



MMLTCS and SHC

A report to the Board of Natural Resources

presented by

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September 5, 2017





2017

2018

2019

Sep

Apr

July

Feb

Selection of alternative

Work on SDEIS

Release Supplemental DEIS

60 day Public Comment Period

Work on Final EIS

Release Final EIS

Work on HCP Amend.

Submit HCP Amendment To USFWS

60 day Public Comment Period

Work on Final Amendment

Submit Final HCP Amendment To USFWS



Outdated Timeline

from June BNR Presentation

Timeline

- July 2017: Preferred Alternative
- March 2018: Publish FEISs
- April 2018: **BNR Decision on a amendment to submit to USFWS**
- October 2018: USFWS approvals
- November 2018: **BNR adoption**
 - Marbled murrelet long-term conservation strategy
 - Sustainable harvest level

Why the new timeline?

- Preferred Alternative delayed until September
- Added Supplemental DEIS
- Added 60-day comment period

Arrearage



RCW 79.10.300

The difference between 2005-2014 planned volume and sold volume:
462 MMBF



RCW 79.10.330

The arrearage analysis, required by RCW 79.10.330, requires the department to determine which course of action provides the greatest return to the trusts.

To provide the greatest return to the trust the analysis identified the sustainable harvest units where the sustainable harvest level was not achieved, and for those units totaled the difference between the volume planned and the volume sold.

The sum of those equals 702 MMBF.



Preferred Alternative

- Options:
- A. 702 MMBF / 5 years
 - B. 462 MMBF / 5 years
 - C. 462 MMBF / 1 year
 - D. Include in the inventory
 - E. 702 MMBF / 10 years (BNR preferred alternative?)**



Riparian



Arguments for separating riparian harvest volume from the Sustainable Harvest Level

- The primary purpose of the Riparian Forest Restoration Strategy is ecological.
- Treatment viability fluctuates greatly, based on forest conditions, markets, access, costs, and other factors. Conducting unviable treatments provide no benefit to the trusts.
- A target within the Sustainable Harvest Level may result in increased upland harvest to avoid arrearage, if riparian targets are unable to be met.

Thin riparian areas up to 1% of the decade's thinned or harvested non-riparian area within the 5 west-side planning units.

Thin riparian areas up to 10% of the total riparian area in the 5 west-side planning units.

****New****

(As discussed in the August BNR meeting)

Thin riparian areas according to the Riparian Forest Restoration Strategy and report harvested volume periodically to the board, separate from the Sustainable Harvest Level.

Preferred Alternative

Options:

- A. 1% of the decade's thinned or harvested non-riparian area
- B. 10% of the total riparian area
- C. Report riparian volume separate from Sustainable Harvest Level



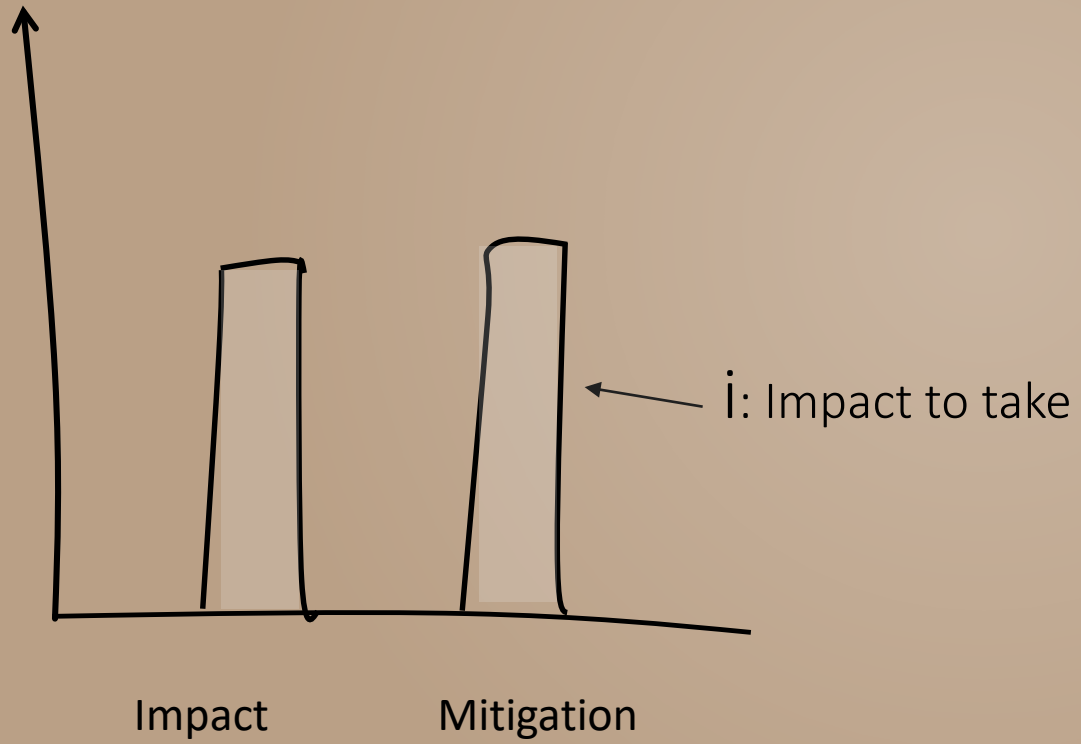
Marbled Murrelet

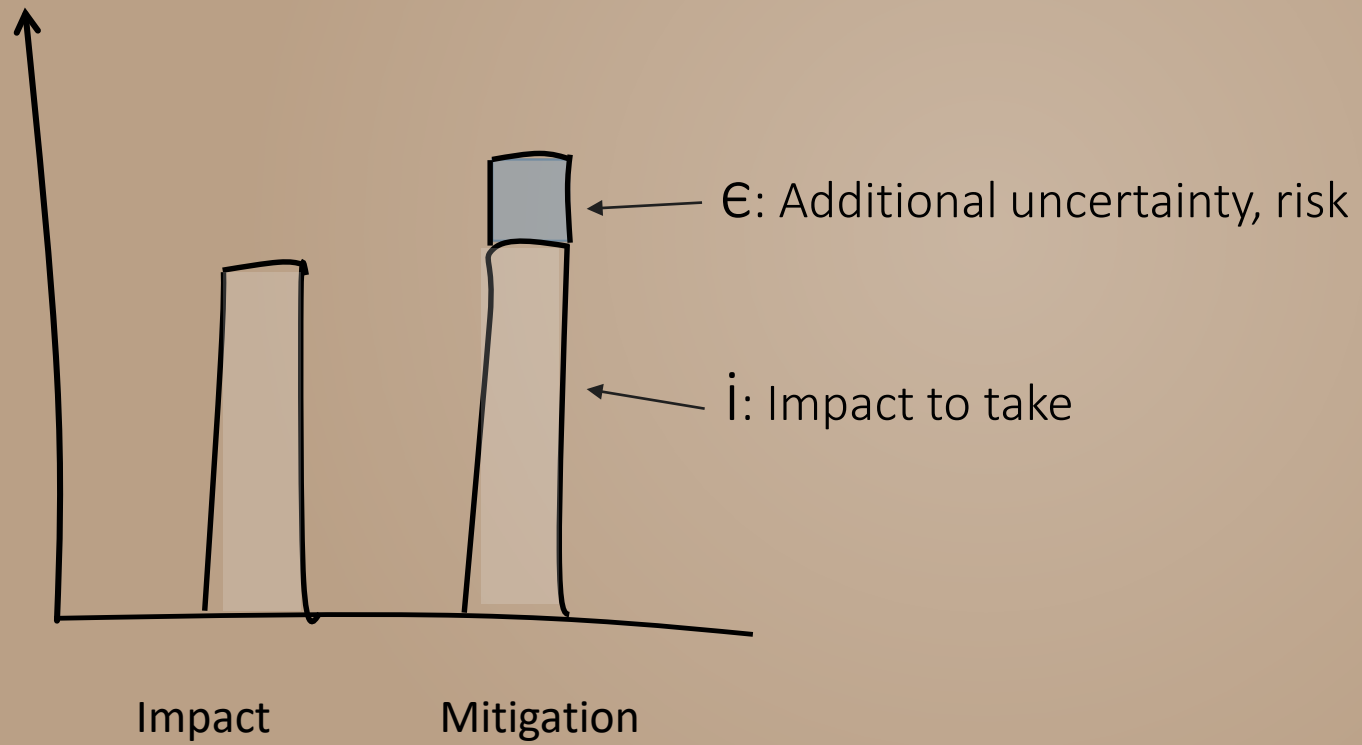


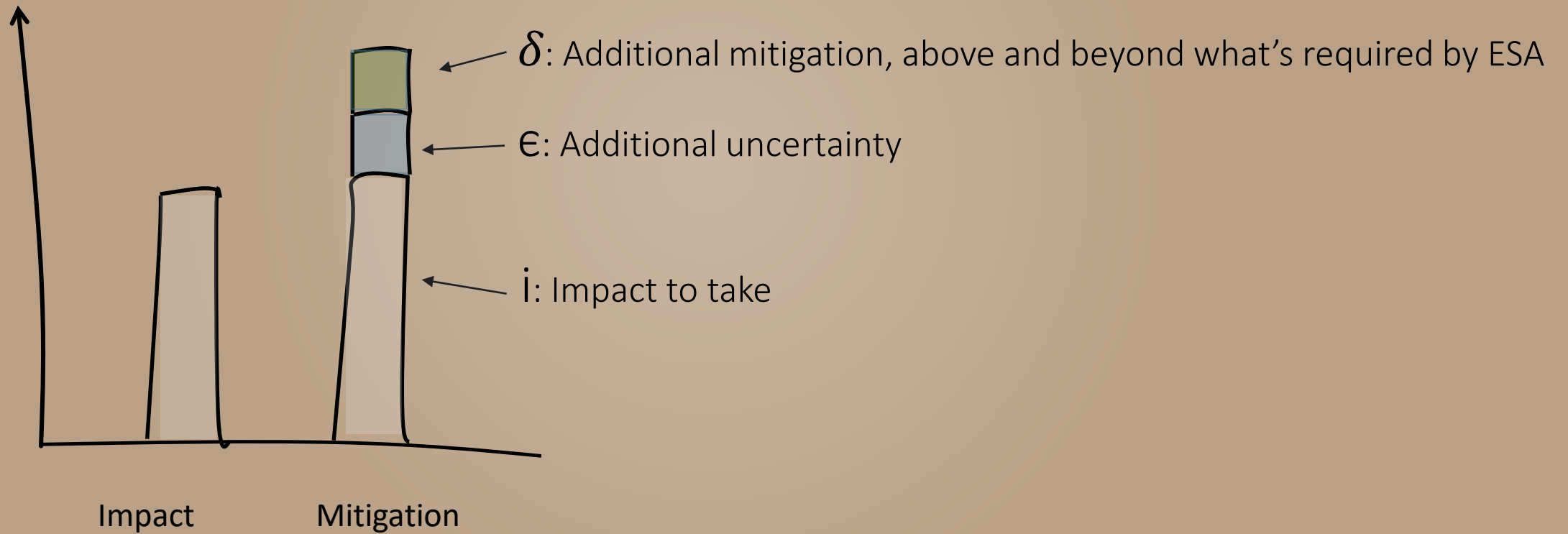
Principles from August BNR Work Session

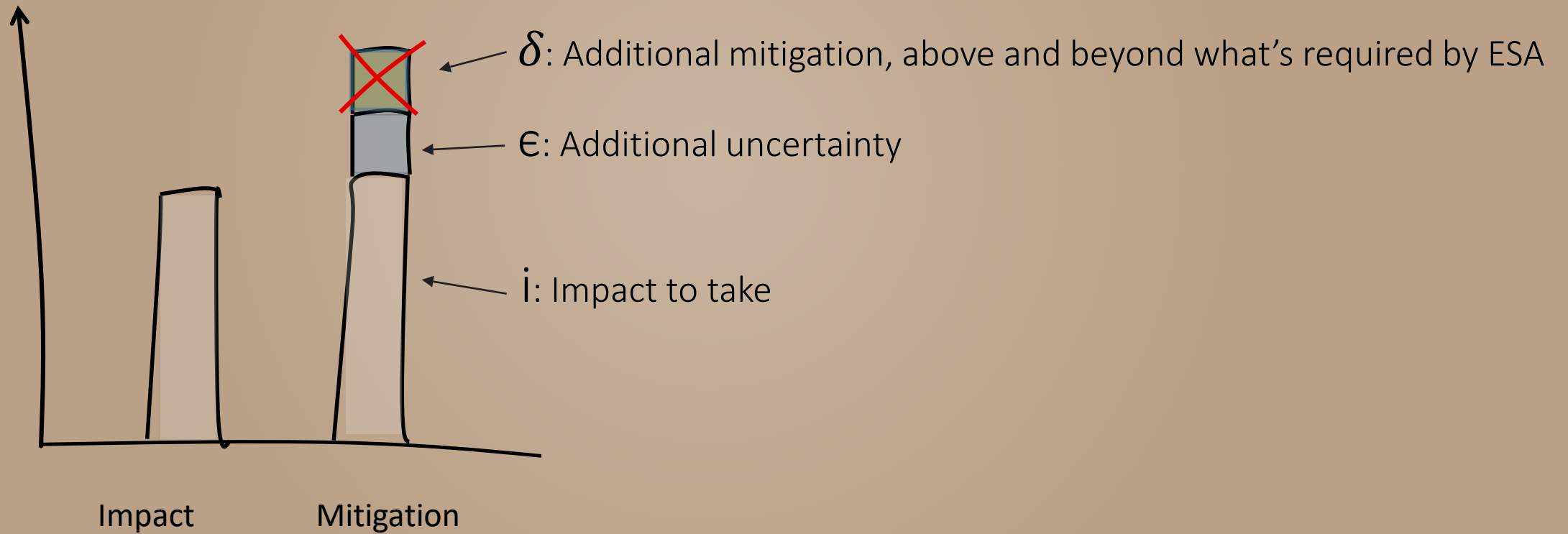
- Meter all the impact over 50 years.
- Meter the impact in strategic locations.
- Emphasize conservation in strategic locations.
- Mitigation will equal impact of take. Any additional level of mitigation will represent “risk” of the strategy as a result of uncertainties in data or the science of future events.
- Build an alternative that is optimal for conservation and examine if it has a significant disproportionate impact on any trust beneficiary. If it does, then alter the alternative to reduce the impacts to reflect the “reality” of the department’s legal framework.



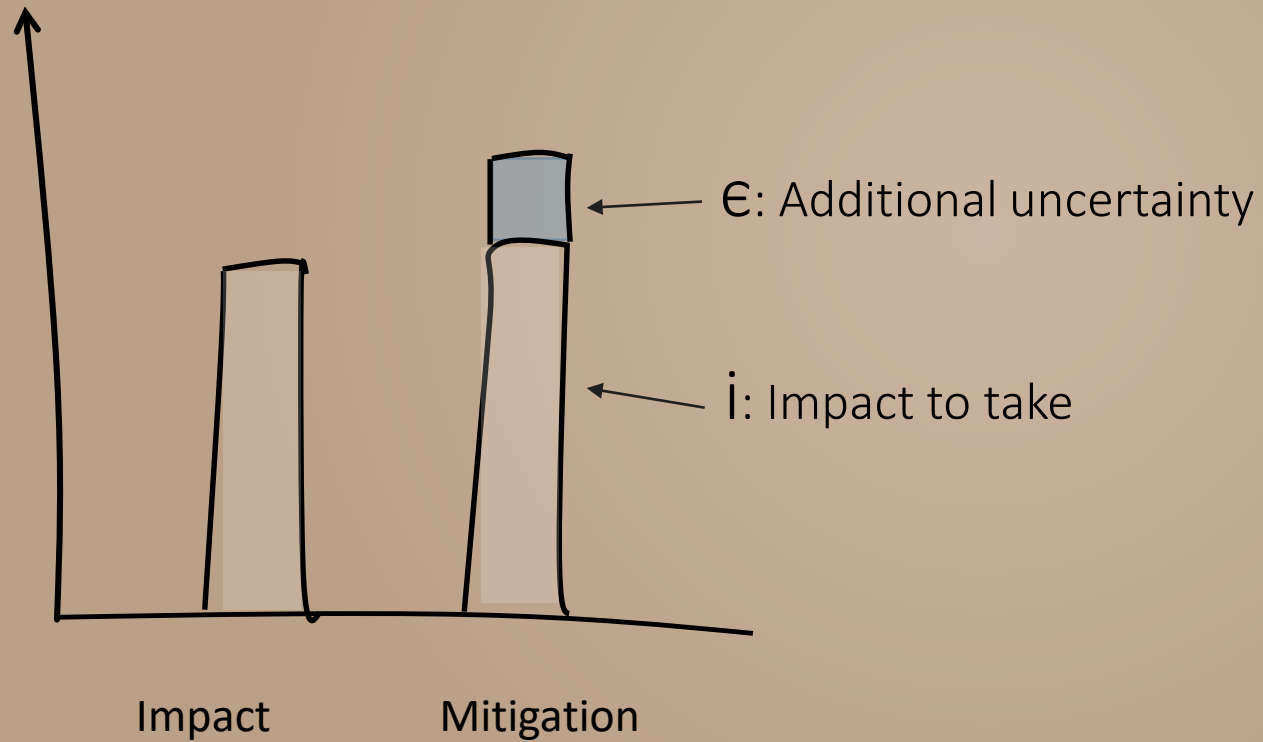








$$\text{Mitigation} = i + \epsilon$$



Three new alternatives based on Principles

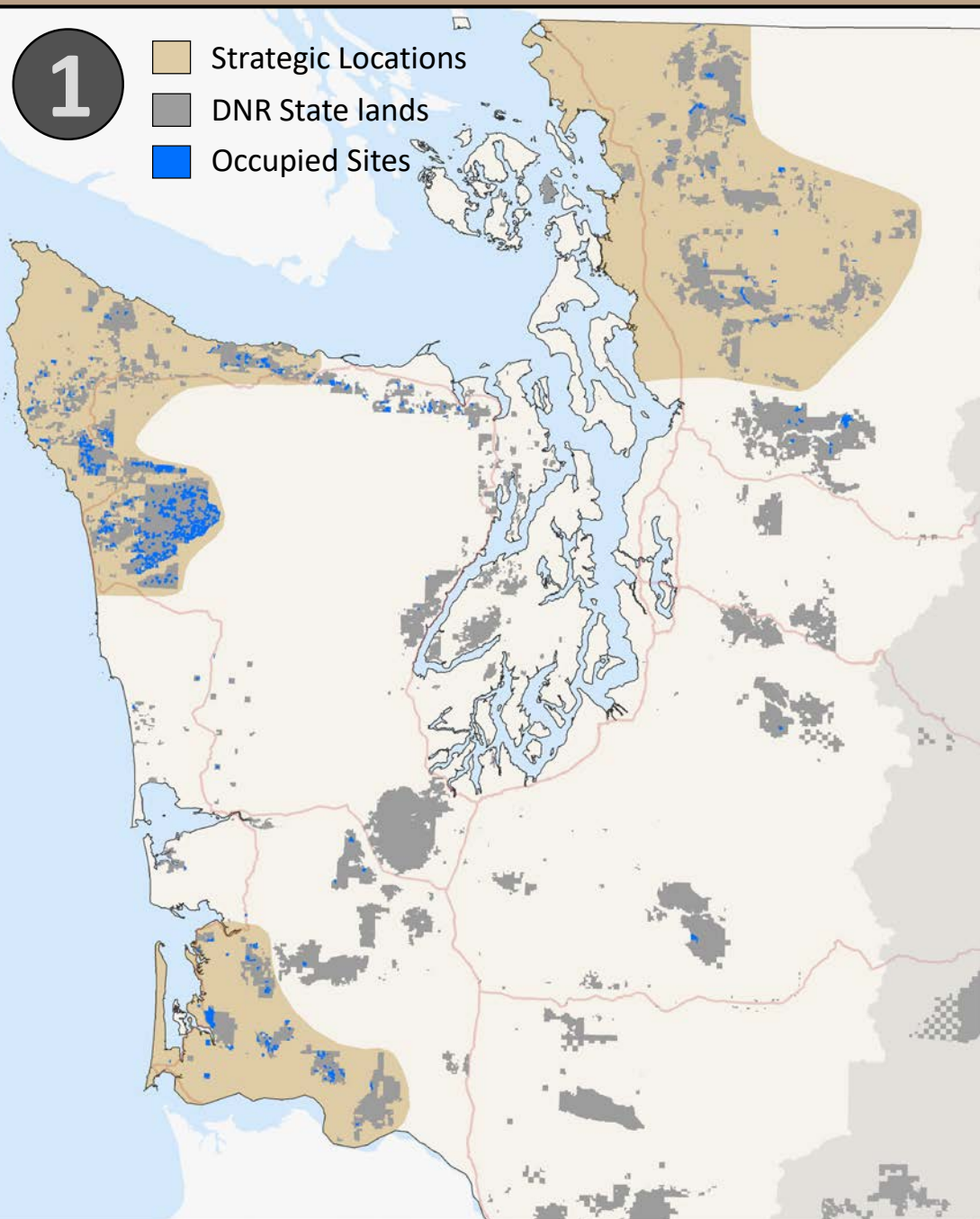
1

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1

- Strategic Locations
- DNR State lands
- Occupied Sites



	Impact	Mitigation	LTFC
Adjusted Acres	11,500	12,000	
Real Acres	49,000	10,000	593,000

First Decade Harvest Volume	
10-Decade NPV	

Conservation Approaches

- Conserves all occupied sites
- Meters all impact over fifty years

Metering

Pros:

- Holds existing habitat
- Marbled murrelets currently using it can continue to use it
- Reduces short term impact
- Bridges habitat gap until other habitat develops

Cons:

- With high site fidelity, future impacts to murrelets still possible
- Operational impacts that lead to financial impacts

Three new alternatives based on Principles

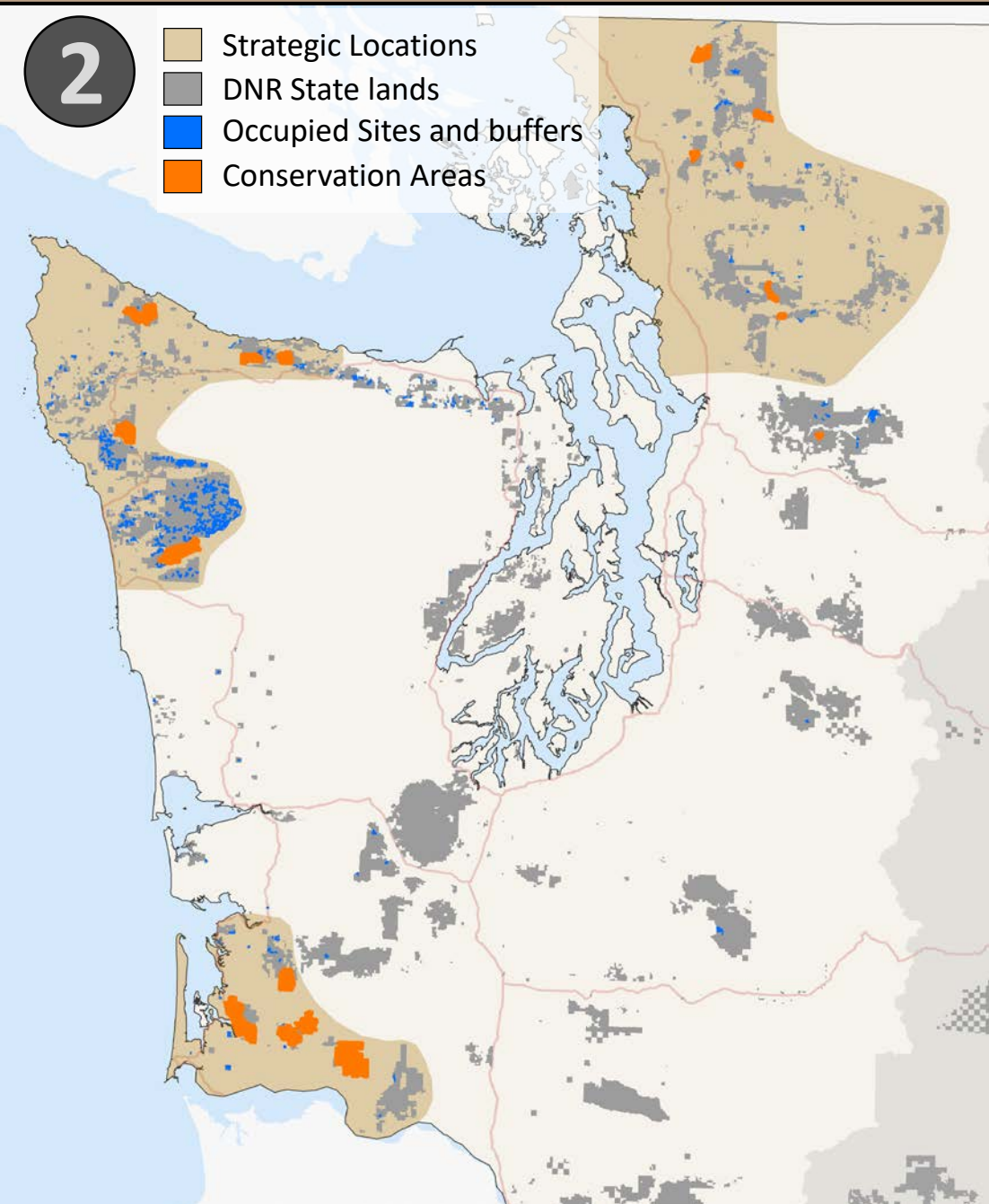
2

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2

- Strategic Locations
- DNR State lands
- Occupied Sites and buffers
- Conservation Areas



	Impact	Mitigation	LTFC
Adjusted Acres	14,000	14,400	
Real Acres	42,500	44,000	627,000

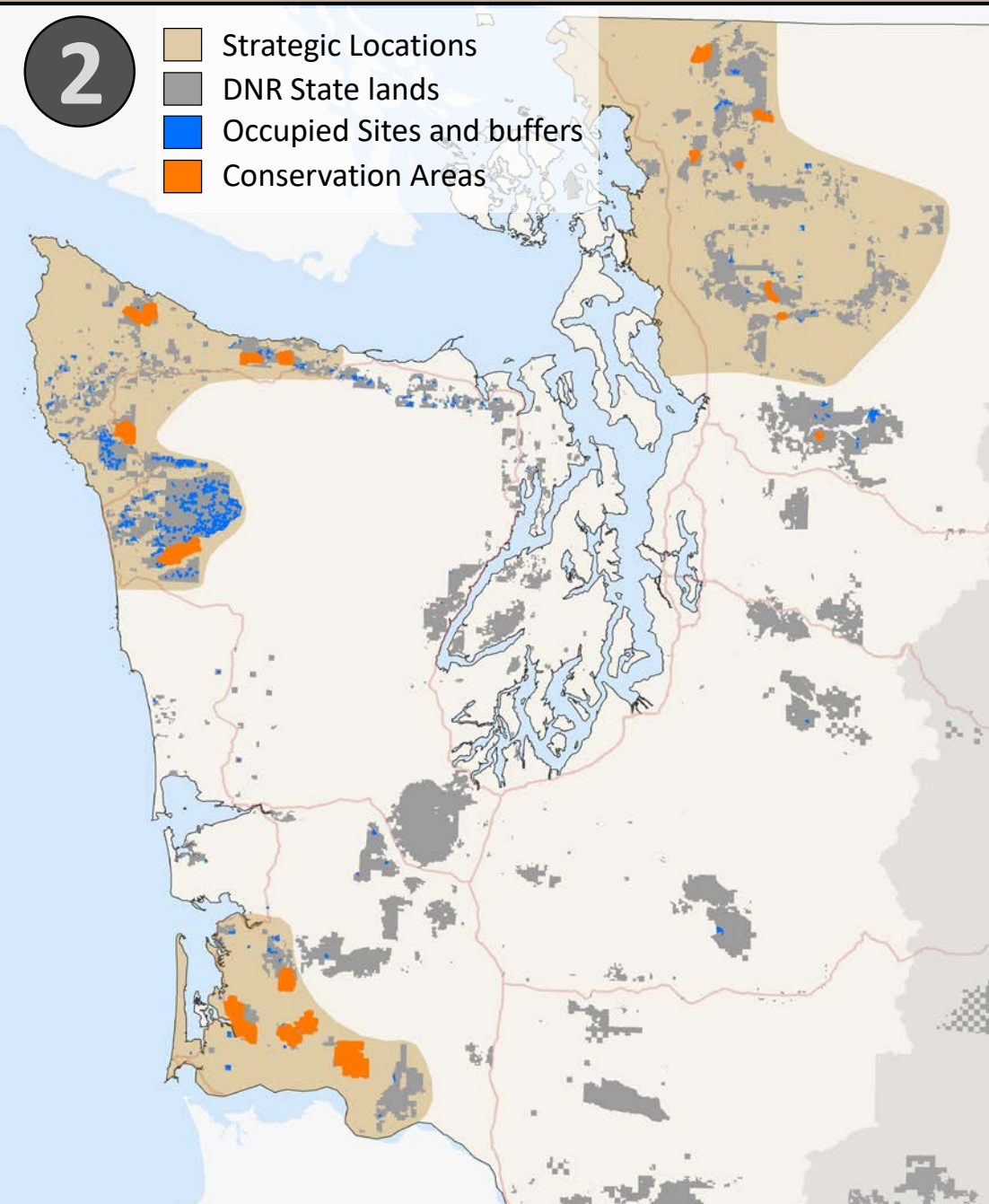
First Decade Harvest Volume	
10-Decade NPV	

Conservation Approaches

- Conserves all occupied sites with buffers
- Identifies strategically important areas
- Meters HQ habitat in strategic locations over 2 decades
- Adds conservation areas for mitigation
- Adds acres for uncertainties

2

- Strategic Locations
- DNR State lands
- Occupied Sites and buffers
- Conservation Areas



ALT D COMPARISON

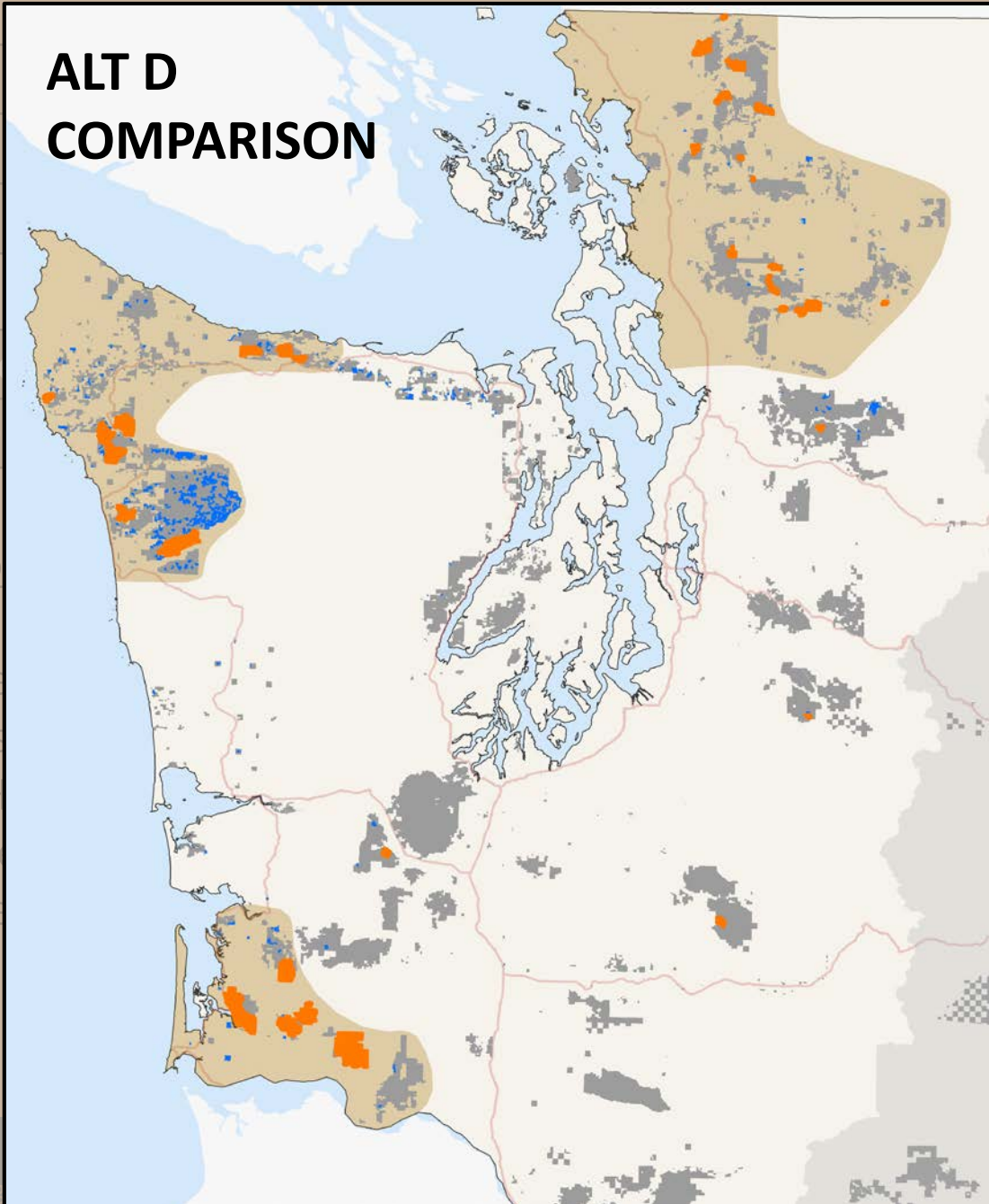
Adjusted
Real

First Decade
10-D

Conservation

- Conserve
- Identifies
- Meters H
- Adds X n
- Adds X re

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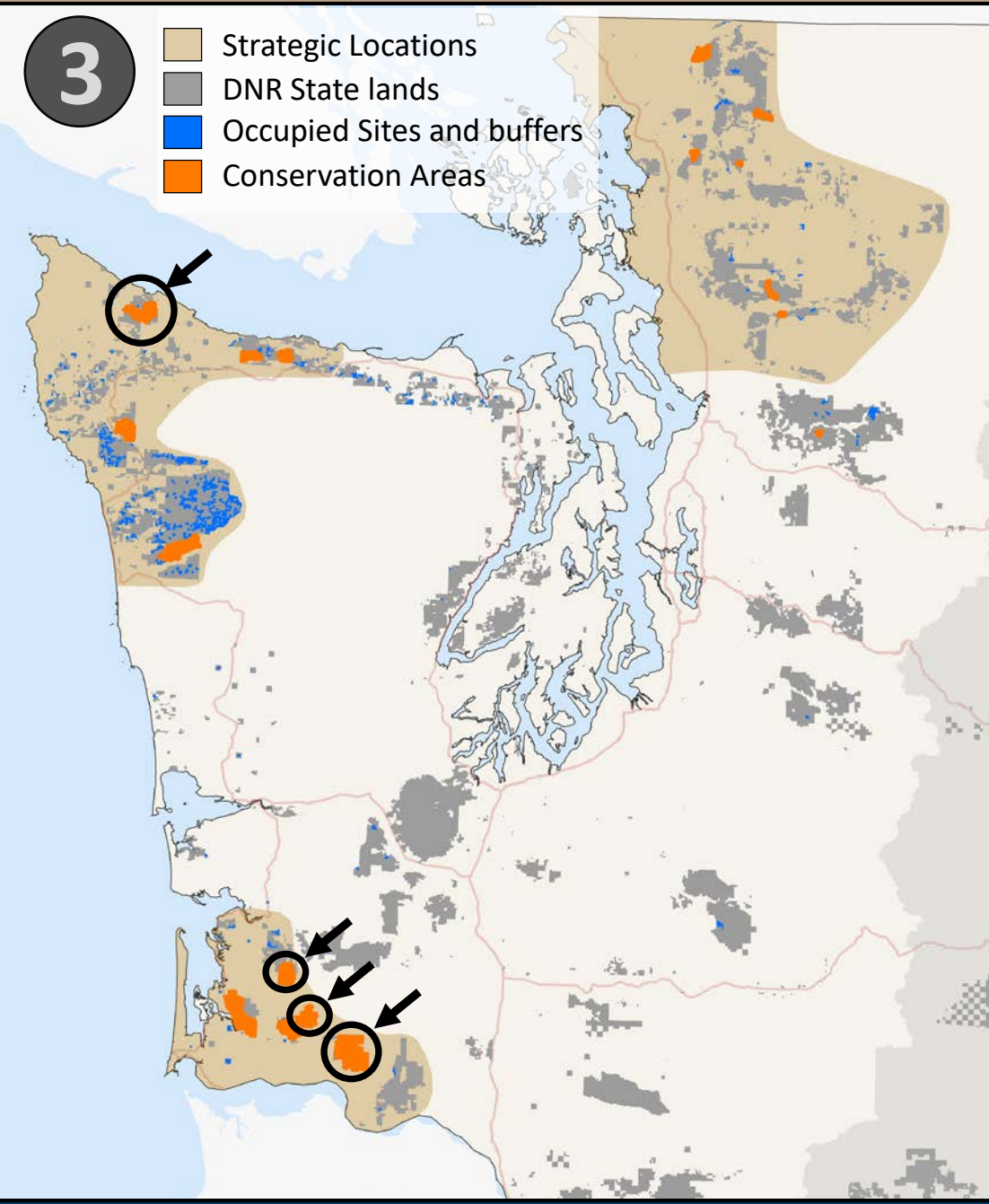


Three new alternatives based on Principles

3

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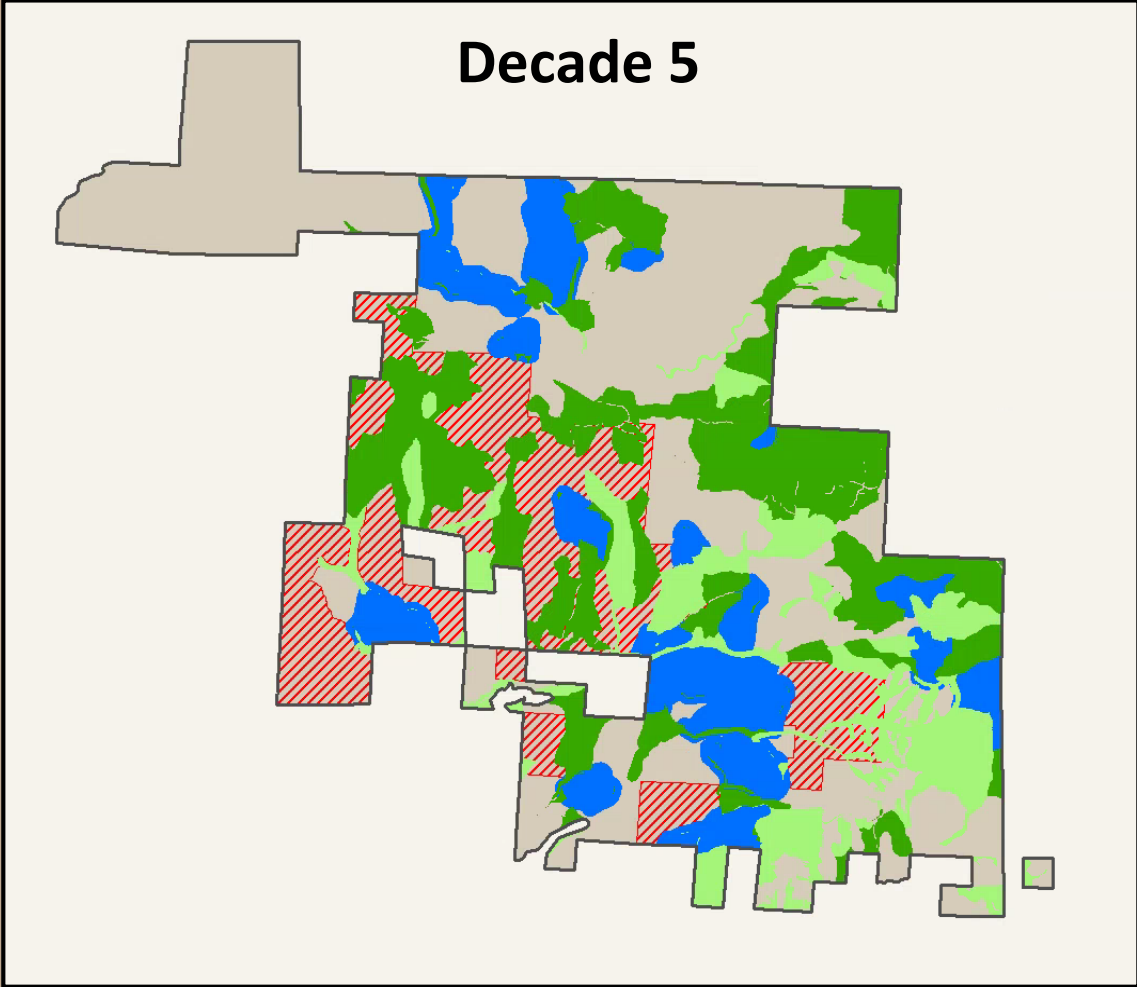
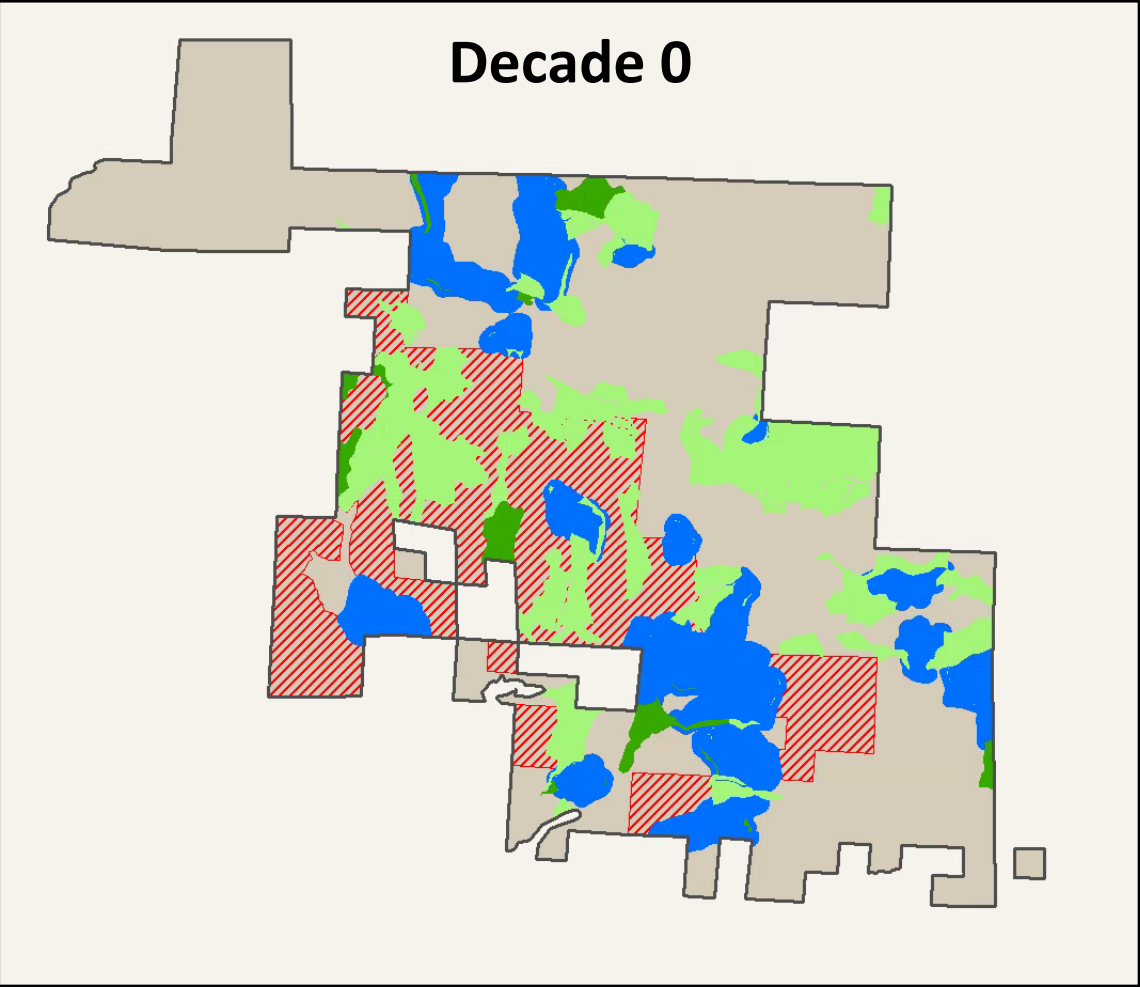
Approaches to reduce impact on hardest hit counties

- Reduce conservation areas
- Adjust metering or conservation of HQ habitat

Skamokawa Conservation Area

Skamokawa Special Habitat Area
State Forest Transfer Trust Land

Occupied Sites and Buffers
High Quality Habitat
Low Quality Habitat



Do any of these options reflect the Board's direction on a preferred alternative?

- A. One of the existing alternatives
- B. Option 1 – meter all the take
- C. Option 2 – balance take and mitigation, plus uncertainty
- D. Option 3 – balance take and mitigation, plus uncertainty, and reduce impact to selected trust beneficiaries

Next Steps

Take preferred alternative and produce:

- 1. Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement**
- 2. Habitat Conservation Plan Amendment**



