608T011		22	6-08
	TR0608T050		10	6-08
	TR0609T014		12	6-09
	TR0608T017		6	6-08
	TR0608T011	Mink	1	6-08

Year	Trapline	Species	Number	MU
2016	TR0608T017	Weasel	5	6-08
	TR0608T018		1	6-08
	TR0608T011		11	6-08
	TR0608T050		14	6-08
	TR0608T013	Wolf	1	6-08
	TR0609T031	Beaver	1	6-09
	TR0608T011		1	6-08
	TR0608T013	Coyote	12	6-08
	TR0608T047		6	6-08
	TR0608T011	Fish	1	6-08
	TR0608T013	Fox	2	6-08
	TR0609T028	Lynx	1	6-09
	TR0608T018		2	6-08
	TR0608T011		6	6-08
	TR0609T014		1	6-09
	TR0608T013		1	6-08
	TR0608T047		7	6-08
	TR0609T028	Marten	16	6-09
	TR0608T018		10	6-08
	TR0608T011		17	6-08
	TR0609T014		23	6-09
	TR0608T013		14	6-08
	TR0608T047		5	6-08
	TR0608T047	Mink	5	6-08
	TR0608T047	Weasel	17	6-08
	TR0608T047	Otter	2	6-08
	TR0609T014	Wolf	1	6-09
	TR0608T047		1	6-08
2017	TR0608T047	Beaver	3	6-08
	TR0609T016	Coyote	1	6-09
	TR0608T047		3	6-08
	TR0608T018	Lynx	3	6-08
	TR0608T011		4	6-08
	TR0608T050		1	6-08
	TR0609T016		3	6-09
	TR0608T047		4	6-08

Year	Trapline	Species	Number	MU
	TR0608T018	Marten	11	6-08
	TR0608T011		43	6-08
	TR0608T050		12	6-08
	TR0609T016		11	6-09
	TR0608T047		9	6-08
	TR0608T018	Mink	1	6-08
	TR0608T050		1	6-08
	TR0609T016		1	6-09
	TR0608T047		3	6-08
	TR0608T047	Otter	1	6-08
	TR0608T018	Weasel	1	6-08
	TR0609T016		7	6-09
	TR0608T047		9	6-08
	TR0609T016	Wolf	3	6-09
	TR0609T016	Wolverine	1	6-09

Source: BC MFLRORD 2019

Appendix H Fishing

Table H.1. : Region 6 Daily Quotas 2019-2021

Species	Quota
Arctic Grayling	3
Burbot	5
Inconnu	1
Kokanee	10 (none from streams)
Northern Pike	5
Whitefish	15 (all species combined)
White Sturgeon	Closed to all fishing
Trout/Char	5, but not more than: • 1 over 50cm (quota includes hatchery steelhead) • 3 Dolly Varden/bull trout/and/or lake trout combined • 1 trout from streams July 1-Oct 31 You must release all: • all Dolly Varden/bull trout from streams all year • Trout under 30 cm from any stream • Trout of any size from streams Nov 1-June 30 • Lake trout from Fraser and Skeena watersheds, Sept. 15 to Nov. 30 • all wild steelhead

Source: BC MFLNRO 2019b

*Refer to water-specific regulations for any water bodies within the Skeena River for further information:
http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/fish/regulations/docs/1921/Region_6_skeena.pdf