SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

2008/09 Annual Report

As at September 10th 2009

TREE FARM LICENCE 30

Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Prince George Operations

BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) achieved registration under the Canadian Standards Association CAN/CSA Z809-96 Sustainable Forest Management Standards for Tree Farm Licence 30 in July 2001.

The TFL30 Public Advisory Group (PAG) was formed in September 2000 to help Canfor identify quantifiable local-level indicators and objectives of Sustainable Forest Management. Originally, 40 indicators and objectives were identified by the TFL 30 PAG and associated with forest management practices to achieve those objectives in a Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) for Tree Farm Licence 30 (Canfor SFMP, June 2001).

British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS) accepted the invitation to cooperate in a joint SFM plan in the fall of 2005. Canfor and BCTS (Prince George Business Area) achieved registration under an updated certification standard (CSA-Z809-02) in June 2006. As a result of the new standard and the continuous improvement process, the number of indicators has expanded to 56.

It is important to note that the TFL30 SFMP is a working document and is subject to continual improvement. Over time, new knowledge, experience and research will be incorporated in order to recognize society's environmental, economic and social values.

This Annual Report measures the signatories' performance in meeting the indicator targets outlined in the SFMP for the TFL30 Defined Forest Area (DFA), over the reporting period of April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009. The intent of the Report is for sustainable forest management to be viewed by the public as an open and evolving process to meet the challenge of forest management on the TFL30 DFA for the benefit of present and future generations.

For further reference to the intent of the Indicators and Objectives, or the practices involved, the reader should refer to the Sustainable Forest Management Plan for Tree Farm Licence 30 (Canfor and BCTS, February 2008).

1.1 LIST OF ACRONYMS

Below is a list of common acronyms used throughout this annual report. Those wishing a more comprehensive list should consult the TFL30 Sustainable Forest Management Plan.

AIA – Archaeological Impact Assessment
BCTS (PGBA) – BC Timber Sales (Prince George Business Area)
BEC – Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
COPI – Creating Opportunities for Public Interest (Canfor)
CSA – Canadian Standards Association
CWD – Coarse Woody Debris
DFA – Defined Forest Area
FFEI – Future Forest Ecosystems Initiative
FG – Free Growing
FMS – Forest Management System
FSP – Forest Stewardship Plan
GSA – Grouped Site Association (in relation to Plant Diversity Index)
ITS – Incident Tracking System
KIT – Keeping in Touch (BCTS)

MLIB – McLeod Lake Indian Band
MoFR – Ministry of Forests and Range
NDT – Natural Disturbance Type
NDU – Natural Disturbance Unit
NFN – Nazko First Nation
NHLB – Non-timber Harvesting Landbase
PAG – Public Advisory Group
PDI – Plant Diversity Index
PFI – Peak Flow Index
PG – Prince George
PGTSA – Prince George Timber Supply Area
PMP – Pest Management Plan
SAR – Species at Risk
SCQI – Stream Crossing Quality Index
SFM – Sustainable Forest Management
SFMP – Sustainable Forest Management Plan
TFL30 – Tree Farm Licence 30
THLB – Timber Harvesting Land Base
TSFA - Terrain Stability Field Assessment
UWR – Ungulate Winter Range
WMFN – West Moberly First Nation

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

85 targets are associated with the 56 indicators listed in the following table. Of these 85 targets, 76 were met within the prescribed variances, 4 are pending, and 5 were not met within the prescribed variances. A corrective and preventative action plan is contained in the indicator discussions for each non-conformance indicator.

Indicator	Performance Matrix	Objective Met	Objective Pending	Objective Not Met
1 Old Forest	1.1a, 2.1a	X		
2 Interior Old Forest	1.1b, 2.1b	X		
3 Young Forest Patches	1.1c	X		
4 Wet Trench & Wet Mountain Young Patch Size Distribution	1.1d	X		
5 Biodiversity Reserves	1.1e, 1.3a, 1.4e	X X		
6 Stand Level Retention	1.1f, 1.3c	X		
7 Coarse Woody Debris	1.1g,h	X	X	
8 Caribou Habitat	1.2a	X		
9 Species at Risk Notice / Orders & Habitat	1.2b,c	X		X
10 Riparian Management Areas	1.2d	X X		
11 Personnel Trained to Identify Species at Risk & Sites of Biological Significance	1.2e, 1.4a,b			X X
12 Species at Risk & Sites of Biological Significance Management Strategies	1.2f	X X		
13 Native Plant Species Diversity	1.2g			X
14 Deciduous Tree Species	1.2h	X		
15 Effectiveness Monitoring Plans for Selected Wildlife Species and Ecosystem Resilience	1.2i			X
16 Distinct Habitat Types	1.3b	X		
17 Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use	1.3d	X		
18 Wildlife Biodiversity Corridors	2.2d	X		
19 Site Index	2.2g	X		
20 Soil Conservation	3.1a	X		
21 Permanent Access Structures / Land Conversion	4.2a	X X		
22 Terrain Stability	3.1c	X		
23 Reportable Spills	3.1d	X		
24 Stream Crossing Quality Index	3.2b	X		
25 Stream Crossings Installation	3.2c,d	X		
26 Peak Flow Index	3.2e	X X		
27 Sediment Occurrence Mitigation	3.2g	X		
28 Net Area Reforested	4.1a	X		
29 Meeting Free Growing Dates	4.1b	X		
30 Carbon Storage	4.1c	X		
31 Volume of Timber Harvested	5.1a	X		
32 Damaging Agent Assessment	5.1d,e,f	X X X		
33 Accidental Industrial Fires	5.1g	X		
34 Non-Timber Benefits Requirements	5.1h	X		
35 Public Input Opportunity and Response to Public Concerns	6.3g,h	X X		

36 Viewing of Access Plans	5.1k	X		
37 Survey of Non-Timber Uses and List of Quality & Value of Non-Timber Forest Products	5.1m, 5.3c	X X		
38 Local Contract Value	5.2a	X		
39 Supply of Timber to Local Processing Facilities	5.2b	X		
40 Main Access Road Maintained	5.2c	X		
41 Stumpage Paid to Government	5.3a	X		
42 Average Income of DFA Workers	5.3b	X		
43 Donation to the Local Community	5.3d	X		
44 SAFE Certification	5.3e	X X X X		
45 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	6.1a	X		
46 FSP Referral and PMP Referral to First Nations	6.1b,c	X X		
47 Heritage Conservation Act	6.2a	X		
48 Aboriginal Participation in Planning Process	6.2b			X
49 Aboriginal Issues Evaluated	6.2c,d	X X		
50 Aboriginal Strategy Incorporation	6.2f	X X		
51 PAG Follow Up Survey	6.3f		X	
52 Number of Public Advisory Group Meetings	6.3c,d	X X		
53 Public Sector Participation in the PAG	6.3e	X		
54 PAG and Interested Parties Satisfaction	6.3a,b, 6.4a,b	X X X X		
55 Continuous Improvement Matrix	6.5a,b,c	X X		X
56 Alder Conversion	1.4d	X		

3.0 SFM INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Indicator 1 OLD FOREST

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The amount of old forest by Landscape Unit/Natural Disturbance Type within the DFA	Target: Maintain old forests consistent with the targets in Table 1 Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

This indicator reflects the "state of the forest" and portrays the percentage of the landscape that is represented by the older age classes. Table 1 identifies the current status of old forest representation and targets associated with each landscape and ecosystem on TFL 30.

As noted at the TFL30 PAG meeting on June 17th 2008, the Natural Disturbance Units (NDU) and merged Biogeoclimatic (BEC) units will be implemented for both Old Forest and Old Interior Forest analysis, moving forward. Natural Disturbance Types (NDT) were used for the analysis up to March 31st 2008, which will provide the baseline year for landscape-level indicators (to be reported every 3 years until harvesting activities on the TFL DFA increase). Therefore, the Old Forest and Old Interior indicators will next be reported in 2011.

The Old Forest target has been met as for this reporting period as 100% of the mature and old seral stage targets were achieved (see Table 1 below). Very little harvesting activity occurred on the TFL30 over the past year and as such a very small difference would be noted as changing from the March 31, 2008 analysis.

Table 1. Current State of Old Forest (as at March 2008)

Landscape Unit (2011 analysis will be conducted using NDU/Merged BEC Units	NDT	BEC Subzones	Old Forest Stage (years)	Current Status % March 31, 2008	Target % to be achieved every 3 years or (as noted)
Averil	3	SBSwk1, mk1	Old>140	36.2	> 11%
	1	ICHvk2	Old>250	40.6	> 13%
	1	ESSFwk2	Old>250	**2.2**	> 19% (2026)
Seebach	2	SBSvk	Old > 250	61	> 9%
	3	SBSwk1	Old > 140	68.6	> 11%
	1	ICHvk2	Old > 250	47.9	> 13%
	1	ESSFwk2, wc3	Old > 250	25.8	> 19% (2031)
Woodall	2	SBSvk	Old > 250	44.2	> 9%
	1	ICHvk2	Old > 250	36.2	> 13% (2016)
	1	ESSFwk2, wc3	Old > 250	**5.7**	> 19% (2071)

Bold numbers indicate a current status below the target

Old Forest is below the required targets in a number of subzones due to natural disturbances (such as fire) and harvest history. As the forest ages, the status will trend toward the targets but several decades will pass before the targets are achieved. Where areas are below the target, harvesting will not normally occur until the status is above the targets. Exceptions to this may be made for forest protection activities (beetles, windthrow).

Indicator 2 INTERIOR OLD FOREST

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The amount of interior old forest by Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU)/merged Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) within the DFA	Target: Achieve the targets of total interior old forest area by NDU/Merged BEC as per Table 2 Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Interior old forest conditions are achieved when the climatic and biotic impact of adjacent younger stands no longer influences environmental conditions. This indicator is important because many species are dependent upon interior old forest conditions for their habitat requirements.

As per the June 17th 2008 TFL30 PAG meeting, the Interior Old Forest indicator will be reported every 3 years, until such time as activities on the TFL DFA increase. Therefore, the results for the Interior Old Forest indicator will be recalculated in March 2011.

Table 2. Current Interior Old Forest Condition and Forecasting Results (as at March 2008)

NDU/Merged BEC	Target Total Old Forest Area (ha)	Target Old Interior (%)	Target Old Interior (ha)	Old Interior (%) as of March 31st 2008	Current Old Interior (ha) as of March 31, 2008	Old Interior in 50 years (%)	Old Interior in 50 years (ha)
A2 NDU_McGregor Plateau_ESSF	137	≥40%	≥55	190%	260	5%	7
A3 + A13 NDU_McGregor Plateau_SBSmk1	816	≥25%	≥204	282%	2301	1%	12
A4 NDU_McGregor Plateau_SBSvk, wk1	13,397	≥10%	≥1,340	35%	4635	4%	507
A14 NDU_Wet Mountain_ESSFwk2	3,907	≥40%	≥1,563	92%	3612	77%	3,006
A15 NDU_Wet Mountain_ESSFwc3	2,479	≥40%	≥992	48%	1192	83%	2,049
A16 NDU_Wet Mountain_SBSwk1	1,273	≥25%	≥318	139%	1768	24%	310
A17 NDU_Wet Mountain_SBSvk	28,952	≥25%	≥7,238	66%	18,983	7%	2,025
A19 NDU_Wet Trench Mountain_ESSFwk2	935	≥40%	≥374	109%	1019	105%	983
A20 NDU_Wet Trench Mountain_ESSFwc3	29	≥40%	≥11	105%	30	105%	30
A23 NDU_Wet Trench-Valley_SBSwk1	1	≥10%	≥0	0%	0	0%	0
A25 NDU_Wet Trench-Valley_SBSvk	10,342	≥25%	2,585	30%	3117	5%	509

As illustrated in Table 2, the old interior forest objective has been met as 100% of the mature and old seral stage interior forest targets were achieved. Very little harvesting activity occurred on the TFL30 over the past year and as such a very small difference would be noted as changing from the March 31, 2008 analysis.

Indicator 3 YOUNG FOREST PATCHES

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The young forest patch size distribution by NDU/merged BEC within the DFA	Target: To trend towards the achievement of the young forest patch size targets by NDU as per Table 3 Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

This indicator addresses the pattern of young forest patches distributed across ecosystems and landscapes, with young forests defined as stands of 0 to 20 years of age.

Formerly, this indicator was reported as "patch size category by landscape unit", but as per the 2005/06 annual report recommendation, the methodology and targets were replaced with those used in the Prince George Timber Supply Area Landscape Biodiversity Order.

Table 3 identifies the baseline current status (June 2006) of patch size classes and targets associated with the Natural Disturbance Units on TFL 30. As per the PG TSA Landscape Biodiversity Order, reporting protocol (July 2005), the reporting will take place over a 5-year period. The next current status reporting will be in 2011.

Table 3. Current Young Patch Size Distribution (as at June 2006)

Natural Disturbance Unit	Young Patch Size Class				Needed Future Young Patch Size Trending
	<50 ha	50-100 ha	100-1000 ha	>1000 ha	
McGregor Plateau – Target %	**10%**	**5%**	**45%**	**40%**	
Current Young Patch Size Distribution %	3%	3%	3%	90%	Trending towards increasing <50ha and 100-1000 ha blocks
Year 50 – Young Patch Size Distribution %	19%	6%	17%	58%	
Wet Mountain – Target %	**20%**	**10%**	**60%**	**10%**	
Current Young Patch Size Distribution %	7%	7%	22%	64%	Trending towards increasing <50ha and 100-1000 ha blocks
Year 50 – Young Patch Size Distribution %	25%	11%	20%	45%	
Wet Trench – Target %	**20%**	**10%**	**60%**	**10%**	
Current Young Patch Size Distribution %	6%	4%	1%	89%	Trending towards increasing <50ha, 50-100 ha & 100-1000 ha blocks
Year 50 – Young Patch Size Distribution %	13%	5%	10%	71%	

Eight blocks were harvested in 2006/07, six blocks in 2007/08, and one block in 2008/09; therefore no significant changes would be observed. As discussed in the previous indicator, it was understood in 2006 that this indicator would potentially be rolled into the PG TSA landscape biodiversity order. As this has not yet occurred, Canfor staff are reviewing and providing recommendations as to the preferred analysis methodology to use, going forward.

Indicator 4 WET TRENCH & WET MOUNTAIN YOUNG PATCH SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Trend towards the percentage of area of patches in 101-500 ha range within the Wet Trench and Wet Mountain of the young patch size distribution class 101-1000 ha	Target: To trend towards the achievement of the young forest patch size targets by higher-elevation NDU as per Table 4 Variance: ±10%

Was the Target Met? Yes

This indicator addresses the pattern of young forest patches distributed within the Wet Trench and Wet Mountain NDU's. The Prince George Forest District patch size category of 101-1000 hectares is too large a range to account for the natural disturbance ecology in these higher-elevation NDU's, so the range is sub-divided for the purpose of this indicator (as per Table 4).

As per the PG TSA Landscape Biodiversity Order reporting protocol (July 2005) for patch size distribution, the reporting will take place over a 5-year period. The next current status reporting will be in 2011. No blocks were harvested within these NDU's during the reporting period.

Table 4. Wet Trench & Wet Mountain Current Young Patch Size Distribution (as at June 2006)

Natural Disturbance Unit	Young Patch Size Class		
	Area in 100-1000 ha class	Area & % in 100-500 ha class	Area & % in 500-1000 ha class
Wet Trench – Target %		**70% ±10%**	
Current Young Patch Size Distribution	110 ha	110 100%	0 ha 0%
Year 50 – Young Patch Size Distribution	828 ha	828 100%	0 ha 0%
Wet Mountain – Target %		**70% ±10%**	
Current Young Patch Size Distribution	3,912 ha	3,001 ha 77%	911 ha 23%
Year 50 – Young Patch Size Distribution	2,143 ha	2,143 ha 100%	0 ha 0%

With regard to the 100-500 ha patch size class, the Wet Trench NDU is currently above the target range and the Wet Mountain NDU is within the target range. As new blocks are designed in the short term within the Wet Trench NDU, there will be efforts made to increase young patch area within the 500-1000 ha patch size category so that the 100-500 ha young patch area falls within the target range.

Indicator 5 BIODIVERSITY RESERVES

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
The amount in hectares of landscape-level biodiversity reserves within the DFA	Target: To achieve the targets for landscape-level biodiversity reserves within the DFA as per Table 5 Variance: 0%
The hectares of unauthorized forestry-related harvesting or road construction within Protected Areas	Target: To ensure no unauthorized forestry-related harvesting occurs within Protected Areas, as per Table 5 Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

Landscape-level biodiversity reserves include provincial parks and all other large reserve areas that are removed from the timber harvesting landbase. This indicator evaluates the amount of productive forest devoted to landscape level biodiversity reserves, and tracks the amount of area harvested within Protected Areas to enable forest managers to determine if there are flaws in the planning and implementation of forestry activities.

As illustrated in Table 5, the objective has been met for this reporting period as there was no harvesting in protected areas within the DFA.

Table 5. Current Status of Biodiversity Reserves

Biodiversity Reserve Type	Current Status (ha)* as of March 31, 2009	Target (ha)*	Area of Unauthorized Harvest	Achievement
Giscome Portage Trail	93	93	0 ha	Annually
Horseshoe Recreation Area	649	649	0 ha	Annually
High Value Caribou Habitat	8313	8313	0 ha	Annually
McGregor River Management Zone	3182	3182	0 ha	Annually
Seebach Riparian Management Zone	1196	1196	0 ha	Annually
Tri Lakes Recreation Area	675	675	0 ha	Annually
Woodall Recreation Area	1734	1734	0 ha	Annually
Total	**15,842 ha**	**15,842 ha**	**0 ha**	

* All areas refer to the productive forested portion of the TFL

Indicator 6 STAND LEVEL RETENTION

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The average percentage of stand level retention in harvested areas within the DFA	Target: On an annual basis, to achieve average stand level retention of >7% Variance: >3.5% by cut block, with 0% variance

Was the Target Met? Yes

Stand level retention consists primarily of wildlife tree patches and riparian management areas. The targets of 3.5% and 7% were established by the Provincial Government (Forest Planning and Practices Regulation) to ensure an adequate amount of original stand structure is maintained in and/or around a cut block as a result of landscape planning.

From April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, BCTS did not conduct forest operations on the DFA. Canfor harvested one block of 149.0 ha, and designated 10.4 ha as reserve areas. The stand level retention is 7% within the DFA for this reporting period, with >3.5% retained on the harvested block.

Indicator 7 COARSE WOODY DEBRIS

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
The percentage of site plans that have Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) retention within the natural range appropriate for the site	Target: 100% Variance: 0%
Percentage of cut blocks consistent with CWD requirements in operational plans	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? One met, one pending due to need to define "natural ranges"

Coarse woody debris (CWD) is a vital component of a healthy functioning forest ecosystem in that it provides habitat for plants and animals, and is an important source for soil nutrients and aids in soil moisture retention. Targets for CWD requirements are identified in the site plan for a specific cutblock.

During the 2006/07 reporting period, information was gathered to establish a natural range of CWD for the TFL30 ecosystems. This included a literature review and analysis of current data on CWD in natural forests, and the gathering of new CWD data within natural stands.

As of March 31st 2009, there is no established natural range for CWD in ecosystems on TFL30. Therefore, the target is assumed to be the default amount noted in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR) : The Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) target for the block is a minimum of 4 logs per hectare (each being a minimum of 2 m long and 7.5 cm in diameter at one end. Although Canfor and BCTS recognize that 4 pieces/ha is an unrealistically small amount that is likely insufficient for biodiversity purposes, this target will be applied until a target for the natural range of CWD is established. Canfor and BCTS are currently waiting on government residue and waste legislation before setting natural range of CWD targets.

From April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, one block on TFL 30 was harvested (by Canfor), and both the site plan and the cut block were consistent with CWD requirements.

Indicator 8 CARIBOU HABITAT

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The amount in hectares of Caribou Ungulate Winter Range Habitat within TFL30	Target: To maintain the availability of high value caribou habitat and corridor habitat consistent with the targets in Table 6 Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

An "Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)" is defined as an area that contains habitat necessary to meet the winter habitat requirements of an ungulate species. The BC Conservation Data Centre has placed Mountain Caribou on the provincial red list, which species and sub-species that are endangered, extirpated or threatened in BC.

Canfor and BCTS are committed to 100% of forest operations being consistent with Ungulate Winter Range Order #U7-003. Canfor and BCTS are also committed to maintaining the designated travel corridors as outlined in Table 6.

Table 6. Current Status of Caribou Habitat and Connectivity Corridors

Caribou Management Areas	Target	Current Status, as of March 31st 2009	Allowable Variance	Achieved By
High Value Caribou Habitat	Reserve 100% of the high value Caribou habitat (7171ha) from harvesting.	100% reserved from harvest (7171 ha)	None	Annually
Caribou Connectivity Corridors	Maintain 5459 ha of functional* caribou connectivity corridors.	There are 5459 ha with a total of 20 BEC/NDT combinations. On average across all units, 76% of the forested area is mature.	None	Annually

* "Functional" is defined as being at least 200m wide and containing 70% mature forest

Indicator 9 SPECIES AT RISK NOTICE/ORDERS & HABITAT

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of forest operations consistent with approved provincial Species at Risk Notice/Orders requirements as identified in operational plans	Target: 100% Variance: 0%
Identify the amount of Species at Risk (wildlife) habitat (ha) within TFL 30	Target: March 31, 2010 Variance: +6 months variance *(Revision date: June 16, 2009)*

Were the Targets Met? One met, one not met (target date changed to future date)

In the DFA, mountain caribou, grizzly bear, fisher, and wolverine are red- or blue-listed species that play a key role in the ecosystems and/or are of great socio-economic value.

One provincial Species at Risk order applies to the DFA (Ungulate Winter Range Order #U-7-003, pertaining to Mountain Caribou). 100% of the blocks harvested within the DFA during the reporting period were consistent with the requirements of Order #U-7-003.

The target date for the identification of Species at Risk habitat was discussed at the March 24th 2009 TFL PAG meeting; however, a quorum was not present at that meeting. At its June 16th 2009 meeting, the PAG consented to changing this target date from December 31st 2007 to March 31st 2010. This change was based on the need for further work on Canfor's division-wide implementation of a Biodiversity Conservation Strategy species accounting system.

Indicator 10 RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREAS

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of forest operations consistent with riparian reserve requirements as identified in Site Plans	Target: 100% Variance: 0%
Percentage of forest operations consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in Site Plans	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

Riparian areas occur next to the banks of streams, lakes and wetlands and include both the area covered by continuous high moisture content and the adjacent upland vegetation. Riparian management areas contribute to the sustainable forest management of TFL 30 through the conservation of riparian and aquatic environments, which are key to the survival of flora and fauna species. Riparian management areas also provide critical habitats, home ranges, and travel corridors for wildlife.

Over the past harvesting year (April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009), 100% of all riparian reserve and riparian management requirements were consistent with the site plans, as determined through a review of the Canfor Incident Tracking System.

Indicator 11 PERSONNEL TRAINED TO IDENTIFY SPECIES AT RISK & SITES OF BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Percentage of appropriate personnel trained to identify Species at Risk and their habitat	Target: 100% Variance: 0%
Percentage of appropriate personnel trained to identify Sites of Biological Significance.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? No

What Happened? An insufficient number of BCTS staff (63%) completed the required training.

Root Cause: BCTS (PGBA) completed an online SAR training and management program that was fully activated in the Spring of 2008. Changes to the management of training records were also made at this time. The root cause of not meeting training targets Is identified as ineffective monitoring and compliance of training requirements.

Action Plan: The BCTS (PGBA) SFMS Committee has prescribed the following actions for 2009/10:

1. BCTS supervisors will monitor the progress of their respective staff members and ensure that staff have completed the required training as per the SFMS Training Matrix Table 009-1;
2. Multiphase coordinators will ensure that all layout contractors have access to the SAR site and that they forward all training records back to BCTS; and
3. An action plan has been created in Genus ITS to assign and track responsibility.

This indicator defines Species at Risk (SAR) as endangered or threatened species; red-listed animal species, forested plant communities and plants; blue-listed animal species and forested plant communities; and provincially identified wildlife. Sites of Biological Significance include sites that support red- and blue-listed plant communities and rare ecosystems; protected areas (such as parks and wildlife reserves); and features such as bald eagle or osprey nests and mineral licks.

100% of the appropriate Canfor personnel were trained on the identification of Species at Risk and Sites of Biological Significance in the spring of 2006. This training is mandatory for new staff and contractors and is scheduled as update training every 3 years, with the most recent training conducted on May 9th 2008. The Canfor Office Manager records and tracks this training and a training module has been developed to provide refresher training to all those requiring training within the 3 year period. In addition, Canfor staff developed a Standard Work Procedure for the Species at Risk and Sites of Biological Importance Program during the reporting period, which provides a clear structure for training, procedures and reporting.

BCTS (Prince George Business Area) implemented an online SAR training and management program in the Spring of 2008. Training is provided at least every 2 years, with the list of appropriate staff managed by the Certification Standards Officer (CSO).

63% of the appropriate BCTS staff and/or consultants received this training during the reporting period. BCTS conducted a root cause analysis to determine why this indicator was not met, and identified a lack of effective monitoring of compliance with the training requirement. An action plan has been developed to address this issue (see table above).

Indicator 12 SPECIES AT RISK & SITES OF BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Percentage of forest operations consistent with Species at Risk management strategies applicable to TFL 30	Target: 100% Variance: 0%
Percentage of forest operations consistent with Sites of Biological Significance management strategies applicable to TFL 30	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

Over the past three years, Canfor has developed and implemented management strategies for Species at Risk and some Sites of Biological Significance on the DFA. In 2006, BCTS completed a set of management strategies for their operations in the Prince George Forest District including TFL30. The Species at Risk management guidelines for licensees in the Prince George TSA were last reviewed and released in April 2007.

Within this reporting period, no Species at Risk or Sites of Biological Significance were identified on the one Canfor block harvested on the TFL. BCTS did not conduct any forest operations in TFL30.

Indicator 13 NATIVE PLANT SPECIES DIVERSITY

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Native plant species diversity index by plant associations within the DFA	Target: Maintain plant species diversity consistent with the targets identified in Table 7 Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? No

What Happened? Three GSAs were sampled in the 2008 field season and reflected a current status mean Shannon-Weiner Index and mean Simpson's Index above the target identified by earlier benchmarking. However, all three GSAs were below the benchmarked Richness target.

Root Cause: Based on data from the previous years, the objectives of the 2008 PDI program were modified to evaluate the floristic diversity of three GSAs instead of the original five. In addition, trends in harvesting and silviculture practices were investigated and their potential impacts on species diversity were examined. The three GSAs sampled during the 2008 field season were chosen based on plot analysis suggesting that the individual plots contained in these three GSAs were relatively less diverse in managed stands than in naturally regenerating stands.

Action Plan: Canfor will consider modifying this indicator to tie into the newly released CSA-Z08 standard core indicators for either ecosystem resilience or rare plants. In the meantime, Timberline has recommended that GSA monitoring be reduced to every two years to ensure that this program remains cost effective and contributes useful data on the relative plant diversity of the GSAs.

A diversity index is a mathematical measure of species diversity in a community. Diversity indices provide more information about community composition than simply species richness (i.e., the number of species present); they also take the relative abundance of different species into account.

In order for entire ecosystems to function effectively and be able to recover from disturbances (e.g. forest harvesting activities), it is necessary to retain a natural diversity of elements that are fundamental to ecosystem recovery. Largely, plant species provide the basic requirements and fundamental habitat for faunal species and contribute to the recycling of nutrients and other life sustaining elements necessary to sustain the productive capacity of the ecosystem. As a result, ecosystem resilience is strengthened if a natural diversity of plant life can be maintained throughout TFL30.

The Plant Diversity Index (PDI) indicator originated from the need to demonstrate that forest management activities were not reducing vegetation diversity on the landbase. The program has been underway for the past eight years and has evolved significantly. Until 2007, the objective of the PDI program was to evaluate whether managed stands within five Grouped Site Associations (GSAs) were as floristically diverse as naturally regenerating stands. Past reporting has shown that, on the whole, managed stands seem to be as floristically diverse as natural stands.

Based on data from the previous years, the objectives of the 2008 PDI program were modified to evaluate the floristic diversity of three GSAs instead of the original five. In addition, trends in harvesting and silviculture practices were investigated and their potential impacts on species diversity were examined. The three GSAs sampled during the 2008 field season were chosen based on plot analysis suggesting that the individual plots contained in these three GSAs were relatively less diverse in managed stands than in naturally regenerating stands.

As illustrated in Table 7, the GSAs sampled in the 2008 field season reported a current status mean Shannon-Weiner Index and mean Simpson's Index above the target identified by earlier benchmarking. All three GSAs were below the benchmarked Richness target.

Table 7. Status of Plant Diversity Index on the TFL, as of March 31st 2009

Grouped Site Association		Shannon-Wiener			Simpson's			Species Richness		
	# Plots (b)	Target	# plots not meeting target (d)	% not met (d/b*100)	Simpson's Target (f)	# plots not meeting target (g)	% not met (g/b*100)	Richness Target (i)	# plots not meeting target (j)	% not met (j/b*100)
Sxw – Horsetail	18	>2.239	3	16 %	<0.186	2	11%	>39	17	89%
Sxw – Huckleberry	27	>1.720	0	0%	<0.276	2	11%	>33	18	95%
Sxw - Twinberry	19	>2.191	2	11 %	<0.179	3	16%	>29	7	37%

Source: FIA2784007 "Monitoring Native Plant Diversity in the Prince George Timber Supply Area – 2008", Timberline Natural Resource Group Ltd.

As the work around this indicator has evolved, so has a greater body of literature regarding ecosystem resilience. It has been recommended that Canfor continue with the PDI program but look at modifying the indicator to tie into the newly released CSA-Z08 standard core indicators for either ecosystem resilience or rare plants. Until a decision has been made on how to move forward with this indicator and keep it relevant to both forest management practices and the CSA standard, Timberline has recommended that GSA monitoring be reduced to every two years to ensure that this program remains cost effective and contributes useful data on the relative plant diversity of the GSAs.

Indicator 14 DECIDUOUS TREE SPECIES

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Proportion of mature and old deciduous tree species by BEC subzone within the DFA	Target: Achieve the proportion of mature and old deciduous tree species by BEC subzone consistent with the targets in Table 8. Variance: -1%

Was the Target Met? Yes

The current status of this indicator (Table 8) remains unchanged from the information presented in the Sustainable Forest Management Plan for TFL30 (June 27, 2001), and indicates that the objective has been met. This indicator will be updated following the next re-inventory, which will be conducted in conjunction with the preparation of Management Plan 10 in 2010.

Table 8. Current Deciduous Tree Species Component and Targets

BEC subzone	Natural Stands Current Status *	Managed Stands Current Status *	Target Managed Stands*	Achieved by :
SBS mk1	11%	14%	>6%	Every 5 year re-inventory period
SBS wk1	7%	15%	>5%	
ICH vk2	2%	4%	>1%	
ESSF (all subzones)	0%	0%	0%	
SBS vk	2%	8%	>2%	

% deciduous based on basal area; the current status % were obtained by multiplying the percent composition of deciduous in each stand by BEC subzone reported in the VRI attribute file by the forested area within the stand then dividing by the total forest area in each BEC subzone variant (see table 51 and 52 in the MP 9 data information package for more details).

The current status of deciduous basal area in the ESSF is 0% in natural and managed stands due to the lack of deciduous species in high elevation ecosystems.

Indicator 15 EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING PLANS FOR SELECTED WILDLIFE SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Effectiveness monitoring plans (wildlife) are developed and implemented for selected indicator species to keep common species common; and a monitoring plan is developed and implemented for evaluating ecosystem resilience.	Target: To develop and implement an effectiveness monitoring plan (wildlife) and monitoring plan for ecosystem resilience by the target date of March 31, 2010 Variance: +3 months *(Revision date: June 16th 2009)*

Was the Target Met? No (target date of December 31st 2007 since changed to future date of March 31st 2010)

To determine if productive populations of a selected species are present and well distributed throughout their habitat within the DFA, Canfor and BCTS committed to developing an Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for one or more indicator species. This plan will help determine if current management practices and policies are successful in producing desired populations.

Although Proulx and Bernier developed a report on an Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the DFA in March 2007, the field inventories and further planning scheduled for 2007 were not conducted. Effectiveness monitoring within the TFL and other Canfor Defined Forest Areas is currently under review to determine an overall biodiversity strategy that will embody a number of stand and landscape level biodiversity objectives.

The fourth year of a FIA-funded songbird monitoring project will be conducted within the TFL30 DFA in 2009/10. This project addresses one aspect of the Species Accounting System and Effectiveness Monitoring. This Species Accounting system work completed to date is in the early data collection stage, where songbird data will be used to identify certain indicator bird species to monitor and report on the functioning of forest and habitat types.

A change to the target completion date was discussed at the March 24th 2009 TFL PAG meeting; however, a quorum was not present at that meeting. At its June 16th 2009 meeting, the PAG consented to changing the target date for these indicators from December 31st 2007 to March 31st 2010, in order to allow time for strategy development.

Indicator 16 DISTINCT HABITAT TYPES

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of area (ha) occupied by Distinct Habitat Types in the non-harvesting landbase.	Target: >=15% of common ecosystem groupings will be maintained in the NHLB; and >=50% of rare ecosystem groupings will be maintained in the NHLB Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

Maintenance of distinct habitat types on the Non-timber Harvesting Land Base (NHLB) is important for many reasons, primarily the use of natural landscapes in comparison to managed landscapes. Unmanaged stands play an important role as a precautionary buffer against errors in efforts intended to sustain species and a variety of genes within the managed forest.

TFL30 contains two levels of unmanaged forest: 1) at the stand level, which includes wildlife tree patches and riparian reserve areas, and 2) at the landscape level, which includes provincial parks and other large reserve areas that have become part of the NHLB through strategic-level processes. The NHLB occupies 15% of the forested land base of TFL30.

The TFL30 DFA includes 31 Distinct Habitat Types that were overlaid onto the NHLB and Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB). A query of hectares associated with each habitat type within the NHLB and THLB was completed. The results were integrated into a preliminary rating of relative ecological risk associated with ecosystem representation and maintenance of Distinct Habitat Types. Targets were set for all habitat types based on whether they were uncommon or common. Seven distinct habitat types did not meet the target set for area located in the NHLB, and therefore these habitat types have stand level retention strategies applied in order to slowly increase the overall area located in the NHLB (stand level retention being a part of the NHLB).

In 2008, the ecosystem groupings for the entire PG TSA (including the TFL) were reviewed and refined. During the 2009/10 period, a Forest Investment Account Ecosystem Representation Analysis project will be conducted in conjunction with PG TSA TSR IV data package. Analysis for the TFL30 Management Plan 10 is underway, and ecosystem representation analysis will be conducted to reallocate the distinct habitat types according to the latest NHLB and THLB definitions. Results of this analysis project will require the entire PG TSA and the TFL30 distinct habitat types to be reviewed and the management strategies updated.

Canfor and BCTS have incorporated the Distinct Habitat Type targets into the general block planning and declaration process. A spatial layer of the Distinct Habitat Types (Genus – PG Ecosystem Representation) requiring management in TFL30 exists for planners; this layer is represented on field layout maps for identification and verification in the field.

The one block that Canfor harvested during the reporting period did not contain any Distinct Habitat Types with management strategies; therefore, this indicator has been met.

Indicator 17 CHIEF FORESTER'S STANDARDS FOR SEED USE

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent compliance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use	Target: To maintain 100% compliance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

The Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use is a component of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA). Adherence to the Standards is crucial for sustainable forest management as the standards are designed to establish healthy stands composed of ecologically and genetically appropriate trees. Planting unsuitable genetic stock could result in stands that will not meet future economic and ecological objectives.

Table 9 shows the area planted with seedlings and seeds within the DFA in accordance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use for this reporting period.

Table 9. Compliance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use April 1/08 to March 31/09

Licensee	Total Area Planted (ha)	Area Planted in Accordance with Chief Forester's Standards* (ha)	Total % DFA**
Canfor	739.9	739.9	100%
BCTS	85.7	85.7	100%
TOTAL	**825.6**	**825.6**	**100%**

* *Measured in terms of number of trees purchased*

** %=(Area planted in accordance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use/total area planted) X 100

Indicator 18 WILDLIFE BIODIVERSITY CORRIDORS

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The area in hectares in wildlife biodiversity corridors within the DFA	Target: To maintain ≥82 ha of wildlife biodiversity corridors within the DFA Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Canfor has been actively planning for wildlife movement corridors since 1999. These movement corridors provide a mosaic of early-, mid- and late-successional vegetation stages which accommodates the needs of furbearers by giving them access to canopy cover and promoting the use of openings and ecotones for foraging.

A Certified Wildlife Biologist designed the corridors within the DFA, which are intended to mimic natural patterns of connectivity and to provide basic ecological linkages throughout the forest landscape.

As of March 31st 2009, more than 82 ha of wildlife biodiversity corridors have been maintained within the DFA.

Indicator 19 SITE INDEX

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Site index by BEC subzone within the DFA	Target: To maintain the site index consistent with the targets in Table 10 Variance: -5%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Site index is a relative measure of forest site quality. It is a measure of the height growth that can be expected in 50 years (after trees reach 1.3 m in height) by a particular tree species on a given site. Since site index is a physical measure of the growth of trees in a stand at a specified point in time, it provides a good method to evaluate if the productivity capacity of the forest is being maintained.

Data from 2003 to 2007 was collated by BEC subzone for the site index calculation. The data mainly included pre-1987 silviculture surveys and recent free growing surveys, which allowed for growth intercept assessment of site index.

As illustrated in Table 10, the objective has been met for the reporting period as the current status of the site indices exceeds the targets.

Table 10. Current Status of Site Index

BEC Subzone	Elevation	Current Status (Average Spruce Site Index (m))	Target (Average Spruce Site Index in meters)	Achieved By
SBSmk1 SBSvk SBSwk1	Less than 1000m	23.7*	>19.4	5-year rolling average
SBSvk SBSwk1	More than 1000m	22.5*	>19.6	
ESSFwc3	More than 1000m	12.1	>11.5	
ESSFwk2	More than 1000m	20.0	>16.8	
ESSFwcp3	More than 1000m	6.0	>5.7	
ICHvk2	More than 1000m	26.0	>20.2	

(Numbers indicate updated average based on data collected during the reporting year)

Indicator 20 SOIL CONSERVATION

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of forest operations consistent with soil conservation standards as identified in Site Plans	Target: To achieve 100% of forest operations consistent with soil conservation standards as identified in Site Plans Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

An objective of soil conservation standards is to ensure that site productivity is conserved and that impacts to other resource values are prevented or minimized. Site Plans prescribe strategies for each site to conduct forest management activities while remaining within acceptable soil disturbance limits.

During the reporting period of April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, Canfor harvested one block and conducted mechanical site preparation on three blocks. A review of the incident tracking system indicates that 100% of these Canfor blocks were consistent with the soil conservation targets identified in the Site Plans.

Indicator 21 PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES/LAND CONVERSION

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
The total percentage of forested land area occupied by permanent access structures	Target: ≤3% Variance: +1%
To maintain the percentage of productive forested land area converted to other non-forested areas to ≤0.5%	Target: ≤0.5% Variance: +0.2%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

A permanent access structure is a structure (including a road, bridge, landing, gravel pit or other similar structure) that provides access for timber harvesting and remains after timber harvesting activities on the area are complete. Conversion to other uses would include any development project not covered under the above definition. This indicator is simply a measure of the amount of area permanently removed on an annual basis from the productive forest as a result of development, in relation to the defined forest area.

The productive forested land base is 180,575 ha. As of March 31st 2009, a total of 4244 ha (2.35%) of the productive forested land base is classified as permanent access structures; no roads were constructed during this reporting period.

No land conversion occurred during the reporting period, so as of March 31st 2009, a total of 0.01% of productive forested land had been converted to non-forested areas.

Indicator 22 TERRAIN STABILITY

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of forest operations consistent with terrain management requirements as identified in Site Plans	Target: To ensure that 100% of forest operations are consistent with terrain management requirements as identified in Site Plans Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

A terrain stability field assessment (TSFA) is an assessment that is conducted by a certified terrain stability specialist (usually a professional geo-scientist/engineer) on areas determined to be at risk from mass wasting. TSFA's are completed on any proposed harvest area or road location that lies within an area identified as either unstable or potentially unstable. The assessment is usually completed prior to preparation of the site plan or road layout and design, to facilitate integration of the recommendations into the relevant operational plan. To ensure the recommendations are followed, Canfor conducts internal checks prior to the development project (pre-work meeting), and following project completion (final inspection). Inconsistencies are reported through Canfor's Environmental Management System.

A terrain stability field assessment was not required or necessary on the one block harvested by Canfor during the reporting period of April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009.

Indicator 23 REPORTABLE SPILLS

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of "legally" reportable spills	Target: 0 Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

This indicator is intended to monitor the number of spills that may occur as a result of forest operations and evaluate the success of measures to reduce such spills. By tracking spill occurrence, guidelines and procedures can be adjusted to improve handling and transportation procedures to avoid a reoccurrence of the spill.

Over the reporting period of April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, no reportable spills were caused within the DFA by Canfor or BCTS operations.

Indicator 24 STREAM CROSSING QUALITY INDEX

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Stream Crossing Quality Index (SCQI) for each watershed within the DFA	Target: 100% of Sub-basins to have <10% SCQI "high index" concerns Variance: -25%

Was the Target Met? Yes

The stream crossing quality index is a measure of the potential of a stream crossing (on a permanent road) to deliver sedimentation into the stream. A high index indicates a high potential for the crossing to add sediment to the adjacent stream, whereas a low index indicates that the crossing is being well-managed to reduce the possibility of sedimentation.

The following progress has been made on this indicator since June 2001:
P. Beaudry & Associates developed a stream crossing quality index scoring methodology for Canfor, and produced a stream crossing inventory map.
An associated database of stream crossing information was developed.
Stream crossings were sampled in 8 sub-basins in TFL30 in 2002.
Sampling continued in the summer of 2004 with the completion of the Upper Seebach and 7 additional watersheds.
In 2005, work completed on crossings in two watersheds resulted in moving them below the target. Also in 2005, an update to the plan for maintaining this indicator below threshold levels was completed.
13 crossings with High SCQI scores were rehabilitated in the summer of 2006 (Lower Olsson and Basin 4)
In 2007, P. Beaudry & Associates updated the 2005 plan and identified five watersheds where the SCQI exceeded the targeted threshold. No restoration work was conducted in the summer of 2007 due to time constraints cause by heavy snowpack and the deactivation of the Sustut operating area.
In the summer of 2008, restoration work was completed on the sites identified in the 2007 plan, resulting in the current status where 96% of the sub-basins have less than 10% high SCQI concerns.

Table 11. Stream Crossing Quality Index within TFL30 for 2008/2009

Sub-Basin	Number of Crossings Surveyed	Target % Crossings High	2007/08 % Crossings High	Current Status (2008/09) % Crossings High
Barney Creek	70	<10 %	5.71	5.71
East Olsson	39		2.6	2.6
Herring	83		**10.8**	**9.6**
Lower Olsson	48		10.4	10.4
Residual D	44		2.27	2.27
Upper Seebach	300		6.0	6.0
Basin 4	48		4.2	4.2
Woodall	96		7.29	7.29
East Seebach	269		6.3	6.3
Averil	157		**11.5**	**2.5**
Limestone	59		0	0.0
Watershed 20	62		**21**	**4.8**
Basin A	100		5	5.0
Watershed 25	22		**13.64**	**9.0**
Upper Olsson	187		3.2	3.2
Lower Seebach	52		**11.5**	**0.0**
Tay Creek	35		0	0.0
Horn Creek	173		6.4	6.4
Basin C	54		0	0.0
Basin 7	13		0	0.0
Mokus Creek	24		8.3	8.3
West Torpy	114		0	0.0
Hubble Creek	60		0	0.0
Basin F	17		0	0.0

* Bold numbers indicate the "% crossings high" that changed during the reporting period

Indicator 25 STREAM CROSSINGS INSTALLATION

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of new or deactivated stream crossings that maintain natural stream flow	Target: To maintain natural stream flow on 100% of new or deactivated stream crossings Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

As roads are constructed to access areas for forest operations, it is necessary to build structures (i.e. culverts, bridges) where roads intersect with streams. This indicator will measure the success of maintaining fish movement and managing peak flow at all new and deactivated stream crossings in the DFA.

Streams and crossing structures are identified during site plan preparation. All streams are surveyed for fish bearing potential and qualified personnel determine probable peak flow volumes. The appropriate culvert size and installation procedures are then prescribed for the stream crossing. Forest Management System (FMS) pre-work forms are completed prior to installation and the supervisor is then required to perform a complete inspection of the structure. In addition, many stream crossing structures undergo scheduled inspections over time, as part of FMS procedures.

During the reporting period, neither Canfor nor BCTS installed or deactivated any stream crossings on the DFA.

Indicator 26 PEAK FLOW INDEX

Indicator Statement	Targets and Variances
Peak flow index (PFI) for each watershed within the DFA	Target: Each year, 100% of the watersheds will be below the baseline target in Table 12 Variance: -10%
	Target: Each year, all watersheds that exceed the baseline target will have a watershed review completed wherever new harvesting is planned Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

The peak flow index is an indicator of the potential effect of harvested areas on water flow in a particular watershed. Most hydrologic impacts occur during periods of the peak stream flow in a watershed. Peak flow is the maximum flow rate that occurs within a specified period of time, usually on an annual or event basis. In the interior of British Columbia, peak flow occurs as the snowpack melts in the spring.

Table 12 presents the current peak flow index status in the 27 watersheds on the TFL. Currently, 92.6% of the watersheds are below the targets.

Table 12. Current Peak Flow Index on the DFA

Watershed name	PFI as of March 31, 2008	PFI as of March 31, 2009	Annual Target
20 (TFL30)	37.4	31.5	<65
25 (TFL30)	37.7	35.8	<80
27 (TFL30)	37.2	35.9	<80
4 (TFL30)	63.4	61.5	<65
7 (TFL30)	43.6	43.5	<80
Averil Creek (TFL30)	42.9	40.0	<65
Barney Creek (TFL30)	**43.0**	**42.5**	**<37**
East Olsson (TFL30)	**39.3**	**37.6**	**<37**
East Seebach (TFL30)	28.4	27.3	<80
Herring Creek (TFL30)	41.4	39.4	<65
Hubble Creek (TFL30)	37.4	35.2	<80
Limestone Creek (TFL30)	49.4	48.9	<80
Lower Olsson (TFL30)	50.2	49.8	<65
Lower Seebach (TFL30)	43.5	43.3	65
Mokus Creek (TFL30)	50.1	49.0	<90
Resid A (TFL30)	35.3	33.6	<65
Resid B (TFL30)	25.9	29.4	<37
Resid C (TFL30)	29.9	31.8	<65
Resid D (TFL30)	20.8	20.4	<37
Resid E (TFL30)	41.0	41.1	<65
Resid F (TFL30)	33.1	32.3	<65
Tay Creek (TFL30)	24.6	28.0	<80
Upper Olsson (TFL30)	31.9	31.8	<80
Upper Seebach (TFL30)	35.5	34.4	<80
West Torpy (TFL30)	15.5	15.0	<37
Woodall Creek (TFL30)	30.7	28.5	<37

Bold numbers indicate watersheds with a PFI that currently exceeds the target

As highlighted in Table 12, the Barney Creek and East Olsson watersheds currently exceed the PFI threshold. Mountain pine beetle-attacked stands in the Barney Creek area were the focus of Canfor's recent harvesting operations; the last of the MPB blocks was harvested during the reporting period and no further harvesting is planned within the short-term. Therefore, the trend for PFI in this watershed should continue to decrease over time. Neither Canfor nor BCTS are currently active in the East Olsson; as can be seen in Table 12, the PFI is trending towards the threshold in this watershed.

Indicator 27 SEDIMENT OCCURRENCE MITIGATION

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of unnatural sediment occurrences where mitigative actions were taken	Target: On an annual basis, to take mitigative action, if required, on 100% of known unnatural sediment occurrences Variance: -5%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Forestry personnel detect sedimentation occurrences during stream crossing inspections, road inspections, silviculture activities, and other general activities. While in some situations the sites may have stabilized so that further sedimentation does not occur, in other cases mitigative actions may be required. This may involve re-contouring slopes, installing siltation fences, re-directing ditch lines, grass seeding, or deactivating roads.

No unnatural known sedimentation occurrences required mitigating actions between April 1st 2008 and March 31st 2009 in the DFA.

Indicator 28 NET AREA REFORESTED

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of net area regenerated within 3 years after the completion of harvesting	Target: To regenerate 100% of net area within 3 years of harvest completion Variance: -5%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Tracking plantation establishment will allow forest managers to assess how quickly and successfully regeneration is occurring, and if possible, adjust operations to reduce the time it takes to achieve reforestation.

As shown in Table 13, 99% (731.3 ha of 739.9 ha) of net areas to be reforested have been regenerated within 3 years after start of harvesting by Canfor. 8.6 ha were planted with the wrong preferred species and will be fill planted in 2010. BCTS had previously reported meeting the target of regenerating 100% of net area within 3 years of harvest completion; as no BCTS blocks have been harvested since 2005, no area has required reforestation.

Table 13. Net Area Reforested within 3 Years of Start of Harvesting

Licensee	Net Area Harvested (ha)	Net Area Regenerated (ha)	% in DFA
Canfor	739.9	731.3	
BCTS	0	0	
TOTAL	**739.9**	**731.3**	**99%**

Indicator 29 MEETING FREE GROWING DATES

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of cut block area that meets Free Growing requirements as identified in Site Plans.	Target: To meet Free Growing requirements as identified in Site Plans for 100% of cut blocks Variance: -0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

A free growing stand is a stand of healthy trees of a commercially valuable species, the growth of which is not impeded by competition from plants, shrubs or other trees (BC MOF 1995b). A free growing assessment is conducted on stands based on the time frame indicated by the site plan, and assesses the fulfilment of a Licensee's obligation to the Crown for reforestation.

If a survey indicates that the stand has not achieved free growing status by the required date, corrective actions will be prescribed immediately in order to remedy the situation while still meeting the late free growing deadline.

For the reporting period of April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, the target for this measure was met as demonstrated in Table 14.

Table 14: Percent of Cut Block Area that Meets Free Growing Requirements as Identified in Site Plans (April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)

Licensee	Cut block area required to meet late Free Growing (FG) during reporting period	Cut block area required to meet FG succeeding in meeting FG during or before reporting period	% of Target*
Canfor	1547.5	1547.5	
BCTS	0	0	
TOTAL	**1547.5**	**1547.5**	**100%**

* % = (Cut block area achieving free to grow status/ cutblock area required to meet free to grow status) X 100

Indicator 30 CARBON STORAGE

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The amount of carbon stored in forest ecosystems within the DFA, reported separately for the timbered and non-timbered land bases	Target: To maintain carbon storage in forest ecosystems within the DFA at >150 tonnes/ha Variance: 0 tonnes/ha

Was the Target Met? Yes

Following a presentation on the carbon storage indicator at a January 2007 meeting, the PAG agreed upon a target of 150 tons/ha and a variance of 0 tons/ha, to be reported by timbered and non-timbered land bases. At the time, it was determined that the indicator would be reported when the timber supply analysis was conducted (generally, every five years or when other analysis opportunities allow for efficient reporting).

It is anticipated that this indicator will be replaced upon completion of a FIA-funded project that was initiated in 2008, "The Development of Forest Carbon Indicators and Monitoring Strategies". The final report is expected within the 2009/2010 fiscal year and will identify carbon indicator candidates, targets and monitoring strategies.

On October 29, 2008 the Licensee Teams from both the PG and TFL30 SFMP's, coordinated a joint PG and TFL30 PAG meeting with the agenda focus on Climate Change and Future Forest Ecosystems Initiative (FFEI). Tom Niemann, RPF (Manager of Climate Change and Forest Carbon, MOFR) presented on the FFEI provincial program. Niemann provided a very detailed account of the Province of BC's status in terms of research and development in the field of climate change and carbon storage. As well, he presented a series of recommendations on where to start in terms of knowledge and action for both individuals and businesses in relation to climate change mitigation. This was very informative for both the Licensee Team and PAG members. As carbon monitoring and management are relatively new topics, this presentation was valuable in terms of education and an awareness of provincial direction on meaningful carbon management.

Indicator 31 VOLUME OF TIMBER HARVESTED

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Cut control volume of timber harvested (m^3/year) within the DFA	Target: To meet the target of ≤100% of cut control volume of timber harvested (m^3/year) within the DFA Variance: +10% over each five-year cut control period

Was the Target Met? Yes

The harvest level for a defined area must be met within thresholds that are established by the Crown. Maintaining the rate of harvest consistent with what is considered by the province to be sustainable ecologically, economically and socially within the DFA is considered sound forest management. Due to the current mountain pine beetle epidemic in the Prince George TSA, harvest priority has shifted to the Prince George and Fort St. James DFA's and the cut has been temporarily reduced in TFL30.

This indicator is a simple annual summary of the volume of timber harvested form the DFA. These values are determined from timber scale billings from each calendar year, based on the data used by the Crown to determine stumpage revenue.

The current status of volume cut in 2008 is shown in Table 15. BCTS cut 103,976 m3 during the period from 2000-2004, and 0 m3 from 2005-2008 (as shown in Table 16).

Table 15. Canfor - Current Allowable Annual Cut on the DFA

Year	Actual Recorded Cut (m^3)	Allowable Annual Cut (m^3)	% Recorded Cut of AAC	5-Year Cut Control %
2000	285,016	328,688	86.7%	98.3%
2001	165,183	328,688	50.3%	
2002	375,231	328,688	114.2%	
2003	301,940	180,000	190.3%	
2004	135,220	180,000	86.6%	
2005	41,506	180,000	23.1%	(Note that the final review of this measure will be undertaken at the end of the cut control period)
2006	43,371	180,000	24.1%	
2007	169,869	180,000	94.4%	
2008	122,223	180,000	67.9%	

Table 16. BCTS – Current Allowable Annual Cut on the DFA

Year	Actual Recorded Cut (m^3)	Allowable Annual Cut (m^3)	% Recorded Cut of AAC	5-Year Cut Control %
2000	41,182	65,253	63.1%	70.1%
2001	62,794	21,312	294.6%	
2002	0	21,312	0%	
2003	0	21,312	0%	
2004	0	21,312	0%	
2005	0	21,312	0%	(Note that the final review of this measure will be undertaken at the end of the cut control period)
2006	0	21,312	0%	
2007	0	21,312	0%	
2008	0	21,312	0%	

Indicator 32 DAMAGING AGENT ASSESSMENT

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of the DFA (pre-harvest and after free growing) assessed for damaging agents	Target: To complete an annual overview assessment of the DFA for damaging agents (pre-harvest and after free growing), targeting 100% over a 10-year period Variance: -20%
Percentage of the DFA (pre-free growing) assessed for damaging agents	Target: To assess 100% of the DFA for damaging agents (pre-free growing) over a 7-year period Variance: -10%
Non-recoverable volume loss due to stand damaging agents	Target: To manage non-recoverable volume loss due to stand damaging agents between >1500 m^3/yr and ≤4000 m^3/yr, applied as unplanned losses to the Timber Harvesting Land Base and calculated as a 10-year rolling average Variance: n/a

Were the Targets Met? Yes

Monitoring the health of the forest within the DFA plays an important role in maintaining the continuous flow of economic benefits. The timing of the damaging agent assessments will allow for adjustments to be made in the planning process, and for a greater understanding of the damaging agents that affect forest productivity.

Reporting on these three indicators began in the 2006/07 annual report.

The target for the annual overview assessment has been met as the entire TFL was flown in late November 2006 following a major wind event, and annual road maintenance flights have been conducted each spring, including June 2008 when no noticeable stand damage was observed (i.e. losses due to blowdown, spruce beetle etc.).

Between April 1st 2008 and March 31st 2009, 3202.4 hectares were assessed for damaging agents on pre-free growing blocks in the DFA (see Table 17).

Table 17. Percentage of the DFA (Pre-Free Growing) Assessed for Damaging Agents

Year #	Reporting Period	Pre-Free Growing Area Assessed by Canfor (ha)	Pre-Free Growing Area Assessed by BCTS (ha)	As at March 31, 2009: Canfor's Pre-FG area + BCTS's Pre-FG area = 43,866 ha + 815.0 ha = 44,681 ha	Percent of DFA (Pre-Free Growing) Assessed to Date
1	2006/07	6036	436.1		
2	2007/08	3622	116.4		
3	2008/09	3202	256.7		
	TOTAL:	12,860 ha	809.2 ha		30.6%

As part of the timber supply analysis in 2000 for TFL30 Management Plan 9, unsalvaged losses were calculated as 3640 m^3 per year, representing approximately 5% of the total amount of timber damaged. Annual overview flights and ground surveys indicate that since 2000, the mountain pine beetle is the most significant damaging agent on the TFL (primarily in the Barney operating area). Over the past two reporting periods, efforts were made to salvage mountain pine beetle-attacked stands in the Barney. As per the TFL30 2007/08 Annual Report, spatial analysis indicated that approximately 12,500 m3 of stands with a pine component of greater than 20% have been retained within inoperable areas or riparian reserves in the Barney. Due to the fact that these stands are either inoperable or contained within legislated reserves, they are not part of the THLB. Therefore, the current status for non-recoverable volumes losses due to stand damaging agents remains at 3640 m3 per year, as per Management Plan 9.

Indicator 33 ACCIDENTAL INDUSTRIAL FIRES

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Number of area (hectares) damaged by accidental forestry-related industrial fires	Target: To manage the area damaged by accidental forestry-related industrial fires within the target of <10 ha per year Variance: +5 ha

Was the Target Met? Yes

This indicator applies to accidental industrial fires originating in the DFA. As fire can result in catastrophic losses to the timber supply, wildlife, and private property, a high value has been placed on reducing the impact of these fires in the DFA.

From April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, 0 hectares were damaged due to accidental forestry related industrial fires originating within Canfor and BCTS operations on the DFA.

Indicator 34 NON TIMBER BENEFITS REQUIREMENTS

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of forest operations consistent with the following non-timber benefits: visual quality, cultural heritage, and lakeshore management requirements in site plans	Target: To manage 100% of forest operations consistent with the following non-timber benefits: visual quality, cultural heritage, and lakeshore management requirements in site plans Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Visual Quality Objective requirements address the perceived beauty of certain areas as designated by the MoFR District Manager or as contained in higher level plans. A cultural heritage value is a unique or significant place or feature of social, cultural or spiritual importance. Lakeshore requirements address the valuable role waterfront plays in ecosystem diversity, recreation and aesthetics. Maintenance of non-timber requirements is an important aspect to sustainable forest management because it contributes to respecting the social and cultural needs of people.

During the reporting period, 100% of Canfor forest operations were consistent with visual quality, cultural heritage, and lakeshore management requirements in site plans. No blocks were located within a known scenic area and one block had a high potential for cultural heritage resource features and was harvested in compliance with the cultural heritage assessment recommendations. None of the blocks harvested within the reporting period had lakeshore management requirements.

BCTS did not conduct forest operations on the DFA during the reporting period.

Indicator 35 PUBLIC INPUT OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONCERNS

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
The number of opportunities given to the public and stakeholders to express forestry related concerns and be involved in our public planning processes	Target: To present opportunities to the public and stakeholders to express forestry related concerns and be involved in our public planning processes, via ≥3 types of media annually Variance: -1
The percentage of Creating Opportunities (Canfor) and Keeping in Touch (BCTS) communication strategy requirements met	Target: To meet 100% of the communication strategy requirements for Creating Opportunities (Canfor) and Keeping in Touch (BCTS) Variance: –5%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

As public involvement is a key element of CSA-SFM, it is important to provide meaningful and effective opportunities to incorporate public input and respond to public concerns. As public values change over

time, it is important to be able to efficiently solicit public feedback and, where possible, incorporate this input into forest management and practices. Public plans include the forest stewardship plan, pest management plan, forest management plan, and the sustainable forest management plan.

The following key performance indicators will be applied to communication strategies:

- 100% of communications from resource users will be responded to within 30 days
- 100% of commitments made to resource users are delivered within the time frame specified
- 100% of the applicable public is sent notification of planning and development activities associated with TFL30 forest management activities.

Historically, Canfor and BCTS have used a total of four media types to provide public and stakeholders opportunities to express forestry related concerns and be involved in our planning processes. These include newspaper ads, notification letters, public meetings, and face-to-face meetings.

During the 2008/09 reporting period, 100% of Canfor's public commitments were met on the DFA. 100% (61/61) of the 'Creating Opportunities' communication strategies were met. Canfor received two communications relating to the DFA and responded within the appropriate time frame. One action item related to the DFA was assigned and this was also completed within the specified time frame.

For the 2008/09 reporting period, 100% of BCTS's public commitments were met on the DFA.

The number of opportunities provided to the public and to stakeholders within the reporting period is identified in Table 18.

Table 18. Public Input Opportunity from April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009

Format of Opportunity	Number of Opportunities for Public and Stakeholders Input			
	Canfor	**BCTS**	**Joint SFMP**	**TOTAL**
FSP Original Ads	0	0		0
FSP Amendment Ads	0	0		2
FSP Stakeholder Letters	0	0		1
PMP Original Ads	0	0		0
PMP Stakeholder Letters	0	0		0
PMP Signage	0	0		0
Field Tours	N/A	N/A	1	0
Harvest Notification Letters	1	0		1
PAG Meetings	N/A	N/A	1	1
Documented Phone Calls	1	0		1
Newspaper Ad (Open House)	N/A	N/A	1	1
Open House (Pine Centre Mall)	N/A	N/A	1	1
Documented Personal Meetings	1	0		1
TOTAL FOR DFA*	**3**	**0**	**4**	**7**

* This indicator tracks the number of different types of opportunities that the public has to provide input into the planning process, not the total number of opportunities.

Indicator 36 VIEWING OF ACCESS PLANS

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Annual public review of Canfor and BCTS TFL30 road access plans.	Target: To provide the public with an annual opportunity to review TFL30 road access plans, on or before October 1st of each year Variance: +1 month

Was the Target Met? Yes

Forestry roads provide industrial and public access to large portions of the DFA. Creating, maintaining, deactivating and closing these roads is an ongoing process that requires careful planning. Because many non-forestry users of these roads have an interest in their management, it is important to provide opportunities to view the Canfor and BCTS current access plans. The input received from such viewings can be used to plan future access management activities.

On October 24th 2008, Canfor and BCTS participated in a licensee display of forestry harvesting and road access plans at the Pine Center Mall in Prince George. Licensee representatives staffed the display from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Specifically relating to the recently approved Safe Certification indicator, the display at Pine Centre contained a Safety display with statistics and personal protective wear. The display also advertised to members of the general public that Public Advisory Group members were needed in many different sectors and this opportunity was available.

Indicator 37 SURVEY OF NON-TIMBER USES AND LIST OF QUALITY & VALUE OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Public survey of non-timber uses within the DFA, including non-timber forest products	Target: To conduct a public survey of non-timber uses within the DFA at least every four years Variance: +1 year
Maintain lists of non-timber forest products and non-timber uses from the DFA	Target: To review and update lists of non-timber forest products and non-timber uses at least every four years Variance: +1 year

Were the Targets Met? Yes

As sustainable forest management pertains to the interaction of social, ecological and economic factors, forest managers must not only be cognizant of the range of different uses on the DFA, but also how these uses and values change over time. This indicator measure the number of different local uses and values on the DFA as well as the intensity for each value/use. As data is collected through the public surveys, possible changes can be evaluated.

A public survey of non-timber forest products was conducted within the DFA as part of FIA project #2700004 during the 2007/08 reporting period. The project results were presented to the TFL30 PAG in January 2009; indicator refinement was discussed at both the January and March 2009 PAG meetings, with consensus reached on the above wording. A public survey of non-timber uses was conducted in 2005; another public survey will be conducted in 2009/10.

Indicator 38 LOCAL CONTRACT VALUE

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided from the North Central Interior Suppliers/Contractors (applies to Canfor only)	Target: ≥90% of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA on goods and services provided by the North Central Interior Suppliers/Contractors Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Forests not only provide a multitude of ecological benefits to the areas surrounding them, but they also provide many critical socio-economic benefits. In order to have sustainable socio-economic conditions for local communities associated with TFL 30, local forestry-related businesses should be able to benefit from the work that is required in the management of the DFA. Local suppliers and contractors are considered to be those based in the geographic area bounded by 100 Mile House (south), Ft. St. John (north), Valemount (east) and Terrace (west).

Querying Canfor's accounting data allows for the current status and tracking of the local contract value within TFL 30. As shown in Table 19, 95% of the dollars spent within the DFA during the 2008 calendar year was spent on local suppliers and contractors.

Table 19. Local Contract Value within TFL30

Calendar Year	Current Status of Indicator	Annual Target
2000	92.4%	> 90 %
2001	93.0%	
2002	95.2%	
2003	99.1%	
2004	98.6%	
2005	99.4%	
2006	100.0%	
2007	98.6%	
2008	95%	

Indicator 39 SUPPLY OF TIMBER TO LOCAL PROCESSING FACILITIES

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Proportion of timber extracted from the DFA supplied to local processing facilities (applies to Canfor only)	Target: To supply ≥95% of timber extracted from the DFA to local processing facilities Variance: -5%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Sustainable forest management involves the balancing of ecological, social and economic values. Canfor can play a key role in the stability and sustainability of socio-economic factors by ensuring that a large proportion of timber volume is processed by local facilities (i.e. those located within the boundaries of the Prince George Timber Supply Area).

Each truckload of wood is scaled (weighed) at an approved MoFR scale site. The timber mark and scale-based information is recorded in Canfor's "Logs Production Module". A query of this Module for the period of April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009 indicates that 99.7% of the timber harvested from TFL30 was delivered to local processing facilities. The remaining 0.3% was delivered to the local sort yard (PG Sort Yard) and may have been processed locally; however, Canfor is unable to track the volume following delivery to that facility.

Indicator 40 MAIN ACCESS ROADS MAINTAINED

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Kilometers of main access roads maintained to a minimum standard in the spring	Target: To maintain ≥200 km of main access roads to a minimum standard in the spring Variance: n/a

Was the Target Met? Yes

Roads are a necessary component of forest management as they allow access to the forest resource and its recreation potential. This indicator provides a measure of the amount of main access roads maintained within the DFA, to allow for public access to the benefits of the forest resource. A balance must be met between the value of access, the social costs or benefits, and the ecological costs or benefits in terms of impacts to other resource values such as wildlife.

The target of this measure is 200 km, 8.6 km of which is maintained by BCTS and the remainder by Canfor. The main roads within the DFA include: North Fraser, Church, Pass Lake, Seebach, Herrick, Olsson, Otter, Hayden, and Bend.

Road maintenance programs are currently tracked through each Licensee's internal data records. Canfor's process includes flying the roads in the spring to identify potential concerns; issuing hazard alerts for roads that are impassable until the problem is rectified; and implementing an annual road and bridge maintenance program.

For this reporting period, the objective has been met as a minimum of 200 km of main access roads were maintained to a minimum standard in the spring (wilderness level standard).

Indicator 41 STUMPAGE PAID TO GOVERNMENT

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percent of stumpage paid on time to Government (applies to Canfor only)	Target: To pay 100% of stumpage on time to Government Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

The payment of stumpage owing on the timber harvested within the DFA by Canfor is a quantifiable indicator of how the public is receiving a portion of the economic benefits derived from forests. In order to ensure continual sustainable socio-economic conditions for local DFA communities, all stumpage billings will be paid on time.

Each month, the provincial government invoices Canfor for stumpage. This invoice is directed to the accounting and payroll departments for immediate processing.

During the reporting period of April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, Canfor paid 100% of its stumpage to the Government on time.

Indicator 42 AVERAGE INCOME OF DFA WORKERS

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Average income of DFA forest sector workers compared to provincial average for forest sector workers.	Target: To monitor the average income of DFA forestry sector workers compared to provincial average for forest sector workers, targeting ≥100% every five years Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Forests provide a mix of benefits to society, including direct and indirect employment, wood products, goods and services, non-market values, tourism, guiding, trapping, and recreation. This indicator focuses on the economic and social benefits that are offered by the forest sector in the form of income.

There are two sources of data from which to report on this indicator: The socio-economic analysis from the Timber Supply Review for the PGTSA, and Statistics Canada census data.

The Statistics Canada 2006 census data on Income and Earnings was released in May 2008. Although the average income of a forest sector worker in the Prince George area was not reported, the provincial average income of an "occupation unique to forestry operations, mining, oil and gas extraction and fishing, excluding labourers" was reported as $59,600.

A Timber Supply Review (TSR4) is currently underway for the Prince George Timber Supply Area; however, the socio-economic assessment is not due for release until June 2009.

Therefore, the most recent information available for reporting this indicator is as per the 2007/08 report: The average income of a forest sector worker in the Prince George area is reported from the previous Prince George Timber Supply Review (2001) as $46,690 (based on 1996-1998 data). The provincial average income of a forestry and logging sector worker from the Statistics Canada 2001 census was estimated at $42,925. The difference in average Prince George area income compared to Provincial average income is 108.7%.

Indicator 43 DONATION TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Number of donations to the local community (applies to Canfor only).	Target: To provide ≥6 donations to the local community Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

This indicator documents how Canfor provides economic and social benefits to the public over and above wages, taxes and stumpage fees through donations and involvement in local community organizations. Types of support opportunities within the local community vary from providing personnel, equipment and/or facilities, to providing cash and product donations. This is an important component of a community's economic and social stability, but it is also difficult to quantify as support opportunities often go unrecorded.

In 2008, Canfor donated to many recipients within the local community, including the following:

- Prince George United Way
- University of Northern British Columbia
- School District #57
- College of New Caledonia
- Prince George Community Foundation
- St. Vincent de Paul
- Prince George Hospice Society
- Spirit of the North Healthcare Foundation

As shown above, Canfor donated to at least 8 organizations within the local community during the reporting period.

Indicator 44 SAFE CERTIFICATION

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
(A) Canfor and BCTS will maintain certification under the SAFE Certification Program	Target: 100% SAFE Certified Variance: 0%
(B) Percentage of Canfor Contractors certified under the SAFE Certification Program	Target: 2008 – 60%; 2009 – 80%; 2010 – 90% Variance: -10%
(C) Percentage of Canfor Contractors registered under the SAFE Certification Program	Target: 100% Variance: 0%
(D) Percentage of BCTS Contractors and Timber Sale Licensees issued by BCTS registered under the SAFE Certification Program	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

This indicator was introduced during in the 2007/08 reporting year, when the safety-related indicator was changed from 'Loss Time Accidents' to 'SAFE Certification'. For the 2008/09 reporting period:

Table 20. Progress Towards SAFE Certification Targets for Canfor and BCTS Contractors

	(A) Maintain SAFE Certification		(B) % of Contractors SAFE Certified		(C) % of Contractors SAFE Registered		(D) % of Contractors and TS Licensees SAFE Registered	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Canfor	Y	Y	64	82	97	100	N/A	
BCTS	Y	Y	N/A		N/A			100

Canfor has maintained SAFE Certification since November 2006 and BCTS since September 2008.

Indicator 45 ABORIGINAL AND TREATY RIGHTS

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
No unauthorized forestry activities within legally recognized (Provincial and Federal) treaty areas and Agreement-in-Principle areas	Target: 100% recognition and respect of Aboriginal and treaty rights Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Four First Nation bands have asserted Aboriginal interests in the TFL30: the McLeod Lake Indian Band (Tsekani) the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation, the Nazko First Nation, and the West Moberly First Nation. The McLeod Lake Band signed a Treaty 8 settlement agreement with the Federal and Provincial governments in 2000. None of the Treaty 8 settlement lands are located within TFL30. The Lheidli T'enneh signed an Agreement-in-Principle in July 2003 and voted to reject a final agreement in March 2007. In the meantime, the Agreement-in-Principle (signed in July 2003) proposed land packages are being used to run this query.

As no treaty or Agreement-in-Principles areas have been identified within the DFA, Canfor and BCTS are able to report 100% compliance with no unauthorized forestry activities during the reporting period within legally recognized (Provincial and Federal) treaty areas and Agreement-in-Principle areas.

Indicator 46 FSP REFERRAL AND PMP REFERRAL TO FIRST NATIONS

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
All Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and associated major amendments are referred to affected Aboriginal peoples	Target: To refer 100% of Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and associated major amendments to affected Aboriginal peoples Variance: 0%
Pest Management Plans (PMP) and associated major amendments are referred to affected Aboriginal bands	Target: To refer 100% of Pest Management Plans (PMP) and associated major amendments to affected Aboriginal bands Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

This indicator is designed to evaluate the success in providing opportunities to Aboriginal peoples to be involved in forest management planning processes. Specifically, all Forest Stewardship Plans and associated major amendments are to be referred to affected Aboriginal groups for their input. As pesticides may have to be used within the DFA to meet certain forestry objectives, Pest Management Plans will be prepared to outline their use. This use may be applied to areas of interest to various First Nations peoples within the DFA, necessitating referral. Operational plans (location and type of pesticide) may be changed as a result of referral.

During the 2008/09 reporting period, as no FSP amendments requiring approval were completed by either Canfor or BCTS, as such, no referral packages were sent. This indicator is therefore not applicable for the 2008/09 reporting period.

Canfor's 2005 PMP was approved for a term from 2006-2011. In January 2005, Canfor referred the 2005 PMP to First Nations bands. In addition, Canfor placed an ad in the local paper providing the public (including First Nations) an opportunity to review and provide comment. No major amendments were prepared during the reporting period of April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009.

In February 2006, BCTS referred its 2006 PMP to First Nations bands, and placed an ad in the local paper to provide the public and First Nations the opportunity to review and provide comment. No PMP amendments were prepared during the reporting period.

Indicator 47 HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Percent of forest operations consistent with the Heritage Conservation Act	Target: To conduct 100% of forest operations consistent with the Heritage Conservation Act Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

Forest operations are relatively easily adapted to protect known features under the Heritage Conservation Act. Archaeological Predictive Models are used to assess the potential for archaeological resources within proposed harvest areas or road access corridors. Where activities are proposed within zones of high archaeological potential, trained archaeologists conduct site-level Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA) to identify, assess and record any archaeological resources that may be present.

Specific requirements to conserve cultural resources are prescribed in site plans. These strategies may include alteration if an alteration permit is obtained from the Archaeology Branch (BC Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts). Harvest and subsequent silviculture inspections ensure that strategies are implemented as stated in the site plan.

One AIA was required for the one block harvested on the DFA by Canfor between April 1st 2008 and March 31st 2009. No cultural heritage resources were identified during the assessment. As BCTS did not harvest any blocks during this reporting period, 100% of Canfor and BCTS forest operations were consistent with the Heritage Conservation Act.

Indicator 48 ABORIGINAL PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING PROCESS

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Documented opportunities for Aboriginal peoples' participation in developing public plans	Target: To conduct ≥1 meaningful face-to-face meeting per Aboriginal peoples per year Variance: 0

Was the Target Met? No

What Happened? A face-to-face meeting was not conducted with one of the four relevant First Nations groups.

Root Cause: As there were no major public plan developments during the reporting period, it was not a priority for that First Nation's representatives to meet with Canfor or BCTS staff.

Action Plan: To request at the June 16th 2009 PAG meeting that the target be revised so it is more meaningful and achievable.

This indicator will report all documented opportunities provided to local Aboriginal peoples to participate in the development of forest management operational plans. Public plans refer to the Management Plan (5 year), Forest Stewardship Plan (5 year) and SFM plan (3-5 years). The target of one meeting per year with each Aboriginal group may increase if major issues arise within the DFA.

There have not been any major issues in the DFA within this reporting period as the Forest Stewardship Plan was approved in February 2006 and the Government has approved an extension to the current Management Plan (MP9). All four bands, McLeod Lake Indian Band, Lheidli T'enneh First Nation, Nazko First Nation and West Moberly First Nation, have been invited to send representatives to the Public Advisory Group (PAG) meetings.

Canfor continues to provide a developmental/training position for a member of the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation's Natural Resource staff and provided support for this staff member in the development of the Lheidli T'enneh's Community Forest FSP. Canfor representatives met numerous times throughout the year with Lheidli T'enneh's forestry representative and aspects of SFM have been discussed at these meetings.

Canfor representatives met with representatives and members of the McLeod Lake Indian Band on April 22nd 2008 to discuss various aspects of the planning process, including the Sustainable Forest Management Plan. Interest was expressed in developing joint strategies on the management around cultural heritage trails. Canfor is supportive of this project and is awaiting information from the Band in order to proceed.

Canfor representatives met with representatives of the West Moberly First Nation on April 23rd 2008. Various aspects of the planning process, including SFM, were discussed at this meeting and an invitation for West Moberly to attend and participate in SFM was also issued.

Although face-to-face meetings have been held with 3 of the 4 bands, Canfor's planning staff was unable to meet face-to-face with a representative of the Nazko First Nation. However, the TFL 30 PAG Facilitator issued 12 invitations to the Nazko First Nation and these invitations, in addition to Canfor's other attempts to meet, did provide opportunities for the Nazko to participate in the planning process.

Indicator 49 ABORIGINAL ISSUES EVALUATED

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Percentage of issues raised by Aboriginal peoples evaluated by Canfor and BCTS	Target: To evaluate 100% of issues raised by Aboriginal peoples evaluated by Canfor and BCTS Variance: -10%
The percentage of issues raised by Aboriginal Chief & Council or their representative developed into mutually agreed-upon strategies	Target: to develop mutually agreed-upon strategies for 100% of the issues raised by Aboriginal Chief & Council or their representative Variance: -50%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

Incorporating management strategies into the planning process in order to resolve issues raised by Aboriginal leaders is a key aspect of sustainable forest management. This indicator contributes to respecting the social, cultural heritage and spiritual needs of people who traditionally and currently use the DFA for the maintenance of traditional lifestyle aspects.

During the 2008/09 reporting period, the following issues were raised by Aboriginal Chief and Council or their representatives:

Nazko First Nation (NFN)

a) The NFN has requested that Canfor provide significantly more information than has been required in the past when sending out referral packages. Canfor has agreed to provide as much of this additional information as is feasible at the time of the referral packages and is using the referral form provided by the NFN to ensure that this detail is provided in a familiar format.
b) The NFN has requested that Canfor provide funding to allow the NFN to complete referrals on proposed developments in their traditional territory. Canfor has followed the guidance set out by both provincial and federal governments regarding compensation and has forwarded these requests to the appropriate government agency for response.

McLeod Lake First Nation (MLIB)

c) The MLIB has expressed interest in locating, geo-referencing and developing management strategies for culturally important trails within their traditional territory. Canfor has committed to working with the MLIB to move forward with this project. Currently, Canfor is awaiting a detailed work plan from the MLIB before progressing further.
d) The MLIB has raised issues around fertilization in general and within the DFA. Canfor has provided additional information around the PG Fertilization Strategy and has implemented a water quality monitoring program in conjunction with fertilization activities. Although Canfor extended invitations to the MLIB to visit fertilization operations occurring within the DFA, these invitations were not accepted during this reporting period.

West Moberly First Nation (WMFN)

e) The WMFN requested that Canfor cover costs for the WMFN Forestry Officer to travel to Prince George for information sharing activities. Canfor response was that although the company will not pay for First Nations to review referrals, there was a willingness to explore solutions to reduce associated travel costs. As there have not been any forest activities that require referral packages for the WMFN since April 2008, when active operations resume in their area of interest, Canfor will be open to discussion around how best to conduct information sharing activities that will work for the WMFN.

During the reporting period, Aboriginal individuals raised no planning issues.

Indicator 50 ABORIGINAL STRATEGY INCORPORATION

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Incorporation of mutually agreed-upon strategies to address Aboriginal peoples' values, knowledge, and uses in public plans for the DFA	Target: To incorporate 100% (annually) of mutually agreed-upon strategies to address Aboriginal peoples' values, knowledge, and uses in public plans for the DFA Variance: 0%
The percentage of forest operations consistent with mutually agreed-upon strategies	Target: To conduct 100% of forest operations consistently with mutually agreed-upon strategies Variance: 0%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

These indicators report on the incorporation and implementation of the strategies that were developed in response to issues raised by Aboriginal peoples. As these strategies are implemented, the tracking of forest activity compliance with the strategies will help to determine whether concerns are being addressed appropriately.

In 2006, the McLeod Lake Indian Band proposed a project to locate, geo-reference and develop management strategies for cultural importance trails in the area. Since that time, Canfor has repeated expressions of support for this project to the Band and is awaiting more explicit guidance and involvement from the proponent.

As no mutually agreed-upon strategies have been developed for application on the DFA, the percentage of forest operations consistent with such strategies cannot be reported. However, Canfor continues to work on strengthening communications and relationships with the First Nations groups who have interests in the DFA (refer to Indicator 49 for details).

Indicator 51 PAG FOLLOW UP SURVEY

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Percentage of people leaving the PAG process receiving a follow-up interview survey	Target: To ensure 100% of people leaving the PAG process receive a follow-up interview survey. Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Pending

Public participation in the SFM planning process is essential to understanding and respecting local values and concerns. A follow -up interview in the form of a survey provides the public participants with an opportunity to express their satisfaction with the entire process. The information collected from these surveys can be used as part of the SFM continuous improvement process.

The PAG Facilitator oversees the follow up survey for those members leaving the PAG. Survey questions are designed to assess satisfaction with the entire PAG experience, suggestions for improvement and concerns with the SFMP process. The results of this survey are reported to the PAG and a course of action to address concerns is determined.

One PAG member left the public advisory group process during the reporting period (April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009), due to personal relocation. A follow-up survey will be completed and included in the 2009/10 report, unless the facilitator is able to procure the information in time for the 2008/09 report.

Indicator 52 NUMBER OF PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP MEETINGS

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Number of times Public Advisory Group (PAG) Terms of Reference reviewed	Target: To review the PAG Terms of Reference ≥1 time per year Variance: 0
The number of Public Advisory Group meetings per year	Target: to conduct ≥1 PAG meeting annually Variance: n/a

Were the Targets Met? Yes

The TFL30 PAG is made up of a diverse set of representatives with various defined interests, values or specific uses of the forest resource within the DFA. The PAG provided valuable input into the initial development of values, indicators, and objectives for the CSA SFM process, and will continue to provide guidance, input and evaluation of this process. This indicator provides information regarding how often the PAG will meet on an annual basis.

The PAG reviewed the terms of reference in January 2009, and met four times during the reporting period: June 17th 2008, October 21st 2008, January 20th 2009 and March 24th 2009.

Indicator 53 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PAG

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of the public sectors (as defined in the Terms of Reference) invited to participate in the Public Advisory Group (PAG) process	Target: To invite 100% of the public sectors (as defined in the Terms of Reference) to participate in the Public Advisory Group (PAG) process Variance: 0%

Was the Target Met? Yes

An important component of the PAG is the representation from the various public sectors as defined in the Terms of Reference (ToR). Their involvement in the PAG process is crucial for the success of the SFMP as they represent a broad range of commercial and non-commercial interests within the DFA. Their participation will enhance the co-operation between the forest industry and other parties interested in the management of public lands in the DFA to meet the social, economic and ecological goals of sustainable forest management.

The process for inviting public sector representatives to participate in the PAG is defined in the PAG ToR. Within the reporting period, representatives from 100% of the 12 public sectors described in the ToR were invited to participate in the PAG, via communications from the PAG Facilitator as well as through canvassing at the October 2008 open house at Pine Centre Mall.

Indicator 54 PAG AND INTERESTED PARTIES SATISFACTION

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
PAG overall satisfaction score with the meetings.	Target: To achieve a score of 5 annually Variance: –1
PAG overall satisfaction score with the public participation process.	Target: To achieve a score of 5 annually Variance: -0.75
Percentage of PAG satisfaction with the amount and timing of information presented for decision-making.	Target: To achieve 100% PAG satisfaction with the amount and timing of information presented for decision-making Variance: -20%
Percentage of interested parties satisfied with the amount and timing of information presented for decision-making.	Target: To achieve 100% interested parties' satisfaction with the amount and timing of information presented for decision-making, every 3 years Variance: -40%

Were the Targets Met? Yes

This indicator is intended to measure and report the level of satisfaction the PAG has with meetings and the overall participation process, and the level of satisfaction the PAG and interested parties have with the amount and timing of information presented for informed decision-making input into the SFM plan and other public plans. While it is hoped that there will be high satisfaction, it is also acknowledged that as with any group of diverse backgrounds and opinions, it is difficult to achieve unanimous satisfaction in every regard. However, if the SFM Plan is to succeed, the people who are involved in its evolution must have a certain level of satisfaction with the information provided to direct that development.

Table 21. TFL30 PAG and Interested Parties Satisfaction, 2006-2009

Indicator & Target	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
PAG overall satisfaction score with the meetings (annual target of 5, variance of –1)	4.8	4.6	4.3
PAG overall satisfaction score with the public participation process (annual target of 5, variance of –0.75)	4.7	4.7	4.3
Percentage of PAG satisfaction with the amount and timing of information presented for decision-making (100%, variance of –20%)	4.7	4.4	88%
Percentage of interested parties satisfied with the amount and timing of information presented for decision-making (100% every 3 years, variance of –40%)	92%	88%	N/A

A meeting evaluation survey was provided to the PAG at each of the 4 meetings in 2008/09 in order to determine the levels of PAG satisfaction. The average PAG satisfaction score was 4.3 for the meetings, 4.3 for the public participation process, and 88% for the amount and timing of information presented for decision-making.

No information is available regarding the satisfaction of interested parties with the amount and timing of information presented for informed input into public plans, as no public plans were referred during the

reporting period. Canfor and BCTS will consider the development of a survey of interested parties, to correspond with public input opportunities relating to CSA standard Z809-08.

Indicator 55 CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT MATRIX

Indicator Statements	Targets and Variances
Review ranking and update status of items on the Continuous Improvement Matrix.	Target: To annually review the ranking and update the status of 100% of items on the Continuous Improvement Matrix Variance: 0%
PAG satisfaction score for progress on the Continuous Improvement Matrix.	Target: To achieve a score of 5 Variance: -1
Number of items incorporated into the SFM Plan from the Continuous Improvement Matrix.	Target: On an annual basis, to incorporate into the SFM Plan ≥2 items from the Continuous Improvement Matrix Variance: -1

Were the Targets Met? One of the three targets was not met

What Happened? No items from the Continuous Improvement Matrix were incorporated into the SFMP during the reporting period.

Root Cause: The Continuous Improvement Matrix items that currently have the potential to be incorporated into the SFM Plan are either contingent upon the completion of other processes (i.e. analysis for Management Plan 10) or are dependent upon ongoing research (i.e. riparian species monitoring, and a species accounting strategy).

Action Plan: Although it is anticipated that a minimum of one item will be incorporated during the next reporting period as a result of progress relating to the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, the PAG will be asked at the June 16th 2009 PAG meeting to consider revising this target so it is more meaningful and achievable.

The TFL30 PAG and interested parties provide guidance, input and evaluation during development of the SFMP. The Terms of Reference provide for the discussion of relevant issues PAG meetings. Issues that cannot easily be developed into indicators or that require more information are added to the Continuous Improvement Matrix.

The Continuous Improvement Matrix (Appendix A) is used to capture issues outside the scope of the PAG process but can contribute to continuous improvement of sustainable forest management. Canfor and BCTS have developed a work plan for ranking, updating, and incorporating items into indicators. During the reporting period, a Priority Action Plan was prepared by the licensee representatives to address the priorities on the Matrix, and the Matrix itself was updated at the March 2009 PAG meeting. The PAG satisfaction score for progress on the Matrix was 4.0 for this year, with no items from the Matrix incorporated into the SFM Plan. The items that have the potential to be incorporated into the SFM Plan are either contingent upon the completion of other processes (i.e. analysis for Management Plan 10) or are dependent upon ongoing research (i.e. riparian species monitoring, and a species accounting strategy). It is anticipated that a minimum of one item will be incorporated during the next reporting period as a result of progress relating to the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.

Indicator 56 ALDER CONVERSION

Indicator Statements	Target and Variance
The percentage of existing alder swale areas converted to something else.	Target: On an annual basis, to convert of 0% of existing alder swales to something else Variance: +1%

Was the Target Met? Yes

During the reporting period of April 1st 2008 to March 31st 2009, harvesting, road construction, and planting activities were conducted on 739.9 hectares within TFL30. 0.0 hectares of existing alder swales were impacted by these activities.

The purpose of this matrix is to capture issues presented by PAG members that can contribute to the continuous improvement of sustainable forest management but are either outside the scope of the PAG process or cannot be addressed by Canfor at the present time. These issues are to be reviewed at annual PAG meetings for further discussion and prioritization.

No.	Performance Matrix Ref.	Description of Issue	Suggested Strategies	Suggested Dates
1.	ToR G.1.a	Attempt to find members and alternates for the following sectors: Non-Timber Forest Products, Hunting/Fishing – Commercial, Timber Sales Users, Union/Labour	Phone survey inactive members. PAG, Canfor, & BCTS to approach people & community associations or email Dwight and ask if they would like to come a PAG orientation meeting. Public sessions / awareness of the process (ie. LRMP, UNBC, booth at the mall …) Efforts made to attract interest in PAG at Pine Centre open house in Fall 2008.	Ongoing
2.	1.4a	Look at including antique forests to 1.4.a. Definition needed. (Consult with Trevor Goward, Dave Radies, and Craig DeLong)	Continue process until indicator is developed. May look at using a different term for antique.	TSR for MP 10
3.	1.1	Canfor to add goal to the following indicator and develop further: The percentage area of each distinct habitat types in the non-harvesting landbase; Target: Based on ecosystem representation analysis.	Gather additional information to better understand the non-harvesting land base and to re-evaluate the suitability of the thresholds.	TSR for MP 10
4.	1.2d	Report out on the research that Canfor is supporting on riparian management.	Long-term interest in different riparian strategies in site plans.	March 31, 2010
5.	2.2	Canfor to develop an indicator regarding a management regime based on natural disturbance.	Step one: Review research on natural ranges of variability for appropriate biological indicators and stand succession for similar ecosystems and provide summary to PAG. Need to see where we're heading with the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and the new standard	March 31,2010
6.	5.1	Canfor to report out by species on the volume of merchantable tree species that are currently not harvested and assess their potential economic benefit.	Provide inventory, list, and report of all of tree species and provide map of leading deciduous, non-obligatory tree species on DFA – **LOW PRIORITY**	September 2009, with status update including species list by May 2010
7.	3.1A.i	Commit to working with researchers to develop more direct measurements of soil productivity and bring back to PAG for discussion.	Discuss topic with researchers and report back to the PAG.	March 31, 2010
8.	3.2	Develop an indicator addressing stream, non-classified drainage (NCD), and sub-surface water flow diversion.	Discuss with researchers and review subsurface /recharge areas within the DFA and report back to PAG.	March 31, 2010
9.	3.2	Develop an indicator addressing stream drainage patterns.	Review road construction strategies related to stream drainage patterns within the DFA and report back to PAG.	March 31, 2010
10.	2.0	Identify and document the rate of natural succession without interference by humans.	Review research and data sources on natural forest succession on similar ecosystems and provide summary to PAG.	March 31, 2010
11.	1.1	Ranking old forest quality attributes.	Investigate and define quality old forest for other forest types in addition to cedar/hemlock.	March 2012