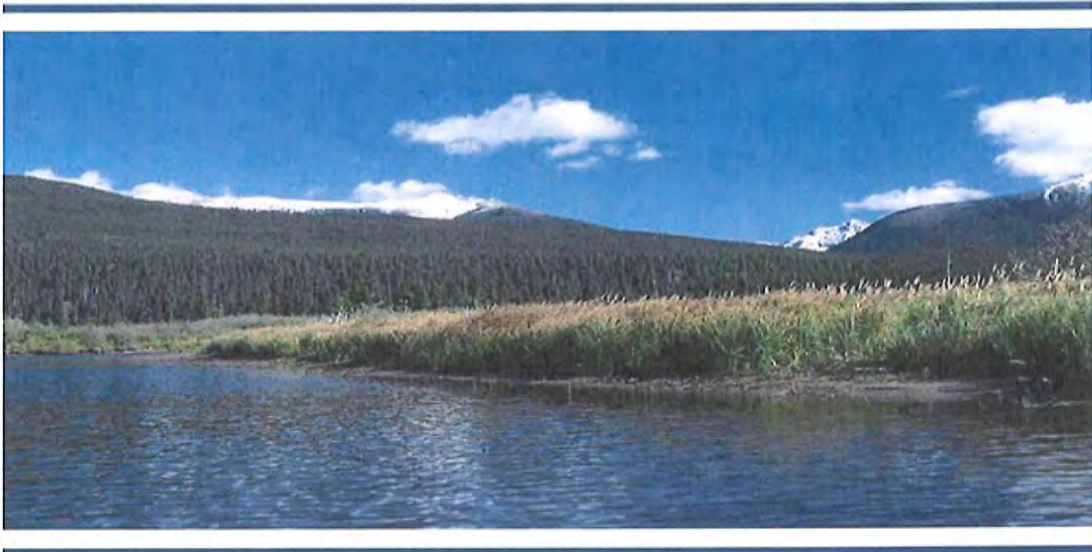


**PRINCE GEORGE DEFINED FOREST AREA
SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN**



July 2012

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SIGNATORIES.....	III
COMMITMENTS TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT.....	V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	X
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XII
1.0 INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW.....	1
2.0 THE DEFINED FOREST AREA.....	2
2.1 AREA DESCRIPTION.....	2
2.2 MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE	10
2.3 OTHER MAJOR FACTORS AT PLAY IN THE DFA.....	14
2.4 LICENSEE OPERATING AREAS	14
3.0 THE PLANNING PROCESS	16
3.1 THE CSA CERTIFICATION PROCESS.....	16
3.2 THE PRINCE GEORGE SFM PLANNING PROCESS	19
4.0 STRATEGY GUIDING THE SFMP	21
4.1 SFMP STRATEGY FOR THE DFA	21
4.2 ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE	21
5.0 INDICATORS & INDICATOR MATRICES.....	22
5.1 OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS	22
5.2 BASE LINE FOR INDICATORS	22
5.3 CURRENT STATUS OF INDICATORS	22
5.4 FORECASTING.....	23
5.5 REGIONAL FORECASTING RELATED TO THE SFMP	23
5.6 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.....	24
5.7 INDICATORS IN THE SFMP	25
6.0 LINKS TO OTHER PLANNING PROCESSES	86
6.1 STRATEGIC PLANS.....	86
6.2 PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES THAT RELATE TO THE SFM PLAN	86
LIST OF ACRONYMS	88
GLOSSARY.....	90
APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF REFERENCES	103
APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY OF PUBLICLY DEVELOPED VALUES, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS	105
APPENDIX 3 – SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN	127
APPENDIX 4 – BC TIMBER SALES FIRST NATIONS ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY.....	133
APPENDIX 5 – NON-REPLACABLE FOREST LICENSE (NRFL) RISK ASSESSMENT	136

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area Summary for Canfor and BCTS DFA..... 8

LIST OF FIGURES


Figure 1: Map of the Prince George SFM Plan Defined Forest Area. 4

Figure 2: Estimated Observed and Projected Annual Red-Attack in the Prince George Forest District (Old and Current -2011). 13

Figure 3: Current Estimate of Observed and Projected Cumulative Attack in the Prince George Forest District (2011)..... 13


SIGNATORIES

The following have committed to implement and maintain, on a continuous improvement basis, the Prince George Sustainable Forest Management Plan.



Darwyn Koch, R.P.F. Planning Forester
Date: July 25, 2012

British Columbia Timber Sales - Prince George Business Area



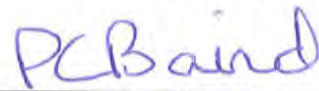
Steven Webb, R.P.F. Acting Timber Sales Manager
Date: 12/07/25

British Columbia Timber Sales - Prince George Business Area



Sara Cotter, R.P.F. Planning Team
Date: July 24, 2012

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. Forest Management Group



Peter Baird, RPF. Planning Manager
Date: July 24/12

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. Forest Management Group

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COMMITMENTS TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) and BC Timber Sales believe in conducting its business in a manner that protects the environment and ensures sustainable forest development. The following Environmental Policy and SFM Commitments will detail the commitments to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) for the Prince George Defined Forest Area (DFA). These commitments are available and communicated publicly.



ENVIRONMENT POLICY

We are committed to responsible stewardship of the environment throughout our operations.

We will:

- Comply with or exceed legal requirements.
- Comply with other environmental requirements to which the company is committed.
- Achieve and maintain sustainable forest management.
- Set and review objectives and targets to prevent pollution and to continually improve our sustainable forest management and environmental performance.
- Provide opportunities for interested parties to have input into our sustainable forest management planning activities.
- Promote environmental awareness throughout our operations.
- Conduct regular audits of our forest and environmental management systems.
- Communicate our sustainable forest management and environmental performance to
- our Board of Directors, shareholders, employees, customers and other interested parties.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Don Kayne'.

Don Kayne
President and Chief Executive Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ronald L. Cliff'.

Ronald L. Cliff
Chairman

May 2011



Canadian Forest Products

Sustainable Forest Management Commitments - May 2012



Sustainable Forest Management

We will manage forests to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems, while providing ecological, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of current and future generations. In the management of forests we will honour relevant international agreements and conventions to which Canada is a signatory.

Accountability

We will be accountable to the public for managing forests to achieve current and future values. One way we will demonstrate this is by certifying our forestry operations to internationally recognized, third-party verified sustainable forest management certification standards.

Adaptive Management

We will use adaptive management to continually improve sustainable forest management by identifying values, setting objectives and targets for the objectives, and monitoring results. We will modify management practices as necessary to achieve the desired results.

Science

We will utilize science to improve our knowledge of forests and sustainable forest management and will monitor and incorporate advances in sustainable forest management science and technology where applicable.

Multiple Value Management

We will manage forests for a multitude of values, including biodiversity, timber, water, soil, wildlife, fish/riparian, visual quality, recreation, resource features and cultural heritage resources.

Health and Safety

We will conduct our operations in a manner which will provide a safe environment for employees, contractors, and others who use roads and forest areas we manage.

Aboriginal Peoples

We recognize and will respect Aboriginal rights, title and treaty rights when planning and undertaking forest management activities.

100 – 1700 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6P 6G2
Telephone 604-661-5241 Fax 604-661-5235 info@canfor.ca www.canfor.com



Opportunities for Participation

We will provide opportunities for the public, communities, other stakeholders and Aboriginal Peoples with rights and interests in sustainable forest management to participate in the development and monitoring of our Sustainable Forest Management Plans.

Scale

We will define objectives over a variety of time intervals (temporal scales) and at spatial scales of stand, landscape and forest. This produces ecological diversity and allows for the management of a range of conditions, from early successional to old growth.

Timber Resource

We will advocate for a continuous supply of affordable timber from legal sources in order to carry out our business of harvesting, manufacturing and marketing forest products for the sustained economic benefit of our employees, the public, communities and shareholders, today and for future generations.

Forest Land Base

We will advocate for the maintenance of the forest land base as an asset for current and future generations.

Don Kayne

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "DKayne", is positioned below the name "Don Kayne".

President and Chief Executive Officer

May 2012

**SUSTAINABLE FOREST
MANAGEMENT
POLICY**



BCTS
BC Timber Sales

BC Timber Sales (BCTS) is committed to managing and administering forest management activities on our operations through effective measures that ensure *sustainable forest management (SFM)*.

It is the policy of BC Timber Sales to:

- ◆ Conduct our forest management activities to comply with relevant legislation, regulations, policies and other requirements to which we subscribe;
- ◆ Provide public participation opportunities;
- ◆ Confer with, and provide opportunities for participation by, Aboriginal Peoples;
- ◆ Respect and recognize Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights;
- ◆ Maintain an organizational culture where all staff proactively participate in providing conditions and safeguards for the health and safety of staff, clients and the public;
- ◆ Honour all international agreements and conventions to which Canada is a signatory;
- ◆ Improve knowledge of the forest and SFM, monitor advances in science and technology, and incorporate these advances where applicable;
- ◆ Promote awareness of SFM to our clients and the public;
- ◆ Strive for excellence in forest management by continually improving the performance of resource management activities and practices.

Diane Medves
Executive Director
Timber Operations and Pricing Branch

Mike Falkiner
Executive Director
BC Timber Sales

September 12,
2011

ENVIRONMENTAL
POLICY



BCTS
BC Timber Sales

The British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, BC Timber Sales Program (BCTS) manages and administers timber harvesting and related forest management activities on BCTS timber sale licences and related tenures on Crown forestland throughout British Columbia.

It is the policy of BC Timber Sales to:

- ◆ Comply with all relevant environmental legislation, regulations and the other requirements to which we subscribe;
- ◆ Strive for excellence in forest management by continually improving the performance of resource management activities and practices;
- ◆ Maintain a framework that sets and reviews environmental objectives and targets, and promotes the prevention of pollution associated with BCTS forestry activities;
- ◆ Monitor and evaluate key BCTS forestry operations;
- ◆ Communicate BCTS business activities and policies to all staff and make them available to the public.

Diane Medves
Executive Director
Timber Operations and Pricing Branch

Mike Falkiner
Executive Director
BC Timber Sales

September 12,
2011

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of this Sustainable Forest Management Plan could not happen without the dedicated efforts and hard work of the people and organizations listed below

Members of the Prince George Public Advisory Group

Representative	Sector
Betty Abbs	Local Government
Chris Andreschefski	Private Landowners
Doug Beckett	Public Interest
Shannon Carson	Public Interest
Mark Clark	Small Timber Tenures
Tina Demeulemeester	West Moberly First Nations
George Desjarlais	West Moberly First Nations
Jo Graber	Cultural Conservation
Ray Hourie	Métis
Michelle Hourie	Tourism
Melanie Karjala	Research & Education
Virginia Karr	Natural Conservation
David Kim	Forest Workers & Contractors
David King	Recreation, Non-Motorized
Sandra Kinsey	Naturalists
Anne Migvar	Ranching & Farming
Jeff Mohr	Recreation, Non-Commercial, Motorized
Esther Perry	Ranching & Farming
Ken Pickering	Commercial Wildlife Interests (Guides, Trappers, Outfitters)
Gundula Rabien	Tourism
Patience Rakochy	Non-Timber Forest Products
Laura Ryser	Research & Education
Lee Sexsmith	Recreation, Non-Commercial, Motorized
Don Wilkins	Commercial Wildlife Interests (Guides, Trappers, Outfitters)
Ian Wilson	Hunting and Fishing

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Sara Cotter, R.P.F. Planning Team

Jim McCormack, R.P.F. SFMP Coordinator

Peter Baird, R.P.F. Planning Manager

Facilitator& Support

Dwight Scott Wolfe, R.P.F., Cert. ConRes. Tesera Systems Inc.

Loni Spletzer, Scribing Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between 2004 and 2006 forest tenure holders ("licensees") operating in the Prince George Defined Forest Area (DFA) worked with a group of public and Aboriginal representatives (the SFM Public Advisory Group) to develop a Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP)¹. Earlier, in 2000, a similar Public Advisory Group worked with Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) to develop a SFMP for Canfor's Tree Farm License 30 (TFL30).

Members of the SFM Public Advisory Groups (PAG) for both the DFA and TFL30 represented a cross-section of local interests including recreation, tourism, ranching, forestry, conservation, water, community and Aboriginals.

In the fall of 2010, the licensees on the DFA and TFL30 agreed to merge the two SFM Plans into one document and one Defined Forest Area as part of the transition to the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Sustainable Forest Management (CSA Z809-08) standard.

The SFMP includes a set of values, objectives, indicators and targets that address environmental, economic and social aspects of forest management in the Prince George Defined Forest Area. The plan is based on the CSA Sustainable Forest Management; Requirements and Guidance, which is one of the primary certification systems currently being used in British Columbia. An SFMP developed according to the CSA standard sets performance objectives and targets over a defined forest area (DFA) to reflect local and regional interests. Consistent with most certifications, and as a minimum starting point, the CSA standard requires compliance with existing forest policies, laws and regulations. Changes to this plan reflect the 2008 (CSA Z809-08) standard requirements and the public meetings held to implement these changes.

Irrespective of changes occurring to the CSA SFM standard, the SFMP is an evolving document that is reviewed and revised on an annual basis with the PAG to address changes in forest conditions and local community values. Canfor and BC Timber Sales are committed to the achievement of the SFMP. Each year the PAG reviews an annual report prepared by the licensees to assess achievement of performance measures. This monitoring process provides the licensees, the public and Aboriginals an opportunity to bring forward new information, and to provide input concerning new or changing public values that can be incorporated into future updates of the SFMP.

Following completion of the SFMP and the development of an environmental management system, a licensee may apply for registration of its operating area under the CSA standard. Participants being registered to the CSA standard are audited by an eligible independent third party auditor.

The Canfor and BCTS SFM certification websites contain the latest information on the Prince George DFA process, including the SFM Plan, and can be viewed at:

<http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/environmental/policies> or

http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TPG_certification.htm or

<http://www.sfmngtsa.com/>

¹ This SFMP was developed using the Kamloops – Thompson SFMP (January 2010) as a template for structure and generic content.

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¹ This SFMP was developed using the Kamloops – Thompson SFMP (January 2010) as a template for structure and generic content.

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Loni Spletzer Scribing Services

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1.0 INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

In recent years there has been an increasing demand worldwide for certified wood products. This has led to the development of a number of certification systems to provide assurance to consumers that timber has been produced using environmentally and socially responsible forest practices.

The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Sustainable Forest Management; Requirements and Guidance is one of a number of certification systems currently being used in British Columbia. A Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) developed according to the CSA standard, sets performance objectives and targets over a defined forest area (DFA) to reflect local and regional interests. This standard requires that SFMP development, maintenance and improvement include significant public involvement. Public Advisory Groups (PAGs) composed of a cross-section of local interests, including recreation, tourism, ranching, forestry, conservation, water, community and Aboriginals, fulfill this role.

Canfor and BC Timber Sales² in the DFA, working with the PAG, developed, and are maintaining and continuously improving, the Prince George DFA SFMP based on the CSA Z809-08 standard.³ The plan was written with the opportunity to provide management direction to licenced forest land within the Prince George Forest District and TFL 30 managed by Canfor and BC Timber Sales.

Forest licensees in the DFA have been working with the public to develop responsible forest management plans for many years. Many planning processes, including those for Forest Stewardship Plans, provide for public and Aboriginal review and comment. Licensees prepare Forest Stewardship Plans that consider the direction provided. Licensee standards, and operating plans, are continuously updated as new information comes forward. The SFMP is an example of the commitment of licensees to adapt their management practices in response to changes in society's values.

The SFMP serves as a “roadmap” to current and long-term management in the DFA, setting performance targets and management strategies that are reflective of the ecological and social values of the DFA. The plan is consistent with strategic plans such as the Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan (PG LRMP).

It is the intent that the values, objectives, indicators, targets and guiding principles described in this plan will continue to be adhered to by Canfor and BC Timber Sales in the DFA, supporting sustainable forest management in the DFA. The SFMP is continuously evolving. It is reviewed and revised on an annual basis, with the NCSFA, to reflect changes in forest condition and local community values.

More information about the DFA certification process, Sustainable Forest Management Planning, meeting summaries, annual reporting and maps can be obtained at the following websites:

<http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/environmental/certification> or

http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TPG_certification.htm or

<http://www.sfmptsa.com/>.

² Referred to as ‘licensees’ throughout this document. Refer to Sec 4.2.1 for a more complete description.

³ <http://www.shopcsa.ca/onlinestore/GetCatalogItemDetails.asp?mat=2419617>

2.0 THE DEFINED FOREST AREA

2.1 Area Description⁴

2.1.1 Overview

The PG TSA is located in the north-central interior of BC, covers approximately 7.5 million hectares and is subdivided into three forest districts; 1) Fort St. James; 2) Vanderhoof; and 3) Prince George.

The Prince George Forest District has a gross area of approximately 3,577,209 hectares of which 2,044,295 hectares (57%) is considered forested.

The Prince George DFA (Figure 1) is the Crown Forest land base contained within the Prince George Forest District and TFL 30 and the traditional operating areas of the signatory licensee and BC Timber Sales (BCTS). The DFA area is 1,976,478 hectares.

The Prince George DFA is comprised of a diverse landscape of many different forests and ecosystems. From the moist Rocky and Cariboo Mountains in the north and east to the dry rolling plateau landscape of the south and west there is a wide variety in climate, soils, and topography. The DFA contains a large number of lakes and major rivers such as the Fraser, Nechako, McGregor, Salmon, Blackwater, Chilako, Bowron, Crooked, Willow, and Parsnip (LRMP, 1999). These rivers played an important role in the histories of the First Nations and early European settlement of the region. The forests that occupy the DFA are as diverse as the landscape they occupy. White spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, western red cedar, and many other coniferous and deciduous tree species occupy the land in a wide range of ages, composition, and structure.

2.1.2 Communities

The DFA supports an estimated population of 88,189 residents⁵. The major population center in the District is the City of Prince George with a population of approximately 71,974 (2011). Other communities in the Prince George District include Bear Lake, Summit Lake, Hixon, Longworth, Penny, Sinclair Mills, Willow River, Upper Fraser, McLeod Lake, Nukko Lake, Giscome, Shelley, Dome Creek, Aleza Lake, Red Rock, Stoner, Beaverley, Mud River, Punchaw, Strathnaver and Isle Pierre.

The following First Nation's communities have interests in the DFA: Lheidli T'enneh First Nation, McLeod Lake (Tsekani) First Nation, Nak'azdli Band, Nazko Band, Red Bluff Band, Simpew First Nation (North Thompson) and the Saik'uz First Nation. Two additional First Nations communities have extended interests into the DFA: Halfway River First Nation and the West Moberly First Nations. There is also a large Métis population in the District with interests in the DFA.

Fishing, hunting, gathering of berries, mushrooms, medicinal plants and other non-timber products are undertaken on traditional territories. It is important for First Nations to have the

⁴ Description is primarily excerpts from "Timber Supply Review, Prince George TSA Public Discussion Paper, 2010"

⁵ Reference: Statistics Canada. 2012. Census profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE. Ottawa. Released February 8 2012. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>

opportunity to provide input into forest management planning processes, such as this SFMP, to ensure cultural heritage resources are identified and appropriate practices implemented to mitigate potential impacts resulting from planned forestry activities. Conservation of historical and cultural features within the DFA is important, as is the involvement of First Nations people in management decisions, in order to promote a sustainable forest management. There are no final First Nation Treaty Agreements within the DFA. See the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation website (<http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/treaty/agreements.html>) for the current status of BC Treaty Negotiations within the DFA.

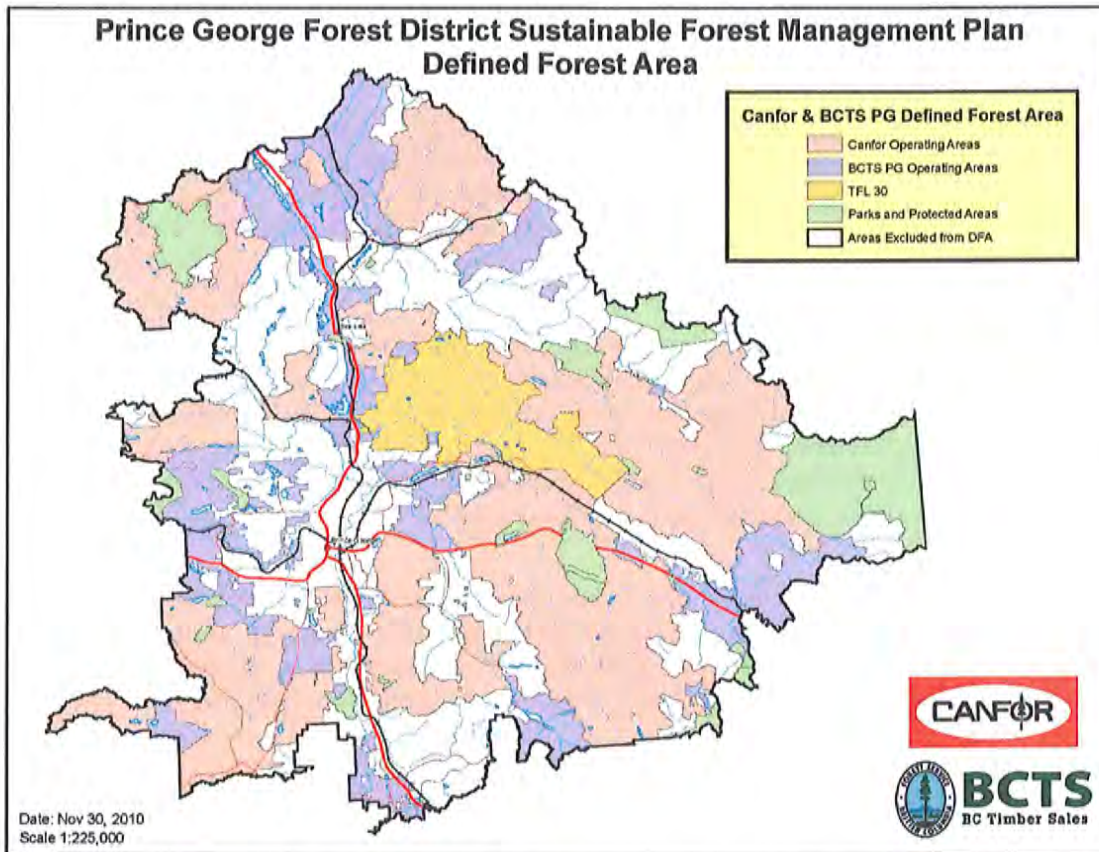


Figure 1: Map of the Prince George SFM Plan Defined Forest Area.

2.1.3 Area Economy

The forestry sector is a major component of the economy within the Prince George Forest District. There are 6 major sawmills, three large pulp mills, and numerous value-added manufacturing operations.

While the economy has been diversifying in recent years with strong growth in the commercial and service sectors, the forestry sector continues to play the dominant role in the region's economy.

In addition to mill-related employment, the forest sector provides employment in the form of harvesting operations, silviculture activities, planning and management. The importance of industrial forestry for the DFA highlights the need for sustainable forest management to ensure future resources will be present.

Considerable indirect forest industry employment is also generated through logging contractors, trucking firms, equipment supply, machinery repair, fuel distributors and a variety of other support services. Wood chips and sawdust, produced as a by-product of the lumber manufacturing process and from timber unsuitable for lumber, are used for pulp, paper, panelboard and pellet production in several facilities in and outside the area. The majority of those employed by the forest sector reside within the plan area.

Other major sectors in the area are mining, recreation, tourism and agriculture.

There are a number of existing mining operations and Prince George is a centre for mining supplies in the northern interior. The industrial mineral potential is rated as high on a significant portion of the DFA.

Recreation opportunities are provided by various interest groups within the DFA. Local residents and commercial tourism operators (guide outfitters, commercial lodges and resorts) make use of the extensive backcountry and wilderness values present within the DFA. Provincial Recreation Sites and Trails, campgrounds and access to rugged hiking opportunities along rivers, lakes and streams are some of the recreation opportunities available to the public due to the extensive forest road system in the DFA.

Commercial tourism through lodges, resorts and guided wilderness adventure experiences such as hunting, fishing and hiking is another forest dependent sector growing within the DFA. These commercial tourism operators, along with other members of the public, forest licensees, and other interest groups must achieve sustainable and integrated management of the forest resource in order to satisfy all their values. Proper management and forest planning with consideration of all parties will assist in the conservation and enhancement of recreational values for current and future forest use.

Most agricultural crops grown in the DFA supply feed (forage, grain and improved pastures) for a livestock industry. Vegetable farms and tree seedling nurseries are located along the Fraser and Chilako rivers and in the Reid Lake area. Non-soil bound farming enterprises (greenhouse nursery and poultry operations) are scattered around the City of Prince George.

2.1.4 Environment

The Prince George DFA is comprised of a diverse landscape of many different forests and ecosystems. From the moist Rocky and Cariboo Mountains in the north and east to the dry rolling plateau landscape of the south and west there is a wide variety in climate, soils, and topography. The DFA contains a large number of lakes and major rivers such as the Fraser, Nechako, McGregor, Salmon, Blackwater, Chilako, Bowron, Crooked, Willow, and Parsnip (LRMP, 1999). These rivers played an important role in the histories of the First Nations and early European settlement of the region. The forests that occupy the DFA are as diverse as the landscape they occupy. White spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, western red cedar, and many other coniferous and deciduous tree species occupy the land in a wide range of ages, composition, and structure. The DFA's landscape has also been divided into "Natural Disturbance Units" (NDUs). As referenced by Craig DeLong (2002), the underlying assumption of natural disturbance unit classification is that the biota of a forest is adapted to the conditions created by natural disturbances such as fire, wind, and insects. This SFMP uses NDUs for several of its landscape level objectives. The NDUs in the DFA are:

- 1) Boreal Foothills (subunit Mountain)
- 2) McGregor Plateau
- 3) Moist Interior (subunit Mountain)
- 4) Omineca (subunit Mountain)
- 5) Wet Mountain
- 6) Wet Trench (subunits Mountain and Valley)

NDUs are further divided into "biogeoclimatic classification" (BEC) zones. BEC considers the vegetation potential on a site (bio), the use of soils and geology (geo), and the overriding climatic factors. There are 14 BEC zones in British Columbia, with each zone divided into subzones and variants. There are 4 BEC zones in the DFA:

- 1) Sub-Boreal Spruce (SBS)

- 2) Engelmann Spruce- Sub-alpine Fir (ESSF)
- 3) Interior Cedar- Hemlock (ICH)
- 4) Alpine Tundra (AT)

Forest management in the DFA is based on the concepts of NDUs and BECs. By basing forest management decisions on the ecology of a site, the changes associated with forest operations should be more consistent with the patterns and structures of natural disturbance.

As research and technology advance in the field of forestry, land classifications and divisions continue to evolve. This SFMP will consider these changes through future adaptive management processes.

The DFA supports an abundance of wildlife. Resident mammals include moose, mule and white-tailed deer, elk, cougar, black and grizzly bear, coyote, wolf and woodland caribou. The area is home to approximately 13 furbearer species, including (but not limited) to beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, fisher, wolverine, and marten. Some 173 bird species are found within the planning area, with 52 species described as winter residents. Owls, cavity nesters and perching birds are widespread, as are waterfowl and some species of shorebirds. The area is home to a number of blue-listed wildlife species, including grizzly bear, trumpeter swan, fisher, great blue heron, and American bittern.

Forests are mostly dominated by lodgepole pine and spruce, with balsam at higher elevations and scattered patches of aspen. A history of frequent wildfires has left a mosaic of forest ages.

2.1.5 Species at Risk

A list of species at risk has been developed for the DFA and can be found in Appendix 3. This list is a combination of legally and non-legally declared at-risk species. It includes species from Schedule 1 of the Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA), COSEWIC, from Schedule 1 of the provincial Identified Wildlife Management Strategy under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA), and Blue and Red listed species listed with the BC Conservation Data Center. This list is complete for the DFA, but includes areas that are not forested and are little impacted by forest management activities. The species that are potentially impacted by forest management activities are called “Species of Management Concern”.

2.1.6 Forest Use

The forests of the Prince George DFA provide a wide range of forest land resources, including forest products (timber and non-timber, such as botanical forest products), recreation and tourism amenities, within significant wildlife habitat.

Extensive grassland and forested areas provide important forage for both livestock and wildlife. Ranching continues to play an important role in the DFA.

Parks, recreation areas and other Crown lands provide the setting for a host of activities including camping, hiking, wildlife and scenic viewing, fishing, hunting, hang-gliding, boating, river rafting, mountain-biking, four-wheel driving, ATV use, snowmobiling, and downhill, helicopter and cross country skiing.

Major highways pass through areas of exceptional natural scenery, providing easy access to national and provincial parks, such as Wells Gray Provincial Park and Jasper and Banff National Parks.

2.1.7 Forest Land Base

The Prince George District covers about 3.57 million hectares in total, of which approximately 57 percent—2,044,295.5 hectares—is forest management land base (FMLB). About 555,859.5 hectares of the Forest Management Land Base (FMLB) area in the Prince George District are in reserves for old growth, wildlife tree patches or riparian areas, in areas of environmental sensitivity or low productivity, support non-merchantable forest types, or for other reasons are unavailable for timber harvesting. About 42 percent of the total TSA area is included in the current timber harvesting land base of 1,488,436 hectares. A detailed area net down for BCTS and Canfor's DFA in the Prince George is found in Table 1.

Table 1: Area Summary for Canfor and BCTS DFA⁶

Licensee Operating Area	Netdown Categories						Forested ⁴	Total Area
	Excluded ¹	Non-Forest	Park	Other Non-THLB ²	THLB ³			
Not Assigned	226,733.0	181,633.3	169,004.0	94,886.8	36,243.3	131,130.1	708,500.4	
Pct of area	32%	26%	24%	13%	5%	19%	100%	
BCTS	44,792.5	67,726.6	1,260.2	110,192.8	329,107.7	439,300.5	553,079.8	
Pct of area	8%	12%	0%	20%	60%	79%	100%	
Canfor	211,063.6	178,813.0	22,130.5	275,787.5	811,710.1	1,087,497.6	1,499,505.0	
Pct of area	14%	12%	1%	18%	54%	73%	100%	
Carrier	3,069.5	25,033.1	130.4	38,786.7	101,809.1	140,595.8	180,793.6	
Pct of area	2%	14%	0%	21%	56%	78%	100%	
Dunkley	88,159.2	1,063.5	-	72.0	266.7	338.7	89,600.4	
Pct of area	98%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Lakeland	1,549.1	9,339.8	4.4	6,134.3	66,724.0	72,858.3	89,660.0	
Pct of area	2%	10%	0%	7%	74%	81%	100%	

⁶ Reference: Data for table provided from Ecosystem Representation Analysis Report Jan 2012 Forest Ecosystems Solutions Ltd.

Licensee Operating Area	Netdown Categories						Forested ⁴	Total Area
	Excluded ¹	Non-Forest	Park	Other Non-THLB ²	THLB ³			
West Fraser	1,056.4	248.8	49.7	2,743.5	8,897.2	11,640.7	12,995.6	
Pct of area	8%	2%	0%	21%	68%	90%	100%	
Winton Global	4,322.9	34,610.6	306.4	53,204.9	170,034.7	223,239.7	262,479.6	
Pct of area	2%	13%	0%	20%	65%	85%	100%	
TFL30	457.0	26,503.0	2,148.0	19,044.0	132,443.0	151,487.0	180,595.0	
Pct of area	0%	15%	1%	11%	73%	84%	100%	
Total	488,425.5	489,535.2	194,898.8	555,859.5	1,488,436.0	2,044,295.5	3,577,209.4	
	14%	14%	5%	16%	42%	57%	100%	

1 - Areas classified as non-crown ownership, agriculture and settlement, and unclassified lands. 2 - Includes wildlife, riparian, VQO, ESA, physically inoperable and economically inoperable. 3 - Timber Harvesting Land Base. 4 - Excludes non-forest, parks and excluded areas.

2.2 Mountain Pine Beetle

2.2.1 Overview

Mountain pine beetle has severely impacted mature lodgepole pine (Pl) stands in the Prince George DFA. A summary of the current situation is described based on excerpts from the following publications:

- Prince George TSA – MFR Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination. 2011⁷.
- Prince George TSA – MFR Timber Supply Review Public Discussion Paper. 2010⁸.
- Beetle Facts, MFLNRO website⁹.
- Forest Health Strategy – Prince George TSA, March 2011¹⁰

The mountain pine beetle (MPB), *Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), is the most damaging insect attacking lodgepole pine forests in BC. Mountain pine beetles exist naturally in mature lodgepole pine forests, at various population levels, depending on pine availability and weather conditions. They play an important role in the natural succession of these forests by attacking older or weakened trees, which are then replaced by younger, healthy forests. The beetle population levels in BC's interior have been increasing steadily since 1994 with an exponential increase seen in 2004 as a result of the 2003 beetle flight.

2.2.2 Area Affected¹¹

Mountain pine beetle is considered the top forest health priority in the Prince George District within which the DFA is located. In the forests of the Prince George DFA, pine still represents 8.1million cubic metres or 20 percent of the mature volume within the THLB. Mature is considered to be 60 years old or greater, and susceptible to the beetle epidemic within the TSA.

2.2.3 Strategy & Response

The Prince George TSA Forest Health Strategy has been developed to provide guidance for harvesting of lodgepole pine (Pl) stands susceptible to MPB attack. This document is updated annually. Planning and harvesting of stands affected by MPB needs to maintain other resource values, as well as protect mid-term timber supply values. Mountain pine beetle management in the Prince George District has generally transitioned from aggressive to salvage.

Salvage activities for mountain pine beetle have been directed at the mature timber types. Potential rehabilitation of immature stands through the Forests for Tomorrow program is being contemplated.

Management objectives concerning MPB include:

- Ensure that Salvage strategy targets are met;

⁷ Reference: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hts/tsa/tsa24/>

⁸ Reference: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hts/tsa/tsa24/>

⁹ Reference: http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/mountain_pine_beetle/facts.htm.

¹⁰ Reference: Prince George TSA Forest Health Strategy 2011, March 2011

¹¹ Description is primarily excerpts from “Prince George TSA Forest Health Strategy 2011, March 2011”

- Salvage - minimize unsalvaged losses by harvesting beetle-killed trees through large-scale operations.
- Reduce negative impacts of bark beetle infestations and salvage operations on biodiversity and other forest values;
- Direct harvest into pine-leading stands;
- Retain attacked stands that have a secondary structure component that makes them viable in the mid-term;
- Ensure immediate reforestation of attacked areas.

These objectives are consistent with the Provincial Mountain Pine Beetle Action Plan¹², and the goals and management direction of the Prince George LRMP.

Management strategies have assisted in securing the maximum value in pine forests that have been killed or threatened by the beetle. The majority of the Prince George District is currently following the Salvage strategy.

2.2.4 The Extent of Current & Future Infestations

To determine the extent of current and future infestations, the Timber Supply Review (TSR) data has been updated, susceptible stands have been identified, current MPB attack has been mapped and forecasts of future attack levels and intensities have been developed. This data, along with the Forest Health Strategy were all factored into the Chief Forester's Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) determination for the Prince George Timber Supply Area (2011).

2.2.5 Summary of the Chief Forester's AAC Determination for the Prince George TSA

Effective January 11, 2011, the new AAC for the Prince George TSA (within which the DFA is located) was set at 12,500,000 cubic metres per year including the following partitions:

- a maximum of 3.5 million cubic metres attributable to non-pine species, and non-cedar and non-deciduous leading stands;
- a maximum of 23 000 cubic metres attributable to cedar-leading stands; and
- a maximum of 160 000 cubic metres attributable to deciduous-leading stands in the Prince George and Fort St. James Forest Districts.

In addition to these partitions, it is the Chief Forester's expectation that a maximum of 875 000 cubic metres per year come from spruce-leading stands.

2.2.6 Factors Influencing the Severity of Attack

Both fire and insects have historically played an important role in the natural disturbance and replacement of lodgepole pine forests in much of the province's interior. Two key factors contributing to the recent expansion of the mountain pine beetle infestation are the large amounts of older lodgepole pine on the land base and the relatively warm weather conditions experienced in recent years in the interior of the province. Forest management policies (i.e., cut block size/adjacency and fire control) have contributed to an accumulation of old pine forest above historical levels. Once lodgepole pine trees are mature (generally older than 80 years), they are highly susceptible to attack by the pine beetle, particularly during times of prolonged favourable weather conditions. Experts concur that moderated climate conditions coupled with the

¹² Reference: http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/mountain_pine_beetle/actionplan/2006/Beetle_Action_Plan.pdf

increasing amount of susceptible, mature lodgepole forests has led to the current unprecedented mountain pine beetle outbreak.

2.2.7 Environmental Impacts of the Beetle Infestation

Large-scale stand replacing disturbances such as those caused by fires and insect outbreaks have been a part of normal ecosystem dynamics in the BC interior, most likely for many thousands of years. However, with fire suppression, much more of the province is now occupied by older pine forests than historically has been the case. An epidemic population of mountain pine beetle and an abundance of susceptible mature pine mean that the rate of conversion from older to younger forested habitats will be increased. Insect attack will be followed by eventual blowdown, or by harvesting to control the rate of spread and salvage the attacked timber. Even with harvesting, both live and dead stands unaltered by harvesting will remain on the landscape with complex consequences for pine forests and associated wildlife habitats in BC's interior.

2.2.8 Outlook

For 2011 (Figure 2), the Provincial-Level Projection of the Current MPB Outbreak (BCMPB.v8¹³) projected that approximately 100,000 cubic metres of pine would be killed in the Prince George Forest District. The projected kill for 2012 is also 100,000 cubic metres. If beetle populations continue to expand as predicted by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MFLNRO), the cumulative kill is expected to be approximately 64 percent of the total mature pine volume in the Province by 2021.

The most recent projection (2011) of the cumulative amount of pine volume killed in the Prince George Forest District in which the DFA is located, indicates that the amount of volume killed will be less than originally anticipated (Figure 3). Currently, it is estimated that 49 million m³ have been killed as of 2011 compared to a projection in 2007 of 55 million m³ killed in 2011. It is estimated that the total amount of volume killed in 2020 will be 50 million m³ compared to an estimate of 56 million m³ in 2020 from the 2007 projection.

¹³ Reference: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hre/external/!publish/web/bcmpb/year8/BCMPB.v8.BeetleProjection.Update.pdf>

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hre/external/!publish/web/bcmpb/year8/BCMPB.v8.NoMgmt.SummaryOfKill.LumpedTFLs.forDistribution.xlsx>

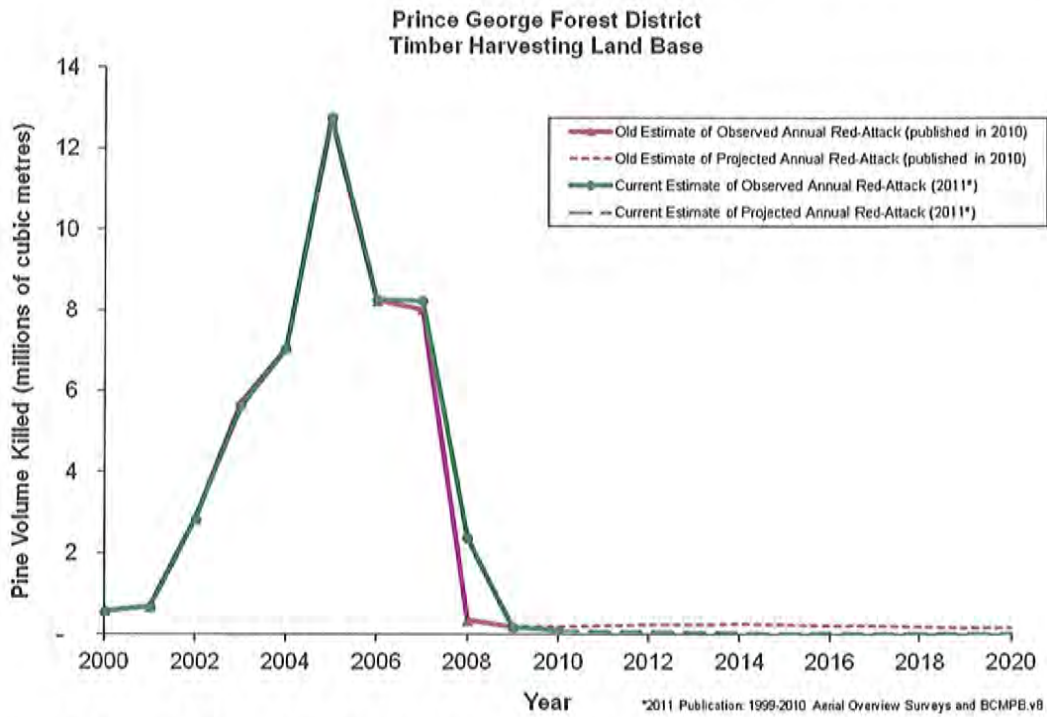


Figure 2: Estimated Observed and Projected Annual Red-Attack in the Prince George Forest District (Old and Current -2011).

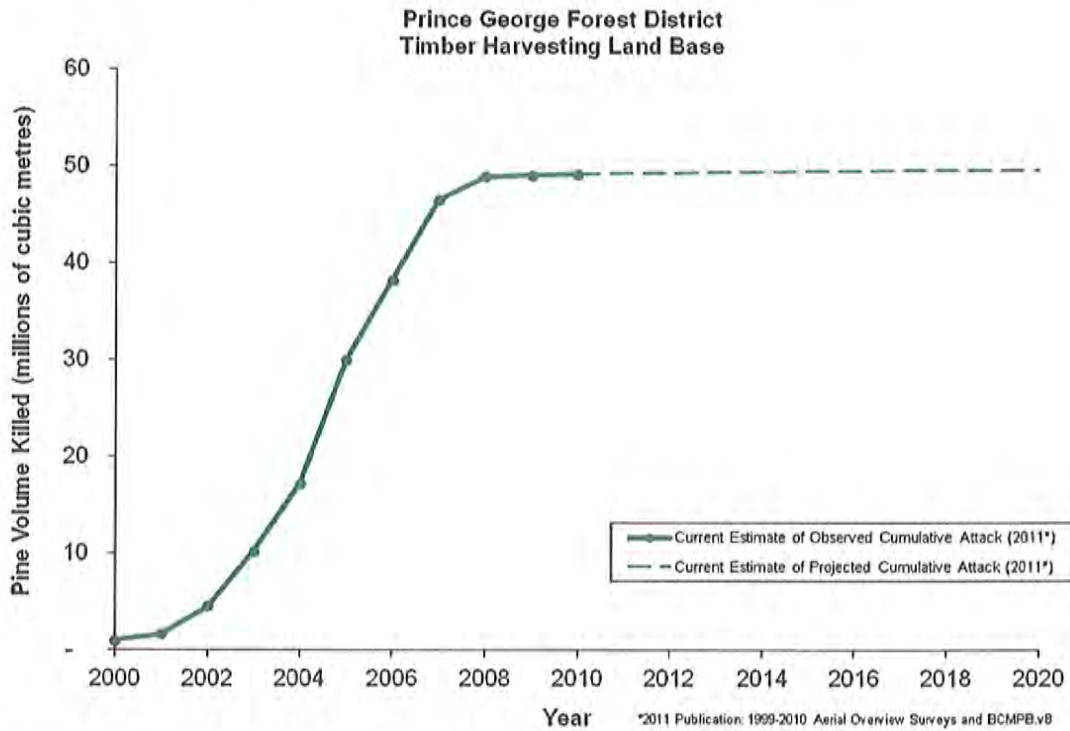


Figure 3: Current Estimate of Observed and Projected Cumulative Attack in the Prince George Forest District (2011).

2.3 Other Major Factors at Play in the DFA

Prince George TSA Biodiversity Order¹⁴

In 2004, through a joint partnership between the Prince George Timber Supply Area Forest Licensees and the Northern Interior Region of the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM), landscape level objectives for biodiversity management were developed using local-level research of Natural Range of Variability (NRV) for the following elements:

- Old forest retention;
- Interior forest condition for old forest;
- Young forest patch size distribution.

The Values, Objectives, Indicators and Targets (VOITs) in this SFMP, have been developed to be consistent with the order to the extent practicable.

Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds (FSW)

A Government Actions Regulation (GAR) order establishing FSW's and associated objectives in the Prince George District is being considered by government. The objectives relate to the maximum allowable hydrologically disturbed area, managing fine sediment production, the maximum allowable stream crossing densities, maintaining the recruitment of large woody debris, and maintaining channel widths at stream crossings.

The VOITs' in this SFMP, have been developed to be consistent with the draft order as currently proposed to the extent practicable; however, the SFMP may need to be amended once the final order has been put into effect by government

Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP)¹⁵

The Government of British Columbia announced the Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) in January 1999. The LRMP addressed the long-term balance of environment and economy in the District. It provided access to timber for the local forest industry, certainty for the mining, ranching and tourism industries while also establishing conservation and recreation objectives for many natural values in the District. The stability and security provided by the plan ensures economic and social stability and increased opportunities for growth and investment throughout the region.

2.4 Licensee Operating Areas

As a result of the current mountain pine beetle infestation, Licensees and BCTS are focusing all forest management planning and harvesting activities on pine leading stands. The mountain pine beetle epidemic has had an effect on the ecological, social and economic indicators developed for this SFM Plan. The focus on pine harvest has resulted in additional Non - Replaceable Forest Licences (NRFL) being awarded to other licensees. Volume from licenses outside the District have been transferred into the District on a short-term basis to help salvage as much pine as

¹⁴ Reference: ILMB, 2004. Order Establishing Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the Prince George Timber Supply Area. October 20, 2004.

¹⁵ Reference: <http://www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/slrp/lrmp/princegeorge/pgeorge/index.html>

possible. Appendix 5 provides a detailed list of the license volumes that could be harvested in the DFA and an assessment of the risk this might pose to the SFMP.

Other licensees may conduct harvesting and associated activities on the DFA under authority given by the British Columbia government. Other licensees are responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and stream crossings necessary to access the harvest areas approved by the British Columbia government.

Other licensees are responsible for hiring competent and skilled employees and are responsible for the direction, supervision, training and control of their employees. The performance of other licensees is subject to the review and inspection of British Columbia government compliance and enforcement officers and must fully comply with the applicable laws and regulations while operating on the DFA. The signatories to this plan do not have the right to direct or control other licensees and their employees and cannot be responsible for their activities in the DFA under this SFM plan.

The signatories to this plan do have good working relationships with other operators in the Prince George District and communicate their SFM commitments to all known licensees prior to the commencement of operations in the DFA.

Of all the volume that could be harvested in the DFA, 61.9% is directly controlled by the plan signatories, 38.1% of the volume is considered low risk or nil risk to the SFMP. Because of this the overall risk of other operators impacting the VOIT's for this plan is considered to be low.

3.0 THE PLANNING PROCESS

3.1 The CSA Certification Process

The CSA Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Standard, initially developed in 1996 and subsequently revised and improved in 2002 and again in 2009 is Canada's national certification standard. The standard is a voluntary tool that provides independent third party assurance that an organization is practicing sustainable forest management. Consistent with most certifications, the CSA standard expects compliance with existing forest policies, laws and regulations.¹⁶

Participants under the CSA certification system must address the following two components:

- Participants must develop and achieve indicators and targets for on-the-ground forest management, monitored through an annual public review with the input of the public and Aboriginals (Sec 3.1.1 following).
- Participants who choose to be registered to the CSA standard must incorporate CSA-defined systems components into an internal environmental management system (EMS) (Sec 3.1.2 following).

For a licensee seeking certification to the CSA SFM standard, the DFA SFMP or a licensee-specific plan, complimentary to the DFA SFMP, is developed. The licensee-specific plans may contain additional information such as their defined forest area and internal means to monitor and measure the DFA SFMP components.

Applicants seeking registration to the CSA standard require an accredited and independent third-party auditor to verify that these components have been adequately addressed. Following registration, annual surveillance audits are conducted to confirm that the standard is being maintained. A detailed description of these two components and a summary of the CSA registration process are as follows.

3.1.1 Public/Aboriginal Involvement: Performance Requirements & Indicators

The CSA standard includes performance requirements for assessing sustainable forest management practices that influence on-the-ground forestry operations. The performance requirements are founded upon six sustainable forest management criteria:

- conservation of biological diversity;
- conservation of forest ecosystem condition and productivity;
- conservation of soil and water resources;
- forest ecosystem contributions to global ecological cycles;
- provision of economic and social benefits; and
- accepting society's responsibility for sustainable forest management.

Each of these criteria has a number of "elements" that further define the criteria. The criteria and associated elements are all defined under the CSA standard and must be addressed during development of the SFMP. The criteria are endorsed by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers and are aligned with international criteria. New to the CSA Standard (Z809-08 version) is the need to have specific discussion on selected forest management topics during the public

¹⁶ In the case of the SFMP for the Prince George DFA, this includes compliance with the strategic direction provided in the Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP).

participation process. Also new are the requirements for the SFMP to contain core indicators for nearly all of the elements.

For each set of criteria and elements, forest managers, Aboriginals and the public identify local values and objectives. Core and local indicators and targets associated with each are assigned to the values and objectives to measure performance.

Values identify the key aspects of the elements. For example, one of the values associated with “species diversity” might be “sustainable populations of native flora and fauna.”

Objectives describe the desired future condition, given an identified value. For example, the objective to meet the value of sustainable populations of native flora and fauna might be “to maintain a variety of habitats for naturally occurring species.”

Indicators are measures to assess progress toward an objective. Indicators are intended to provide a practical, cost-effective, scientifically sound basis for monitoring and assessing implementation of the SFMP. There must be at least one indicator for each element and associated value. Core indicators have been included in the CSA standard for nearly all elements. Additionally, local indicators can be added to the SFMP.

Targets are a specific statement describing a desired future state or condition of an indicator. Targets provide a clear specific statement of expected results, usually stated as some level of achievement of the associated indicator. For example, if the indicator is “minimize loss to the timber harvesting land base,” one target might be “to have less than ‘x’ percent of harvested areas in roads and landings.”

Values, objectives, indicators, and targets apply to social, economic and ecological criteria and may address process as well as on-the-ground forest management activities. In the SFMP for the Prince George DFA, these indicators and targets were developed to be applied to the entire plan area.

As part of the process of developing values, objectives, indicators and targets, the PAG also assisted in the development of forecasts of predicted results for indicators and targets.

Forecasts are the long-term projection of expected future indicator levels. These have been incorporated into the SFMP targets as predicted results or outcomes for each target. Additional forecasting of indicators has occurred where there is some reliance on the TSR process. In these circumstances, forecasting is projected out over the next 250 years. More on the TSR process is available at: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hts/pubs.htm>.

3.1.2 Public Review of Annual Reports & Third Party Audits

Each year, the licensees compile a report that summarizes results for each of the indicators in the SFMP. This annual report is provided to the PAG for review and comment. Annual monitoring of achievements against indicators and targets, and comparing the actual results to forecasts, enables the SFMP to be continually improved. Continuous improvement is mandated by the CSA standard.

For a licensee registered to the CSA standard, conformance with the standard is assessed annually through surveillance audits carried out by a registered third party auditor. The audit confirms that the registrant has successfully implemented the SFMP and continues to meet the CSA Standard. Audit summaries are available to the public.

3.1.3 Internal Infrastructure: Systems Components

The CSA SFM standard mandates a number of process or systems-related requirements called “systems components.” These systems components must be incorporated in a registrant’s internal environmental management system (EMS). Systems components include:

- **Commitment:** A demonstrated commitment to developing and implementing the SFMP.
- **Public and Aboriginal participation:** The CSA standard requires informed, inclusive and fair consultation with Aboriginals and members of the public during the development and implementation of the SFMP.
- **CSA-aligned management system:** The management system is an integral part of implementation of the SFMP and is designed to meet CSA standards. The management system has four basic elements: Planning, Implementing, Checking and Monitoring, and Review and Improvement. The management system, includes the following base components:
 - 1) Identify environmental risks.
 - 2) Identify standard operating procedures or develop performance measures to address significant risks.
 - 3) Develop emergency procedures in the event of an incident causing environmental impacts.
 - 4) Review all laws and regulations.
 - 5) Establish procedures for training. Provide updated information and training to ensure that forestry staff and contractors stay current with evolving forest management information and are trained to address environmental issues during forestry activities.
 - 6) If an incident does occur, conduct an investigation or incident review and develop an action plan to take corrective action, based on the preparation undertaken in steps 1 to 5.
- **Continual improvement:** As part of a licensee’s management system, the effectiveness of the SFMP is continually improved by monitoring and reviewing the system and its components. This includes a review of ongoing planning, public process and Aboriginal liaison to ensure that the management system is being implemented as effectively as possible.

3.1.4 CSA Registration

Following completion of a sustainable forest management plan, and the development of an environmental management system in accordance with the CSA standard, a licensee may apply for registration of its DFA. The determination of whether all the components of an SFM system applied to a DFA are in place and functional involves an on-the-ground audit of the DFA including field inspections of forest sites. The intent of the registration audit is to provide assurance that the objectives of sustainable forest management on the DFA are being achieved. The registration of a licensee’s DFA follows a successful registration audit by an eligible independent third party auditor who has assessed and determined:

- an SFMP, that meets the CSA Standard, has been developed and implemented, including confirmation that quantified targets for meeting sustainable forest management criteria have been established through a public participation process;
- an SFM Environmental Management System has been developed and is being used to manage and direct achievement of the SFMP indicators and targets; and

- progress toward achieving the targets is being monitored, and monitoring results are being used for continual improvement of the SFMP and Environmental Management System.

A typical registration audit may include:

- meeting with the advisory group facilitator to review the public advisory process;
- interviews with public advisory group members;
- a review of monitoring and reporting responsibilities related to CSA indicators and targets;
- meetings with government officials to discuss licensee performance and government involvement in development of the SFMP;
- field reviews visiting harvest and road construction operations;
- interviews with staff and/or contractors to review their understanding of the environmental management system requirements; and
- meetings with management to assess the level of commitment to environmental performance and sustainability.

In addition to the registration audit, regular surveillance audits are conducted to examine performance against all aspects of the SFM System, including the requirement that regulatory standards and policy requirements are met or exceeded.

3.2 The Prince George SFM Planning Process

The SFMP was developed by the licensees based on advice and recommendations provided by the PAG. The plan was developed to be in compliance with all existing legislation and policy and consistent with the strategic direction of higher level plans such as the Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). The plan is continually updated and improved to incorporate new information, changing values, recommendations from monitoring activities and new circumstances.

3.2.1 Licensee Participation

The licensees who hold replaceable Forest Licenses, worked with the PAG to develop initial performance measures (values, objectives, indicators and targets) for the SFMP that would meet the CSA Z809-02 standard. Originally, Canfor, BCTS, Carrier Lumber, Lakeland Mills and Winton Global were certified to the CSA standard for the Prince George SFMP. Carrier Lumber, Lakeland Mills and Winton Global have since dropped their CSA certification and therefore are not signatories to this plan. On publicly owned land, the responsibility and accountability for managing BC Forests is ultimately with the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MFLNRO); however, the signatories to this plan are held responsible for forest management under legislative and contractual agreement through the tenure agreements.

The MFLNRO has participated in the SFM planning process in a number of roles including:

- Participation in the development of the original suite of SFM values, objectives, indicators and targets;
- Participation as an observer at Public Advisory Group meetings; and
- Provision of technical support to the planning process.

The licensees make efforts to communicate periodically with Non-Replaceable Forest Licence (NRFL) holders to assess their impact on indicators in the SFM Plan.

To address the impact that other licensees may potentially have on achieving the targets, the participating licensees have developed a risk ranking matrix (Appendix 5) to display the

estimated impact on these operations, and provide confidence that the reporting is consistent with the reality of operations on the DFA.

3.2.2 Public Participation

The PAG was formed to assist the licensees in developing the SFMP by identifying local values, objectives, indicators and targets and evaluating the effectiveness of the plan.

Members of the PAG represented a cross-section of local interests including environmental organizations, Aboriginals, resource-based interests and research specialists. An open and inclusive process was used to formulate the public advisory group. Local Aboriginals were formally invited to participate. Various government ministries provided technical support to the SFM planning process, including information on resources and policy issues. The group developed, and was guided by, the Terms of Reference (TOR). The TOR was consistent with the CSA standard, and also specified that the process for developing the SFMP would be open and transparent. As part of updating the SFMP to meet the requirements of the revised 2008 CSA standard (Z809-08), considerable discussion occurred on specific topics related to the six Criteria.

The PAG reviews the annual report prepared by the licensees to assess achievement of indicators and targets. This monitoring process provides the licensees, the public and Aboriginals with an opportunity to bring forward new information and to provide input concerning new or changing public values that can be incorporated into future updates of the SFMP.

4.0 STRATEGY GUIDING THE SFMP

4.1 SFMP Strategy for the DFA

A set of strategies has been developed to progress toward achievement of targets for the indicators in the SFMP. These strategies document the relevance of the indicator to the SFMP and sustainability, and summarize actions required to meet the targets.

The SFMP utilizes indicators and targets that:

- reflect values and objectives from the LRMP, Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds, Forest Health, Mid-Term Timber Supply, etc.;
- are guided by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers' Criteria and Elements; and
- are within the ability of the forest industry to influence and manage.

Applicable strategies are documented in the detail sheets for each indicator in Section 5.7 of the SFMP.

4.2 Additional Guidance

The licensees are also guided by the regulations, laws and policies established by the federal, provincial and municipal governments.

The direction set forth in legislation as well as additional policies provided by the District Managers guides strategies to manage forest operations and to provide high quality fibre for licensee operations over the long-term. At the same time, the licensees will make efforts to manage and balance the landscape for biological diversity, global cycles, soil, water and social responsibility.

5.0 INDICATORS & INDICATOR MATRICES

The PAG has identified local values and objectives for each of the CSA defined elements. These values and objectives are summarized in this section.

Core Indicators (included in the CSA standard) as well as local indicators and their respective targets have been developed to meet these local values and objectives. SFMP indicators (core and local) and their targets are described in Section 5.7. A summary table showing all criteria and elements and associated local values, objectives, indicators and targets is provided in Appendix 2.

In an SFMP, it is the indicators and targets that provide the performance measures that are to be met through on-the-ground forest management activities. This section provides a detailed description of each of the indicators and targets in the SFMP for the Prince George DFA. Core indicators prescribed within the latest CSA standard (Z809-08) have been integrated into the plan using the numbering system found within the standard. Indicator statements have been developed for each core indicator, and some core indicators incorporate more than one statement. These serve to put the target into context against the core indicator and make the target easily measurable. Many of the previous plan indicators were very close to the set of core indicators, thus the targets used to measure these core indicators are familiar to the SFMP. Full conformance is required for many targets (i.e., there is no variance). Where full conformance may not be achievable, an acceptable level of variance is indicated for the target.

The licensees monitor the achievement of targets annually. Monitoring procedures for each target in the SFMP are described below. Management strategies provide further direction to the performance measures (indicators and targets) and serve as a guide for the licensees in their annual monitoring activities.

5.1 Objectives, Indicators & Targets

The Prince George SFMP process has served to further refine the information and concerns of the local public. Incorporating these concerns and ideas into individual licensee operations through the established indicators and targets and ongoing monitoring ensures long-term sustainability of the forest resource. Any indicators established in this SFMP that are conducive to long-term projections are as noted below.

Section 6.2 describes the plans, policies and management strategies that support the achievement of the targets in the SFMP.

5.2 Base Line for Indicators

The primary source of base line information for indicators is the initial monitoring report subsequent to adoption of the indicator. Where existing indicators and targets were used to satisfy a core indicator, the baseline will be identified as that from the previous SFMP. In some instances, particularly in the case of newly developed indicators, a baseline might be difficult to establish and thus be absent in the plan. In those situations, baseline information will become available through subsequent monitoring reports.

5.3 Current Status of Indicators

Current status of each indicator is as reported and updated in annual SFMP performance reporting. To obtain current information, please refer to the most recent monitoring report on the Prince George SFMP website: <http://www.sfmptsa.com/> or

<http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/environmental/certification> or
http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TPG_certification.htm.

5.4 Forecasting

Forecasts are the long-term projection of expected future indicator levels. These have been incorporated into the SFMP targets as predicted results or outcomes for each target.

Often, the target for the indicator is in itself the predicted result or outcome. The target is the predicted outcome or forecast for most of the SFMP indicators. Generally, the target is being achieved for SFMP indicators, and it is expected these targets will continue to be met. Indicator forecasts also provide predictions of future state relative to Elements, Values or Objectives.

5.5 Regional Forecasting Related to the SFMP

Prince George TSA Timber Supply Review

The Prince George Timber Supply Area Rationale for AAC Determination, January 11, 2011¹⁷, included sensitivity analysis around the shelf life of beetle killed pine and the harvesting of non-pine stands in the short-term. The analysis was conducted using information related to the timber harvesting land base, timber volumes, and management strategies to indicate future state projected out for a period of 400 years. Prior to the Chief Forester making his determination, the public was invited to review and comment on the Timber Supply Review (TSR). Additional information on the opportunities that were provided for public input can be found in the TSR Public discussion paper and the data package (January 2010)¹⁸. Further information pertaining to assumptions and analysis can be found within the Chief Forester's Rationale for AAC Determination for the Prince George TSA (January 2011).

TFL 30 Timber Supply Review

The timber supply analysis in support of TFL30 Management Plan #9 was completed in 2003, followed by the allowable annual cut (AAC) determination effective July 1st, 2003 in which the AAC was set at 330,000 m³/year.

In 2006, the Chief Forester approved the postponement of the next TFL30 AAC determination to July 1st 2013, concluding that the factors used to assess timber supply had not changed to the extent that they would have an impact on existing timber supply.

In early 2012, Canfor initiated a timber supply analysis in support of Management Plan #10, to support the July 1st 2013 AAC determination.

Ecosystem Representation Analysis

Canfor and BCTS recently completed an Ecosystem Representation Analysis across their operations in BC. This analysis was used to determine the relative abundance of ecosystem groups and highlight rare or uncommon groupings that may need special management. This analysis supports the indicator and target for 1.1.1 Percent representation of ecosystem groups across the DFA. For more details on the analysis, please refer to the indicator detail sheet for 1.1.1. in Section 5.7.

¹⁷ Reference: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hts/tsa/tsa24/>

¹⁸ Reference: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hts/tsa/tsa24/>

5.6 Legal Requirements

Awareness of legal requirements is essential when considering suitable Objectives for an Element and determining appropriate Indicators and Targets. The licensees ensure that specific legislation related to Objectives, Indicators and Targets is known and complied with by staying current with legal requirements. Subscribing to commercial services, reliance on in-house staff or industry associations, and participating in joint legislative review committees are just some of the methods used by the licensees to remain current with legislation.

5.7 Indicators in the SFMP

Indicator	1.1.1 Ecosystem area by type
Indicator Statement(s)	1.1.1: Total hectares logged in rare and uncommon ecosystems
Element(s)	1.1 Ecosystem Diversity
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 1.1:</u> Well-balanced and functioning ecosystems that support natural processes. <u>Objective 1.1:</u> Maintain landscapes that support the natural diversity, variety and pattern of ecosystems.
Strategies Description	<p>Maintaining representation of a full range of ecosystem types is a widely accepted strategy to conserve biodiversity. Ecosystem conservation represents a coarse-filter approach to biodiversity conservation. It assumes that by maintaining the structure and diversity of ecosystems, the habitat needs of various species will be provided. For many species, if the habitat is suitable, populations will be maintained.</p> <p>Ecosystem area by type can be influenced by managers, and many foresters/ecologists prefer to characterize the forest in terms of ecosystem types (according to forest ecosystem classifications such as Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification – BEC or Predictive Ecosystem Mapping – PEM) rather than by age and type of structures as derived from classic forest inventories. Most ecosystem classification systems use an integrated hierarchical classification scheme that combines climate, vegetation and site classifications. This mapping is used in such applications as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seed zones, Protected area planning, Land management planning, Forest pest risk, Natural disturbance types, and Wildlife habitat management. <p>Rare ecosystems are frequently identified as focal points for conservation concern. Provincially, ecosystems are listed based largely on frequency of occurrence or rarity. There are at least three broad reasons for creating local lists, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to help assess the status of an ecosystem throughout a planning area; to focus attention and tracking on ecosystems that merit conservation concern; and to help rank allocation of resources to conservation efforts, such as parks, Wildlife Habitat Areas, Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's) or Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs). <p>An analysis of ecosystem representation across all licensee operations was conducted in 2011¹⁹. This analysis determined the abundance and representation of ecosystem groups within four distinct regions and 13 management units. The following steps were carried out for this analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the non-harvesting land base, Classifying the forested land base into ecosystem groups, and Evaluating the amount and how the ecosystem groups are distributed in the harvesting and non-harvesting land base. <p>This management strategy allows for contributions from all areas within the DFA. The objective would be to fill from the non harvesting land base first. The Prince George DFA is mostly within the North – East Mountains region and a portion of the West – Central region and comprises 23 unique forested ecosystem groups.</p>
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Target selected as a proactive measure to identify and conserve rare and uncommon ecological communities. Rare or uncommon ecosystem groups were identified by mapping at the BEC variant level or PEM site series level.</p> <p>The following criteria was used to select the site series that would be considered rare or uncommon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ecosystem group is present on the DFA. (area >0%), The forested area is <= 10,000 ha. in the West-Central and North – East Mountains regions, The representation class is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low <20% of the area is in the NHLB. Rare/uncommon abundance is <0.1% of the forest area, and < 100% of the area of the ecosystem group is in the NHLB. <p>Site series in these ecosystem groups are considered rare and should not be harvested. If these site series are encountered during field layout, they will be reserved from harvest by excluding them from the harvest area or reserving them in WTP's (see indicator 1.1.4a).</p>

¹⁹ Ecosystem Representation Analysis Final Report January 18th, 2012 Forest Ecosystem Solutions Ltd.

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	There was one ecosystem group within the DFA identified as rare/uncommon. All sites within this group are to be protected from harvesting. The following table lists the sites series (2012 Baseline data):					
	Final Region	Final Ecogroup Number	Final Group Name	Site Series	Moisture-Nutrient regime	Site Association
	NE Mtns	1	xeric ICHvh2/wk4	ICH vk2-02 ICH wk4-02	Xeric; very poor-poor	HwCw - Cladonia
	NE Mtns	4	xeric SBSmk1	SBS mk1-02	Xeric; very poor-medium	Pl - Cladina - Step moss
	NE Mtns	6	xeric ICHwk3	ICH wk3-02	Xeric; very poor-poor	Hw - False Azalea - Lichens
	NE Mtns	16	subxeric-submesic ICHwk4	ICH wk4-04	Subxeric-submesic; very poor-poor	CwSxw-Velvet-leaved blueberry
	NE Mtns	19	subxeric ICHwk3	ICH wk3-03	Subxeric; poor-medium	Hw - Bunchberry
	NE Mtns	20	subxeric-mesic SBS	SBS vk-03	Subxeric-submesic; poor-medium	Sxw - Fd - Thimbleberry
				SBS wk3a-01	Mesic; poor-medium	Sxw - Dogwood - Fairybells
	NE Mtns	44	subhygric ICHwk4	ICH wk4-06	Subhygric; medium-rich	Sxw - Twinberry - Oak fern
	NE Mtns	47	subhygric-hygric ICHvk2	ICH vk2-05	Subhygric-hygric; medium-rich	Cw - Devil's club - Ostrich fern
	NE Mtns	49	hygric-subhygric ICHwk3	ICH wk3-07	Hygric-subhygric; poor-medium	Cw - Horsetail - Sphagnum
	NE Mtns	51	subhygric-hygric ESSFwk1/wk2	ESSF wk1-06	Subhygric-subhydric; very poor-poor	Bl - Horsetail - Sphagnum
	NE Mtns	55	hygric ICHwk3	ICH wk3-06	Hygric; poor-very rich	Cw - Devil's club - Horsetail
	NE Mtns	57	hygric SBS (devil's club)	ICH wk4-08	Hygric-subhygric; medium-very rich	Sxw - Devil's club - Lady fern
				SBS vk-07	Hygric; medium-very rich	Sxw - Devil's club - Ostrich fern
				SBS wk1-10	hygric; rich-very rich	Sxw - Devil's club - Lady fern
	NE Mtns	59	hygric ICHvk2	ICH vk2-06	Hygric-subhydric; rich	Cw - Sxw - Skunk cabbage
	NE Mtns	60	subhygric ICHvk2	ICH vk2-07	subhydric	Sb - Sphagnum
	NE Mtns	62	subhygric ICHwk3	ICH wk3-08	subhydric	CwSxw - Skunk cabbage
				ICH wk3-09	subhydric	PlSb - Sedge - Sphagnum
	NE Mtns	66	mesic-subhygric SBSvk	SBS vk-11	mesic - subhygric	Sitka Alder - Ladyfern
	NE Mtns	67	subhygric wk1	SBS wk1-11	subhydric	SbSxw - Scrub birch - Sedge
	NE Mtns	39	subhygric SBSwk1	SBS mw-05	Subhygric; poor	Sxw - Pink spirea
				SBS wk1-06	Subhygric; poor-medium	Sxw - Pink spirea - Oak fern
	West-central	1	xeric SBS mw	SBS mw-02	Very xeric-xeric; very poor-rich	Fd - Bl - Huckleberry
	West-central	22	subxeric SBSdw	SBS dw1-03	Subxeric; poor-rich	Fd - Saskatoon - Pinegrass
	West-central	30	xeric-submesic SBSmk1/wk3a	SBS mw-04	Xeric-submesic;	Sxw - Fd - Knight's plume

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

	West-central	46	subhygric SBSdv	SBS dw1-08	medium-rich Subhygric; rich-very rich	Sxw - Twinberry - Oak fern
	West-central	50	subhygric-hygric SBPSdc	SBPS dc-06 SBPS xc-06	Subhygric-hygric; medium-very rich Subhygric-hygric; rich-very rich	Sxw - Horsetail - Meadowrue Sxw - Horsetail - Meadowrue
Forecast	A diversity of ecosystems while maintaining “rare” attributes, enabling a diversity and abundance of naturally occurring plants, animals and their habitats. When a mappable (typically >= 2.0 ha that are not part of complexes) unit of the above ecosystems are identified in the field they will be reserved from harvest.					
Target	0 hectares.					
Basis for the Target	Proactive measure to identify and conserve rare and uncommon ecosystems.					
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	Identification of rare and uncommon ecosystems to occur with inventory updates that occur in conjunction with the Timber Supply Review (generally every 5 years).					
Annual	Report any incidents of harvesting that occurred in ecosystem groups defined as rare. Also report the number of hectares where harvesting occurred within uncommon ecosystem groups and the number of these hectares where specific management strategies to retain the characteristics of unmanaged forests were implemented.					
Variance	Based on assessments completed by professionals, those ecosystems deemed poor representation of the rare ecosystem can be harvested.					

Indicator	1.1.2 Forest area by type or species composition															
Indicator Statement(s)	1.1.2: Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA															
Element(s)	1.1 Ecosystem Diversity 1.3 Genetic Diversity															
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 1.1:</u> Well-balanced and functioning ecosystems that support natural processes. <u>Objective 1.1:</u> Maintain landscapes that support the natural diversity, variety and pattern of ecosystems. <u>Value 1.3:</u> Genetic Diversity. <u>Objective 1.3:</u> Maintain natural genetic diversity within planted crop trees and vegetative material.															
Strategies Description	<p>Forest area by type is a refinement of the previous indicator – ecosystem area. Tree species composition, stand age, and stand structure are important variables that affect the biological diversity of a forest ecosystem - providing structure and habitat for other organisms. Ensuring a diversity of tree species within their natural range of variation improves ecosystem resilience and productivity and positively influences forest health. The diversity of plant species also directly correlates to genetic diversity within a plant community. Reporting on this indicator will show a distribution of three broad classes of forest types (aspatial) and provide high level overview information on area covered by broad forest type, forest succession and management practices that might alter species composition.</p> <p>Ensuring a diversity of tree species is maintained improves ecosystem resilience and productivity and positively influences forest health. Forests in Canada are classified according to an Ecosystem Classification System, which identifies the tree species that are most suited ecologically for regeneration in any particular site. This guides forest managers in maintaining the natural forest composition in an area and lends itself to long-term forest health and productive forests that uptake carbon.</p> <p>The BC government FREP report #14 on Tree Species Composition and Diversity in British Columbia (BCMOFR 2008) concluded that the amount of deciduous mixed stands at free growing in the Northern Forest Interior Region has increased significantly, from 2,811 hectares before harvest to 55,614 hectares at free growing. This is expected to continue in the short-term in both BC and Alberta as recently harvested areas regenerate naturally with ingress from early successional broadleaf species. While adding to the overall diversity of the DFA, many of these forests will revert back to coniferous mixed forests over time. To remove some of this short-term variation in the reporting of the indicator, forests less than 20 years of age will not be included in the reporting structure.</p> <p>Treed conifer forests are those where conifers dominate the species mix (at least 75% of trees are conifer), treed broad leaf forests are those where mostly deciduous trees dominate the species mix (at least 75% of trees are broad leaf) and mixed forests are those that fall within the middle range where neither conifer or broad leaf trees dominate the species mix.</p>															
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Forest plans will incorporate reforestation strategies that retain the natural balance of broad forest types within the DFA. The Target addresses diversity and abundance of naturally occurring tree species on the landscape. Management control is restricted to areas of the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB).															
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The table below shows the Current Status of the percent distribution of forest type (coniferous, broadleaf, mixed) >20 years old across the DFA (2012 Baseline data).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="613 1396 1295 1617"> <thead> <tr> <th>Forest Type</th> <th>Forest Area (ha)</th> <th>Forest Area (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coniferous</td> <td>1,175,059</td> <td>87.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broadleaf</td> <td>36,639</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed</td> <td>128,181</td> <td>9.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,339,879</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data includes licensee Operating Areas within the DFA, Parks & Protected Areas Apportionment. Based on the Vegetation Resources Inventory, the areas have been reduced for roads, seismic lines, oil & gas tenures, and other non-THLB areas.</p>	Forest Type	Forest Area (ha)	Forest Area (%)	Coniferous	1,175,059	87.7	Broadleaf	36,639	2.7	Mixed	128,181	9.6	Total	1,339,879	100
Forest Type	Forest Area (ha)	Forest Area (%)														
Coniferous	1,175,059	87.7														
Broadleaf	36,639	2.7														
Mixed	128,181	9.6														
Total	1,339,879	100														
Forecast	Healthy ecosystems with a diversity of native broadleaf and coniferous species are maintained at endemic and sustainable levels. Species composition information is utilized in the Provincial Timber Supply Review. It is forecast that the forest type composition will be within the target ranges at the next Timber Supply Review.															
Target	Treed conifer: 70-90%, Treed Broadleaf: 1.5-6%, Treed Mixed: 5-15%															

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Basis for the Target	The need to maintain the biological diversity of forest ecosystems in future generation forests. Addresses diversity and abundance of naturally occurring tree species on the landscape. Management control restricted to areas of the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB).
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	Report the area (total hectares and percent) of treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed forest types as updated for the most current Timber Supply Review (TSR) for the management unit. Reporting to occur every 5 years. Confirm that forest type reporting is within baseline levels.
Annual	
Variance	None below proposed targets.

Indicator	1.1.3 Forest area by seral stage or age class 4.1.1 Net Carbon uptake
Indicator Statement(s)	1.1.3(a): Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA.
Element(s)	1.1 Ecosystem Diversity 1.3 Genetic Diversity 4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 1.1:</u> Well-balanced and functioning ecosystems that support natural processes. <u>Objective 1.1.1:</u> Maintain landscapes that support the natural diversity, variety and pattern of ecosystems.</p> <p><u>Value 1.3:</u> Genetic Diversity. <u>Objective 1.3:</u> Maintain natural genetic diversity within planted crop trees and vegetative material.</p> <p><u>Value 4.1:</u> Uptake and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems. <u>Objective 4.1:</u> Facilitate carbon uptake and storage within harvested areas.</p>
Strategies Description	<p>The northern interior forest ecosystems have been historically influenced by the presence or absence of fire as a dominant form of natural disturbance. The similarities in fire return intervals, and disturbance sizes and patterns form the basis for categorizing each of the ecosystems into natural disturbance units (NDU), which in turn is used to provide guidance for maintaining biodiversity. The DFA contains six NDUs and four biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification (BEC) zones.</p> <p>Biodiversity can be affected by the disruption of natural processes. Future maintenance of biodiversity and genetic diversity is in part dependent upon the maintenance of representative habitats and seral stages at the landscape and watershed level. Forests in their late seral stage offer unique habitat to certain plant and animal communities. Maintenance of a component of late seral stage forests within a natural range of variation will contribute to an appropriate balance of forest age classes.</p> <p>The relative amount of late seral stage or old forests have generally been mandated by Higher Level Plans or provincial orders (ie. the Order Establishing Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA – applicable to the PG District; and the Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objective – applicable to TFL30). Where actual percent late seral is less than the desired target in a given ecological unit, a recruitment strategy will be developed.</p> <p>For the purpose of this DFA indicator, late seral is defined as “old forest” as per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PG TSA Biodiversity Order (applicable to the PG District): “Old forest” means >140 year old forest stands, from available forest inventory sources, for all natural disturbance units with the exception of the Moist Interior-Plateau (all biogeoclimatic variants), and the McGregor Plateau (SBS mk1 and SBSmh), where forests will be considered to be those stands >120 years; <p>And as per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objective (applicable to TFL30): “Old forest” means >140 year old forest stands in the SBSwk1 & mk1; and >250 year old forest stands in the SBSvk, ICHvk1, ESSFwk2 & wc3. <p>The PG TSA Biodiversity Order allows for a portion of the old growth targets to be achieved using stands of “Natural forest Areas” - dead pine stands. Plan signatories are working with Government and other forest licensees to develop options related to the requirements of the PG TSA Non-Spatial Biodiversity Order. It is expected that appropriate options will be developed to determine how much, if any dead pine should contribute to old growth attributes.</p> <p>Forests have great potential to sequester and store carbon from the atmosphere. This often means understanding any age class imbalances and strategies for correction. It also includes ensuring prompt tree regeneration following disturbances such as timber harvests and converting the smallest possible amount of forest land to non-forest land during forest operations (e.g., minimizing roads and landings).</p> <p>Forest carbon has recently become a key SFM value, especially in light of Canada’s international commitment to lower its net carbon outputs to the atmosphere. Models for calculating a forest carbon budget (e.g., the Canadian Forest Service’s Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector (CBM-CFS3)) are becoming available for use by practitioners particularly where they can be linked to forest inventory and timber supply models. Their use in forest planning can indicate whether a specific forest is expected to be a net carbon source or sink over the period normally used for wood-supply forecasts.</p> <p>In their 2009 summary of carbon management in BC’s forests²⁰, Mike Greig and Gary Bull report a need for additional guidance for forest managers and practitioners. “The interest in managing British Columbia’s forests for climate control and CO2 offsetting projects has built to the point where forest managers are seeking guidance. Equally important is the public’s desire to understand the potential of provincial forests in mitigating climate change and to have this clearly communicated. Some work has taken place in assembling carbon yield curves, researching local carbon storage, and undertaking carbon accounting projects. However, no published handbooks or policies exist to guide forest managers, practitioners, or the public.</p> <p>The level of carbon budget analysis in Canada relies largely on the forest inventory (species and growth rates) and underlying assumptions about the forest management regime and what makes up the timber harvesting land base. Because of some of the uncertainty surrounding the data inputs, it can be difficult to tease out changes in carbon sequestration modeling that are strictly as a result of changes to a particular</p>

²⁰ Reference: Carbon Management in British Columbia’s Forests: Opportunities and Challenges. Forrex Series 24, 2009

	<p>management regime. This creates difficulties for forest managers who are trying to understand the carbon balance implications of various management regimes.</p> <p>Recent timber supply reviews in the province have included carbon sequestration in the analysis such as that for the Lillooet TSA (May 2009). This trend is expected to continue. In his rationale for the Allowable Annual Cut determination for the Lillooet TSA, the Chief Forester reported “as government and society address the important considerations related to carbon management and climate change mitigation, and reach decisions on how all of the potential uses of forest land should be balanced with carbon management, those decisions will be reflected in future AAC determinations.” Also in his rationale, the Chief Forester recognizes the need for government to take an active role in understanding carbon budgets: “No doubt governments will be called on to analyse and prioritise the many alternative potential uses of the forest, from which to derive and provide a range of socially acceptable management objectives. Analysis of the carbon implications of forest management alternatives will be important information for consideration in the making of such decisions on society’s behalf by our elected representatives.”</p> <p>In the interim, until government has finalized assumptions for carbon budget modeling, Canfor’s and BCTS’s carbon strategy will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain some old growth on the land base for carbon storage. • Prompt reforestation for carbon uptake. • Minimize permanent access structures to maintain forest productivity for carbon uptake. <p>The licensees will continue to report on the target within this indicator (retention of old forest) as well as related indicators and targets for forest land conversion and reforestation success. Collectively, these indicator statements and targets demonstrate commitment to positively influence carbon balance within the management unit. Retention of old forest (such as Old Growth Management Areas or OGMA’s) throughout the DFA will assist in locking up the carbon already sequestered in these older forests.</p> <p>The licensees will continue to monitor developments in carbon sequestration modeling both at the provincial and regional level and will utilize this information within the SFM Plan. At the very latest, Canfor and BCTS will rely upon forest carbon analysis conducted in conjunction with the next Timber Supply Review.</p>
<p>Means of Achieving Objective & Target</p>	<p>The relative amount of late seral stage or old forests have generally been mandated by Higher Level Plans or provincial orders. Where actual percent late seral is less than the legal target in a given ecological unit, harvesting the remaining late seral stands will be avoided. A recruitment strategy will be developed for these ecological units to meet the minimum requirements for late seral stands over time. The Licensee Landscape Objectives Working Group (LLOWG) convenes as required to update the current and future amount of old forest, and the Licensee apportionment (update harvested blocks, newly planned blocks, aging of forest, and Licensee operating area changes). The LLOWG assesses current and anticipated future performances of the licensees in meeting old forest targets and proposed recruitment strategies if targets cannot be met.</p> <p>The “science mean” refers to the mean Natural Range of Variation (NRV) as documented in the “PG TSA Landscape Objective Working Group Background Report” (April 2004)²¹.</p> <p>Contribute positively to carbon uptake and storage by managing the existing amount of designated old forest retention areas either through their protection from harvesting or by replacing area where incursions are necessary with old forests having similar attributes. Details of the replacement strategies are outlined in management plans.</p> <p>The ecological units used for the purpose of reporting at the DFA level are the NDU/Merged Biogeoclimatic Unit combinations listed below.</p> <p>The following strategies will be employed based on the annual results of the LLOWG old growth analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If a large amount of surplus old and interior forest exists within the NDU/BEC (200% surplus or >5000 ha surplus), licensees can proceed with planned and new development with no communication or interaction required with other signatory licensees. 2. If a moderate amount of surplus old and interior forest exists within the NDU/BEC (150% surplus or 1000-5000 ha), licensees can proceed with planned and new development with little communication or interaction expected. However, if a large amount of new development is planned prior to the next updating of LOWG data, the licensee will query other licensees in the unit to establish whether the combination of harvest activities will result in a deficit, and determine a means to resolve the deficiency. 3. If only a small amount of surplus old and interior forest exists within the NDU/BEC (<150% or <1000 ha), licensees may only proceed with planned development (that which has already been included in the most recent LOWG analysis). If a deficiency was forecast due to new harvest planning, the proponent would either resolve the deficiency with other signatory licensees in the unit, or develop and seek approval from the applicable Ministry for a recruitment strategy. 4. Where a deficiency in old or interior forests exists within the NDU/BEC, licensees will not apply for new cutting permits/TSLs until the deficiency is resolved, or a recruitment strategy is approved for the unit.
<p>Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome</p>	<p>The percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the Prince George TSA portion of the DFA is indicated in the following table (2011 baseline data):</p>

²¹Reference: Background Information and Supporting Documentation for the Process Involved in Developing the Recommended Biodiversity Objectives in the PG TSA. Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management, Northern Interior Region, Prince George. April 2004

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU)	NDU / Merged BEC	Total CFLB (ha)	Target: Science Mean		Variance: Old Forest Targets from Legal Objective		Current Status (as at March 31/11)	
			%	Hectares	%	Hectares	Current Area (ha)	% of CFLB
			Boreal Foothills	A1	7,031	n/a	n/a	33%
McGregor	A2	15,782	52%	8,207	26%	4,103	8,557	54%
McGregor	A3	69,757	52%	36,274	12%	8,371	26,082	37%
McGregor	A4	227,723	52%	118,416	26%	59,208	65,920	29%
Moist Interior	A5	14,085	51%	7,183	29%	4,085	3,997	28%
Moist Interior	A6	16,388	51%	8,358	29%	4,752	7,295	45%
Moist Interior	A7	4,268	25%	1,067	17%	726	1,701	40%
Moist Interior	A8	9,306	25%	2,327	12%	1,117	2,696	29%
Moist Interior	A9	34,157	25%	8,539	12%	4,099	5,658	17%
Moist Interior	A10	40,565	25%	10,141	17%	6,896	14,544	36%
Moist Interior	A11	129,857	25%	32,464	12%	15,583	32,533	25%
Moist Interior	A12	161,537	25%	40,384	12%	19,384	39,566	24%
Moist Interior	A13	361,247	25%	90,312	12%	43,350	101,834	28%
Wet Mountain	A14	124,797	87%	108,573	50%	62,398	104,841	84%
Wet Mountain	A15	16,375	87%	14,246	84%	13,755	12,024	73%
Wet Mountain	A16	35,545	87%	30,924	26%	9,242	15,361	43%
Wet Mountain	A17	120,107	87%	104,493	50%	60,053	87,041	72%
Wet Trench	A18	2,213	84%	1,859	80%	1,770	1,785	81%
Wet Trench	A19	63,628	84%	53,448	48%	30,542	52,821	83%
Wet Trench	A20	97,571	84%	81,960	80%	78,056	84,874	87%
Wet Trench	A21	116,871	84%	98,172	48%	56,098	70,798	61%
Wet Trench	A22	28,287	80%	22,630	53%	14,992	19,465	69%
Wet Trench	A23	151,965	80%	121,572	53%	80,541	96,892	64%
Wet Trench	A24	135,470	80%	108,376	30%	40,641	39,667	29%
Wet Trench	A25	159,117	80%	127,294	46%	73,194	76,379	48%
Totals		2,143,646				695,276	977,814	

The percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the TFL30 portion of the DFA is indicated in the following table (2011 baseline data):

Land-scape Unit	NDT	BEC Subzones	Old Forest Stage (years)	Status (%) as at Dec. 31st 2011	Target %	Target Drawn Down by 2/3
Averil	3	SBSwk1, mk1	Old>140	60.8	> 11%	>3.7%

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

		1	ICHvk2	Old>250	--	> 13%	>4.3%
		1	ESSFwk2	Old>250	30.3	> 19% (2026)	>6.3%
	Seebach	2	SBSvk	Old > 250	3.9	> 9%	>3%
		3	SBSwk1	Old > 140	93.2	> 11%	>3.7%
		1	ICHvk2	Old > 250	--	> 13%	>4.3%
		1	ESSFwk2, wc3	Old > 250	5.5	> 19% (2031)	>6.3%
	Woodall	2	SBSvk	Old > 250	1.2	> 9%	>3.7%
		1	ICHvk2	Old > 250	8.8	> 13% (2016)	>4.3%
		1	ESSFwk2, wc3	Old > 250	2.1	> 19% (2071)	>6.3%
	<p>Bold numbers indicate a current status below the target.</p> <p>Where Old Forest is below the required targets, it is due to both natural disturbances 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).</p> <p>As a result of the November 2011 LLOWG analysis, units A4, A5, A15, A18, A24, & A25 are identified as having a deficit of Old Forest. Recruitment strategies have been developed by the LLOWG, and approved by the appropriate Government agency.</p>						
Forecast	Protected Area, Old Growth Management Area (OGMA), and Wildlife Tree Patch Strategies, together with inoperable or inaccessible areas, ensure retention of old growth to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem objectives. Carbon stored within these reserve areas are an important part of the entire carbon cycle. It is forecasted that the amount of old growth will be within the target ranges or recruitment strategies will be developed and implemented as in the "Means of Achieving Objectives and Targets" section of this indicator detail sheet.						
Target	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA" (applicable to operating areas within the PG District); and as per the Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objective (applicable to TFL30). The target is to manage to the science mean with a variance to the minimum of the legal objectives.						
Basis for the Target	<p>The following documents were used as a basis for the targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prince George LRMP, • The Prince George TSA Biodiversity Order, • The Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Order, and • Canfor SFM Commitments and Biodiversity Strategy. 						
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A						
Annual	The LLOWG convenes as required to update the current and future amount of old forest, and the Licensee apportionment (update harvested blocks, newly planned blocks, aging of forest, and Licensee operating area changes). The LLOWG assesses current and anticipated future performances of the signatories in meeting old forest targets and proposed recruitment strategies if targets cannot be met.						
Variance	as above						

Indicator	1.1.3 Forest area by seral stage or age class												
Indicator Statement (s)	1.1.3(b): Maintain a variety of young patch sizes in an attempt to approximate natural disturbance.												
Element(s)	1.1 Ecosystem Diversity 1.3 Genetic Diversity 4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage												
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 1.1:</u> Well-balanced and functioning ecosystems that support natural processes. <u>Objective 1.1.1:</u> Maintain landscapes that support the natural diversity, variety and pattern of ecosystems. <u>Value 1.3:</u> Genetic Diversity. <u>Objective 1.3:</u> Maintain natural genetic diversity within planted crop trees and vegetative material. <u>Value 4.1:</u> Uptake and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems. <u>Objective 4.1:</u> Facilitate carbon uptake and storage within harvested areas.												
Strategies Description	<p>A patch is a forest unit with identifiable boundaries and vegetation different from its surroundings. Often patches are even aged forests established from natural disturbances such as fire, wind or pest outbreaks, or from clearcut harvesting. Patches may be created from a single disturbance event or through a combination of events such as fire and subsequent salvage harvesting. The result of varying disturbance events over time is a landscape of forest stands and patches of different sizes composed of a variety of species, stocking levels and ages. Many natural disturbance events, such as wildfire, have been reduced by forest management practices. In the absence of natural disturbance, timber harvesting is used as a disturbance mechanism and therefore influences the distribution and size of forest patches over much of the DFA. Patch size distribution created by harvesting should emulate the patterns historically created by a natural disturbance regime where patches varied in size and shape.</p> <p>The indicator addresses the pattern of young forest patches distributed across the landscape, where young forests are defined as stands 0 to 20 years of age. In order to remain within the natural range of variability of the landscape and move toward sustainable management of the forest resource, it is important to develop and maintain young patch size targets based on historical natural disturbance patterns. This indicator will monitor the consistency of harvesting patterns compared to the natural patterns of the landscape.</p> <p>The methodology used by the LLOWG to calculate young patch included review of current patch size distribution on maps of each Forest District within the Prince George TSA. Each patch that was 0-20 years old was buffered according to the specifications outlined in the following table. Patches that touched, intersected or overlapped were considered to be one larger patch and buffered according to the combined patch area.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="493 1115 1268 1272"> <thead> <tr> <th>Patch Size Category</th> <th>Distance Required to Separate Patches</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><50 ha</td> <td>150m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>51 - 100 ha</td> <td>200m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101 - 500 ha</td> <td>400m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>501 - 1000 ha</td> <td>600m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>1001 ha</td> <td>800m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As harvesting continues, it is anticipated that the distribution of patches will mimic the natural range of patch size distribution. While current trends will move most patch size distributions toward targets, others will be further from achieving objectives due to previous harvesting patterns and the effects of the massive infestation of mountain pine beetle.</p> <p>This indicator has a five-year measurement criterion (2005-2010) as established in the PG TSA LLOWG Reporting Protocol. In early 2011, the LOWG will write a rationale for the Wet Mountain unit, in which two out of four patch size categories are trending in the wrong direction. This rationale will be provided to the Prince George District Manager, as the Statutory Decision Maker charged with reviewing the relevant Forest Stewardship Plans.</p>	Patch Size Category	Distance Required to Separate Patches	<50 ha	150m	51 - 100 ha	200m	101 - 500 ha	400m	501 - 1000 ha	600m	>1001 ha	800m
Patch Size Category	Distance Required to Separate Patches												
<50 ha	150m												
51 - 100 ha	200m												
101 - 500 ha	400m												
501 - 1000 ha	600m												
>1001 ha	800m												
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>The LLOWG has representation from the Ministry of Environment (MOE), the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MFLNRO) and timber licensees. This group aided MOE in the development of landscape biodiversity objectives for patch size distribution for the Prince George TSA, which includes the Prince George DFA. These objectives utilized Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU) research conducted by DeLong (2002). Young forest patch size distribution objectives have been established for each NDU that occurs within the DFA.</p> <p>As already noted, with the recent partition announcement within the PGTSA, impacts to patch size will mainly be a result of natural occurrences (i.e. young patches aging and moving out of the “young” category). Therefore, trends within this NDU may not be influenced by harvesting activities until late in the next reporting period (2010–2015) or quite possibly not until the reporting period after that (2015–2020) when harvesting switches back to primarily green timber.</p> <p>Strategies to trend towards the targets include, monitoring the ages of patches so that future harvest design can trend towards the targets. This strategy must take into account other forest values such as, forest health, biodiversity, wildlife, etc. Operational constraints such as access and isolating timber must also be considered in this strategy.</p>												
Current Status,	The young forest patch size distribution by NDU across the Prince George TSA portion of the DFA is indicated in the following table (2011 baseline data):												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Predicted Results or Outcome	PATCH SIZE	Current Status as of March 31st 2010				Future Patch Size Trending	
		< 50	50-100	100 - 1000	> 1000		Total
Moist Interior Plateau Target	PG (ha)	11,641.9	13,941.3	27,615.3	140,976.8	194,175.3	Trend towards larger blocks (100 – 1000 ha) in order to reduce the percentage of smaller blocks.
	PG (%)	6%	7.2%	14.2%	72.6%	100.0%	
	Moist Interior Mtn Target	20%	10%	30%	40%	100%	
PG (ha)	590.5	1,376.6	1,277.6	1,301.2	4,545.9		
PG (%)	13.0%	30.3%	28.1%	28.6%	100.0%		
McGregor Plateau Target	PG (ha)	4,919.1	8,902.6	15,268.5	15,714.2	44804.4	Trend towards the larger blocks (100 – 1000 ha).
	PG (%)	11.0%	19.9%	34.1%	35.1%	100%	
	Wet Trench Valley Target	20%	10%	60%	10%	100%	
PG (ha)	7,766.0	11,472.3	19,751.0	3,162.6	42,151.9		
PG (%)	18.4%	27.2%	46.9%	7.5%	100%		
Wet Trench Mtn Target	PG (ha)	2,409.6	4,917.0	5,934.3	2,403.0	15,663.9	Trend towards the small (<50 ha) and larger blocks (100 – 1000 ha) and away from mid size and the largest blocks.
	PG (%)	15.4%	31.4%	37.9%	15.3%	100%	
	Wet Mtn Target	20%	10%	60%	10%	100%	
PG (ha)	2,832.6	6,928.6	6,998.7	1,294.1	18,054		
PG (%)	15.7%	38.4%	38.8%	7.2%	100%		

The young forest patch size distribution by NDU across the TFL30 portion of the DFA is indicated in the following table (2011 baseline data):

Landscape Unit	Patch Size Category	Patch Size Class (ha)	Target Distribution Range (%)	2004 Status (%)	2006 Status (%)	2011 Status (%)	"Future" (planned blocks + 3 years)	Trend:	Actions:
Averil	Small	<40	10-20	6.5	9.5	11.7	14.2	Achieving	Create more large patches to offset medium - without creating XL patches. Conduct annual analysis to determine re-distribution and to ensure categories trend towards target ranges.
	Medium	40-249	10-20	46.3	56.0	55.3	52.5	Away	
	Large	250-1000	60-80	32.7	26.9	10.0	17.5	Away	
	Extra Large	>1000	0	14.4	7.6	23.1	15.8	Toward	
Seebach	Small	<40	30-40	4.8	3.8	8.7	20.2	Toward	Create a few more small patches
	Medium	40-79	30-40	17.2	17.2	34.5	42.2	Away	Create more large patches to offset medium - without creating XL patches. Conduct further analysis to determine re-distribution and to ensure categories trend towards target ranges.
	Large	80-250	20-40	29.1	33.4	38.6	30.0	Achieving	
	Extra Large	>250	0	48.9	45.7	18.3	7.5	Toward	
Woodall	Small	<40	30-40	5.4	13.7	22.7	30.4	Achieving	Create more large patches to offset medium, conduct further analysis to determine re-distribution and to ensure categories trend towards target ranges.
	Medium	40-79	30-40	19.6	30.8	61.3	52.0	Away	
	Large	80-250	20-40	29.3	16.2	16.0	17.6	Away	
	Extra Large	>250	0	45.6	39.4	0.0	0.0	Achieving	

The intent is not to trend towards Young Patch targets in any given year. For this reason, Young Patch is reported out every five years. As harvesting continues, it is anticipated that the distribution of patches in the appropriate size ranges will be achieved. As the table demonstrates, while current trends will take most patch size distributions toward targets, others will actually be further from achieving objectives due to previous harvesting practices and the effects of the current infestation of mountain pine bark beetle.

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Forecast	As forest harvesting continues, it is the expectation that cut blocks will be designed so that the distribution of patches in the appropriate sizes ranges will trend towards the target; however, it will take several decades for some of targets to be realized. The licensees are monitoring young patch on a 5-year basis and will develop strategies to trend towards the targets. Additional forecasting of this indicator will occur during the future indicator supply analysis, which is anticipated to be in five-year intervals. Refer to the “Means of Achieving Objectives and Targets” section of this indicator detail sheet for a strategy to trend towards the patch size distribution over time.
Target	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA".
Basis for the Target	<p>Targets are derived directly from the Order Establishing Landscape Objectives for PG TSA (2004), and are based on the NDU research developed by DeLong (2002). Specific factors will limit how effective the licensees will be at trending toward patch size targets. These include historical harvesting patterns that have fragmented portions of the DFA and natural disturbance events such as wildfire and the mountain pine beetle epidemic. Specific attention will have to be made to change current trends for those NDU patch sizes that are trending away from targets due to mountain pine beetle infestations. The LLOWG has committed to providing rationale to MSRM for those units and patch sizes that are not trending toward targets when patch size distribution information is updated.</p> <p>There are some measures that can be taken to achieve patch size distribution targets. Forest health will have to be closely monitored and addressed before it creates excessive patches (either alone or by linking existing cut blocks). This will be particularly challenging in areas of high mountain pine beetle infestation. Future practice will involve connecting small and medium patches to create larger patches in order to trend toward larger patch sizes.</p>
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	This indicator has a DFA/NDU specific target and will be monitored and reported through the LLOWG. Data sources used in the monitoring process include forest cover inventory, NDU maps, adjacent licensee planning and harvest history information, and database data. Forest cover inventory information with updates from licensees based on harvesting activities will be reported according to the PG TSA Landscape Biodiversity Objectives Reporting Protocol to ensure forest management is moving toward patch size targets identified through the LLOWG and this SFMP. This indicator will be reported every five years.
Annual	N/A
Variance	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA".

Indicator	1.1.4 Degree of within-stand structural retention																							
Indicator Statement(s)	1.1.4(a): Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas. 1.1.4(c): Number of non-conformances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirement as identified in operational plans.																							
Element(s)	1.1 Ecosystem Diversity																							
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 1.1:</u> Well-balanced and functioning ecosystems that support natural processes. <u>Objective 1.1.1:</u> Maintain landscapes that support the natural diversity, variety and pattern of ecosystems.																							
Strategies Description	<p>Complexity of stand structure is a key component of an operational strategy to sustain biodiversity in forested ecosystems (Bunnell et al. 1999). Structural complexity helps to mitigate the potential deleterious effects of large scale stand and landscape simplification associated with intensive short-rotation forest management. It can be provided by the adoption of retention silvicultural systems, a practice broadly applied in the interior of BC (Lindenmayer and Franklin 2002, Bunnell et al. 1999).</p> <p>Wildlife tree retention areas (WTRAs) are a retention tool recommended for use in stand and landscape planning to help sustain biodiversity and ecological processes. They are used to provide protection for known wildlife habitat features (including standing dead and dying trees); to provide attributes important to key ecological processes (including woody debris, tree species diversity and understory vegetation diversity); to protect small, local sites of special biological significance (i.e. unclassified riparian or wetlands, rock outcrops or rare plants or ecosystems); or to provide stand level complexity (vertical and horizontal) to harvest areas under even-aged, short-rotation management. At the landscape level WTPs can be used with other protected areas such as riparian reserves, old growth areas and provincial parks to provide landscape structure to help keep landscape complexity more consistent with natural disturbance regimes. All of the above values should be considered when considering where to locate (anchor) WTRAs.</p> <p>Operationally, harvest plans often include retention of dispersed trees such as snags, large live trees, deciduous trees, stub trees and understory trees. Dispersed retention provides stand level complexity and long-term recruitment of coarse woody debris. Harvest value and ecological value can be optimized by selecting the variety of tree types (e.g., species, size, live and dead, etc.) that have high ecological value and low economic value, and through the number of trees retained.</p> <p>By maintaining WTRAs, that are close to their natural distribution, it is expected that landscape level ecological processes such as habitat connectivity and genetic diversity will be maintained within an acceptable proportion of the range of natural variability. This indicator in conjunction with other landscape level indicators, such as seral stage distribution and species composition will provide important information on ecosystem health.</p> <p>Riparian management areas provide opportunities for connectivity of forested cover along waterways, which are generally areas with high value for wildlife habitat and movement. Operational plans influenced by riparian areas contain site specific commitments that range from 100% protection to 100% removal of merchantable trees, generally with efforts to manage existing understory trees and shrubs.</p>																							
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Licensees will achieve targets through the allocation of retention patches during forest development planning. Where applicable, plans will also contain riparian area commitments. Company plans and practices support riparian management. Operational plans include commitments that, at the landscape level, will achieve a target level of 10% retention. Plans are properly executed providing desired results. Post harvest evaluations assess plan conformance.																							
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>1.1.4 (a): The following table displays the baseline landscape level retention levels in the DFA.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> <th>2011/12 Status</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>13.1%</td> <td>11.2% (two blocks <3.5%)</td> <td>11.9% (one block at 3.2%)</td> <td>16.1%</td> <td>>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL 30</td> <td>7%</td> <td>15.9%</td> <td>N/A*</td> <td>14.1%</td> <td>>7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*No harvesting during the reporting period.</p> <p>1.1.4 c): All BCTS forest operations were consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in operational plans (2012 baseline data). Canfor reported three inconsistencies with the implementation of riparian management requirements during the 2011/12 reporting period: two non-conformances during road-building and one non-compliance related to silviculture activities.</p>							2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	2011/12 Status	Target	PG	13.1%	11.2% (two blocks <3.5%)	11.9% (one block at 3.2%)	16.1%	>7%	TFL 30	7%	15.9%	N/A*	14.1%	>7%
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	2011/12 Status	Target																			
PG	13.1%	11.2% (two blocks <3.5%)	11.9% (one block at 3.2%)	16.1%	>7%																			
TFL 30	7%	15.9%	N/A*	14.1%	>7%																			
Forecast	Healthy ecosystems with a diversity and abundance of native species and habitats. Harvested areas with habitat attributes that will help to sustain biological and ecological processes. Properly functioning riparian systems leading to the conservation of fish habitat and maintenance of water quality. It is anticipated that the amount of in-block retention will trend towards the target levels over time.																							

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Target	1.1.4 (a): average of 7% annually for blocks harvested within the DFA, with a minimum of 3.5%. 1.1.4 (c): 0.
Basis for the Target	Recognition that tree retention and riparian areas are “focus areas” for successfully meeting biodiversity and ecosystem objectives. Stand level plan commitments are site specific, consider landscape conditions and may exceed legal requirements.
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A
Annual	1.1.4 (a): For areas harvested during the annual reporting period, report the (weighted average) stand level retention for all cut blocks > 15ha. 1.1.4 (c): For areas harvested during the annual reporting period report the number of riparian related non-conformances to plans occurring during the reporting year as compared to the number of cut blocks that were harvested that had riparian management areas within or adjacent to them. Provide descriptions of site-specific incidents and root cause analysis.
Variance	1.1.4 (a): For BCTS: As retention areas may relate to more than one cut block within a timber sale license, the minimum retention on one block may be as low as 0% as long as the average on the TSL is 7%. For Canfor: 0%. 1.1.4 (c): 0.

Indicator(s)	1.2.1 Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk 1.2.2 Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk												
Indicator Statement(s)	1.2.1 - Percent of forest management activities consistent with current Best Management Practices for Species of Management Concern												
Element(s)	1.2 Species Diversity 1.3 Genetic Diversity												
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 1.2:</u> Sustainable populations of flora and fauna native to the DFA. <u>Objective 1.2:</u> Maintain habitat to support flora and fauna native to the DFA. <u>Value 1.3:</u> Genetic Diversity. <u>Objective 1.3:</u> Maintain natural genetic diversity within planted crop trees and vegetative material.												
Strategies Description	While ecosystem conservation is the coarse-filter approach to biodiversity management, species diversity is the fine-filter approach. For most species, forest managers can influence habitat only, not species populations. To account for the degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including at risk species, this indicator looks at the proper execution of operational plans where those plans contain conservation measures for Species of Management Concern. Maintenance of wildlife habitat over the long-term is critical to meeting the genetic diversity requirements of sustainable forest management. Each of the selected focal species have specific habitat attribute requirements (i.e. snags, closed canopy forests, limited road access, etc.) that need to be maintained for optimal habitat value. Core Indicator 5.2.2 <i>Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans</i> commits the licensees training personnel on Species of Management Concern and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance. Licensees include commitments in site/logging plans or other operational plans to manage the habitat of the DFA's Species of Management Concern. These species will include at risk species and other focal species and are identified in Appendix 3 of this SFM Plan.												
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Government's policy and legally established framework for the protection of biodiversity values and species at risk under provincial and federal legislation includes the establishment of parks and protected areas, as well as the protection of biodiversity, riparian and aquatic habitats, old-growth forests, ungulate winter range, specific wildlife features and the habitat for listed species at risk. For some of these species, specific habitat conservation targets have been established that identify the amount, distribution and attributes of desirable habitat. For the remaining species, desirable habitat conditions have been identified for each species. Licensees manage spatial information that identifies the broad habitat types and locations for each of the Species of Management Concern. Where applicable, this information is brought forward into operational plans to manage for the desired habitat conditions. Plans are properly executed providing desired results. Post harvest evaluations and other applicable post activity forms (i.e. road construction or site preparation) assess plan conformance.												
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	The following table displays the percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies (both landscape and stand level) for Species at Risk and/or Species of Management Concern (2011 Baseline data). <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>See Appendix 3 for the complete list of Species of Management Concern within the DFA.</p>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	100%	100%	100%	TFL30	100%	100%	100%
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	100%	100%	100%										
TFL30	100%	100%	100%										
Forecast	It is anticipated that short- and long-term supply of desirable habitat for all Species of Management Concern (see Appendix 3) will be maintained on the DFA.												
Target	100%												
Basis for the Target	Legal obligations, use of best available information and habitat supply modeling done at the provincial/regional level for specific focal species.												
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Annual	For areas where forest activities occurred during the annual reporting period that contained operational plan commitments to manage for a Species of Management Concern, report the number of non-conformances to plans occurring during the reporting year as compared to the total number areas having operational plan commitments. Include a table to summarize the Species of Management Concern that were identified throughout the year, the management strategies applied and the follow-up actions.
Variance	0%

Indicator(s)	1.2.3 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species 1.3.1 Genetic diversity (not a Core Indicator)																																		
Indicator Statement(s)	1.2.3 - Artificial regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use.																																		
Element(s)	1.2 Species Diversity 1.3 Genetic Diversity																																		
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 1.1:</u> Sustainable populations of flora and fauna native to the DFA. <u>Objective 1.1:</u> Maintain habitat to support flora and fauna native to the DFA.</p> <p><u>Value 1.3:</u> Genetic Diversity. <u>Objective 1.3:</u> Maintain natural genetic diversity within planted crop trees and vegetative material.</p>																																		
Strategies Description	<p>One of the primary management objectives for sustainability is to conserve the diversity and abundance of native species and their habitats. Silviculture practices that promote regeneration of native species, either through planting or other natural programs, assist in meeting these objectives. The well-being and productivity of future forests are dependent upon the structure and dynamics of their genetic foundation.</p> <p>Tree seed used for growing seedlings to meet reforestation requirements on public lands in BC and Alberta must be registered by the province. The provinces have strict procedures pertaining to the collection, transport, testing, storage and use of registered seed. Tree seed having uniformity of species, source, quality and year of collection are referred to as a seedlot. Administrative seed zones identify which seedlot is ecologically suited for a given area. By choosing a seedlot that was suitable to the site it was to be planted in, the resulting plantation would be adapted to its site, local climate, and endemic forest health problems.</p>																																		
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Licensees' plans will contain site information and reforestation prescriptions that ensure regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards. Planted trees will be of acceptable species and originate from seedlots that are ecologically suited to the site. Planting reports will be used to confirm proper execution of plans.																																		
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following tables show the licensees' consistency with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use (2011 baseline data).</p> <p>PG TSA Portion of the DFA:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Licensee</th> <th>Total Area Planted (ha)</th> <th>Area Planted in Accordance with Provincial Regulations and Standards (ha)*</th> <th>Total % in DFA**</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Canfor</td> <td>7,860.0</td> <td>7,816.0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCTS</td> <td>4,077.1</td> <td>4,077.1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>11,937.1</td> <td>11,893.1</td> <td>99.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>PG TFL30 Portion of the DFA:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Licensee</th> <th>Total Area Planted (ha)</th> <th>Area Planted in Accordance with Provincial Regulations and Standards (ha)*</th> <th>Total % DFA**</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Canfor</td> <td>257.4</td> <td>235.7</td> <td>91.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCTS</td> <td>51.7</td> <td>51.7</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>309.1</td> <td>287.4</td> <td>92.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* 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.</p>			Licensee	Total Area Planted (ha)	Area Planted in Accordance with Provincial Regulations and Standards (ha)*	Total % in DFA**	Canfor	7,860.0	7,816.0		BCTS	4,077.1	4,077.1		TOTAL	11,937.1	11,893.1	99.6%	Licensee	Total Area Planted (ha)	Area Planted in Accordance with Provincial Regulations and Standards (ha)*	Total % DFA**	Canfor	257.4	235.7	91.6%	BCTS	51.7	51.7	100	TOTAL	309.1	287.4	92.3%
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Forecast	By following the "Strategies" and "Means of Achieving Objectives and Targets" sections of this indicator detail sheet, it is anticipated that healthy, productive and genetically diverse forests that are ecologically suited to the site will be maintained.																																		
Target	100%																																		

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Basis for the Target	Legal obligations, use of best available information and application of Canfor's SFM Commitments.
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A
Annual	Licensees will report the number of hectares where trees were planted with species and seedlots appropriate to the site as compared to the total number of hectares where planting occurred, and report as a percentage.
Variance	-5%

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator(s)	1.4.1 Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies
Indicator Statement(s)	1.4.1: Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance as contained in operational plans.
Element(s)	1.4 Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 1.3:</u> Genetic Diversity.</p> <p><u>Objective 1.3:</u> Maintain natural genetic diversity within planted crop trees and vegetative material.</p> <p><u>Value 1.4:</u> Protected areas and sites of special biological and cultural significance.</p> <p><u>Objective 1.4:</u> To maintain representative areas of naturally occurring and important ecosystems, rare physical environments and sites of cultural significance.</p>
Strategies Description	<p>While ecosystem conservation is the coarse-filter approach to biodiversity management, species diversity is the fine-filter approach. For most species, forest managers can influence habitat only, not species populations. To account for the degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including at risk species, this indicator looks at the proper execution of operational plans where those plans contain management strategies for sites of biological significance.</p> <p>Licensees participate in higher level and strategic planning that has delineated a series of protected areas (i.e. parks, ecological reserves) and draft old growth management areas within the DFA. This achieved the geographic and ecological goals of provincial Protected Areas Strategies (PAS), providing representation of the cross-section of ecosystems and of old forest attributes. Ecosystems of special biological significance have generally been given a high priority for inclusion in the protected area strategy. Timber harvesting, mining and hydroelectric development are usually not permitted within protected areas and other resource development activities, such as grazing and commercial tourism development, are permitted only in specified areas and under strict guidelines.</p> <p>At the stand level, protected areas include wildlife habitat areas (retention patches), wildlife tree features (such as a nest tree or mineral lick) and other resource features (such as a permanent sample plot, karst features, or range improvement). Unique areas of biological significance are identified in the field during the planning phase and are managed through avoidance (either by relocating the road and/or harvest area or by protecting it with a wildlife tree patch) or using an appropriate conservation management strategy to sustain local genetic diversity.</p> <p>Core Indicator 5.2.2 <i>Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans</i> commits the licensees to training personnel on Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance.</p> <p>Licensees include commitments in site/logging plans or other operational plans to ensure activities do not compromise these protected areas.</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>Means of Achieving Objective & Target</p>	<p>Government's policy and legally established framework for the protection of biodiversity values and species at risk under provincial and federal legislation includes the establishment of parks and protected areas, as well as the protection of biodiversity, riparian and aquatic habitats, old-growth forests, ungulate winter range, specific wildlife features and the habitat for listed species at risk.</p> <p>Licensees manage spatial information that identifies the location of larger scale and stand level protected areas. Where applicable, this information is brought forward into operational plans to ensure roads and harvest activities do not compromise protected areas. Management strategies might include plans for road deactivation or rehabilitation, additional dispersed retention or a unique silviculture regime. Operational plans are then properly executed to provide desired results. Post harvest evaluations and other applicable post activity forms (i.e. road construction or site preparation) assess plan conformance.</p> <p>Specific strategies that will be employed to achieve the objective are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of Biological significance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Include training related to the identification and management of sites of biological significance with associated species at risk training provided for employees and contractors who require it. ○ Adherence to strategic level plans such as FSP's (results & strategies) and LRMP's that may identify local sites of biological significance ○ Adherence to FRPA and associated regulations (i.e. UWR's & WHMA's) ○ Following applicable EMS operational controls ○ Developing & implementing best management practices (i.e snags, overstory trees, CWD) ○ Harvest avoidance and/or incorporation of unique features within retention areas (i.e ecological reserves, avalanche chutes, mineral licks, denning sites). • Protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pre-harvest status checks to ensure no encroachment on legal and draft protected areas or reserves. <p>Appropriate strategies are prescribed for development activities in close proximity to protected areas (e.g. no harvest buffers, timing of harvest, road deactivation etc.)</p>		
<p>Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome</p>	<p>The following table displays the percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance (2012 Baseline data).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="863 1052 1068 1167" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td align="center">2011/12 Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">100%</td> </tr> </table>	2011/12 Status	100%
2011/12 Status			
100%			
<p>Forecast</p>	<p>By following the "Strategies" and "Means of Achieving Objectives and Targets" sections of this indicator detail sheet, it is anticipated that short- and long-term supply of desirable habitat for all Species of Management Concern (see Appendix 3) will be maintained.</p>		
<p>Target</p>	<p>100%</p>		
<p>Basis for the Target</p>	<p>Legal obligations and use of best available information.</p>		
<p>Monitoring & Measurement Periodic</p>	<p>N/A</p>		
<p>Annual</p>	<p>For areas where forest activities occurred during the annual reporting period that contained operational plan commitments to manage for sites of biological significance, report the number of non-conformances to plans occurring during the reporting year as compared to the total number areas having operational plan commitments.</p>		
<p>Variance</p>	<p>0%</p>		

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	<p>1.4.2 Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites</p> <p>6.2.1 Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values</p>		
Indicator Statement(s)	1.4.2 - % of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes.		
Element(s)	1.4 Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance 6.2 Respect for Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Uses		
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 1.4:</u> Protected areas and sites of special biological and cultural significance.</p> <p><u>Objective 1.4:</u> To maintain representative areas of naturally occurring and important ecosystems, rare physical environments and sites of cultural significance.</p> <p><u>Value 6.2.1:</u> Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Uses.</p> <p><u>Objective 6.2.1:</u> Incorporation of Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Uses in Forest Management.</p>		
Strategies Description	Meaningful relationships and open communication with local Aboriginal communities help to ensure that areas of cultural importance are managed in a way that retains their traditions and values. This indicator recognizes the importance of managing and protecting culturally important resources and values during forestry operations. Aboriginals, with the benefit of local and traditional knowledge, may provide valuable information concerning the specific location and use of these sites as well as the specific forest characteristics requiring protection or management. The intent of the indicator is to manage and/or protect those truly important sites, thus there is a degree of reasonableness in identifying the sites.		
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Efforts have been made to understand which First Nation traditional territories fall within the Plan area and company Defined Forest Areas. Information sharing agreements are made with willing Aboriginal communities to promote the use and protection of sensitive information.</p> <p>Forest management plans are shared with Aboriginal communities. Open communication includes sharing information and enabling forest licensees to understand and incorporate traditional knowledge into forest management options.</p> <p>Licensees are aware of culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites leading to appropriate management or protection by specifying measures in operational plans. Plans are properly executed to provide desired results. Post harvest evaluations and other inspections assess plan conformance.</p> <p>Consultation records are completed for each block and road and there is a record of the Aboriginal(s) involved, the comments received, the level of consultation carried out, and any adjustment to strategies or accommodation made as a result of this consultation. All cut blocks and roads have a Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) assessment completed and strategies implemented to protect resource features.</p> <p>Operational plans incorporate commitments to manage concerns related to those discussions. Plans are properly executed providing desired results. Post harvest evaluations and other inspections assess plan conformance.</p> <p>BCTS manages culturally important values according to the BCTS First Nations Engagement Strategy (Appendix 4).</p>		
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table displays the % of identified Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes (2012 Baseline data).</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td align="center">2011/12 Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">100%</td> </tr> </table>	2011/12 Status	100%
2011/12 Status			
100%			
Forecast	Building open and meaningful relationships with local Aboriginals will lead to trust in sharing sensitive information and will allow forest plans to incorporate culturally sensitive sites. These plans will contain information on how these sites will be managed or protected, while respecting the sensitive and often-times confidential nature of the shared information.		
Target	100% of known forest values, knowledge and uses considered.		
Basis for the Target	Legal obligations, alignment with Canfor's SFM Commitments, and the BCTS First Nations Engagement Strategy (Appendix 4).		
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A		

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Annual	<p>Retain a record of the Aboriginal communities whose traditional territory (any part) overlaps with the DFA for the purpose of communication with affected parties. Retain a record of the non-Aboriginals whose cultural heritage resource (any part) overlaps with the DFA for the purpose of communication with affected parties.</p> <p>Retain a record demonstrating that forest management plans within the DFA were shared/discussed with Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>Report:</p> <p>Number of instances where discussions lead to the identification of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage forest values, knowledge and uses that required specific management or protection.</p> <p>Where the above occurred, report the number of times where operational plans specified how these values were considered.</p> <p>Retain a record of the number of blocks and roads having a consultation record, and the outcome of the consultation</p> <p>Retain a record of the number of blocks and roads having a CHR assessment completed.</p>
Variance	0%

Indicator	2.1.1 Reforestation success		
Indicator Statement(s)	2.1.1(a) - The regeneration delay, by area, for stands established annually		
Element(s)	2.1 Forest Ecosystem Resilience 4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage		
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 2.1:</u> Resilient forest ecosystems. <u>Objective 2.1:</u> Well-balanced ecosystems that support natural processes. <u>Value 4.1:</u> Uptake and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems. <u>Objective 4.1:</u> Facilitate carbon uptake and storage within harvested areas.		
Strategies Description	<p>Prompt reforestation of harvested areas is a major component of sustainable forest management. Ensuring that a diversity of tree species is maintained improves ecosystem resilience and productivity and positively influences forest health. Prompt reforestation ensures that the productive capacity of the forest land base to grow trees is maintained. Forests in Canada are classified according to an Ecosystem Classification System, which identifies the tree species that are most suited ecologically for regeneration in any particular site. Promptness also aids in providing young trees a head start against competing vegetation, helping to reduce the need for manual or chemical brushing treatments.</p> <p>Prompt reforestation also lends itself to long term forest health and productive forests that uptake and store carbon. Young plantations are typically healthy and rapidly growing so they sequester more CO₂ through photosynthesis than they release through decay. By reducing atmospheric greenhouse gases such as CO₂, regenerating cut blocks can contribute to reducing climate change. The sooner cut blocks are regenerated after completion of harvest the sooner this process can begin. Sub-surface drainages and the high mica content of some district soils make them especially prone to slippage. Early reforestation can slow or halt this process.</p> <p>In the interim, until government has finalized assumptions for carbon budget modeling, Canfor's and BCTS's carbon strategy will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain some old growth on the land base for carbon storage, • To ensure prompt reforestation for carbon uptake, and • To minimize permanent access structures in order to maintain forest productivity for carbon uptake. <p>Canfor and BCTS will continue to report on the target within this indicator (average regeneration delay for stands established annually) as well as related indicators and targets for forest land conversion and retention of old forest. Collectively, these indicator statements and targets demonstrate commitment to positively influence carbon balance within the management unit.</p> <p>Canfor and BCTS will continue to monitor developments in carbon sequestration modeling both at the provincial and regional level and will utilize this information within the SFM Plan. At the very latest, Canfor and BCTS will rely upon forest carbon analysis conducted in conjunction with the next Timber Supply Review.</p>		
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Licensees are legally required to declare the Net Area to be Reforested (NAR) of a cut block regenerated by a date specified in the Site Plan. The NAR is the area of a cut block that must be reforested, and does not include permanent access structures, wildlife tree patches, and natural non-productive area (i.e. rock, wetlands). Participating licensees will also specify in Site Plans tree species that are ecologically suited to the site. Silviculture treatment regimes and forward plans schedule activities consistent with established key dates contained within plans.		
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table summarizes licensee performance to date specific to regeneration delay (2012 Baseline data).</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2011/12 Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">99%</td> </tr> </table>	2011/12 Status	99%
2011/12 Status			
99%			
Forecast	<p>It is anticipated that prompt reforestation will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the productive capacity of forest land base to grow trees is maintained. • Actively growing, healthy forests will best contribute to carbon uptake and storage. Healthy ecosystems with a diversity of native broadleaf and coniferous species will be maintained at endemic and sustainable levels, and • Forests that uptake carbon will positively contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions. 		
Target	100% of Net Area Reforested (NAR) regenerated within 3 years (artificial) and 6 years (natural) from harvest commencement.		

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Basis for the Target	This target promotes prompt reforestation and meets or exceeds legal requirements outlined in legislation. Early establishment of a viable crop of trees reduces the need for subsequent interventions (i.e. planting, brushing) and positively contributes to carbon sequestration.
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	Periodic monitoring will require tracking harvesting commencement dates for blocks as well as the date that regeneration delay was declared. Tracking of this data will allow for yearly reporting of the area weighted average regeneration delay for all blocks reforested within a given reporting period.
Annual	Annually report the average time (weighted by area) for regeneration establishment on areas where regeneration delay was declared during the reporting period. For the purposes of this indicator, commencement of the regeneration delay period is based on the harvesting commencement date.
Variance	0%

Indicator	2.1.1 Reforestation success
Indicator Statement(s)	2.1.1(b) - The % of block area that meets free growing requirements as identified in site plans
Element(s)	2.1 Forest Ecosystem Resilience 4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 2.1:</u> Resilient forest ecosystems. <u>Objective 2.1:</u> Well-balanced ecosystems that support natural processes.</p> <p><u>Value 4.1:</u> Uptake and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems. <u>Objective 4.1:</u> Facilitate carbon uptake and storage within harvested areas.</p>
Strategies Description	<p>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 Standards Units based on a time frame indicated in the Site Plan. A Standards Unit (SU) is defined in the Stocking and Free Growing Survey Procedures Manual (BC MOF 2002) as:</p> <p><i>"An area that is managed through the uniform application of a silvicultural system, stocking standards, and soil conservation standards. These standards are used to determine if legal regeneration, free growing, and soil conservation obligations are met."</i></p> <p>Free growing dates are established based on the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification of the site and the tree species prescribed for planting after harvest.</p> <p>In order to fulfil mandates outlined in legislation, standards are set for establishing a crop of trees that will encourage maximum productivity of the forest resource (BC MOF 1995b). The free growing survey assesses the fulfilment of a Licensee's obligation to the Crown for reforestation.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of harvested blocks that annually meet free growing obligations across the DFA. While this percentage is important in a legal sense, as licensees have an obligation to meet free growing standards, it is also important for sustainable forest management. Standard units that meet free growing standards are deemed to have reached a stage where their continued presence and development is more assured. They are in numbers, health and height that make them less vulnerable to competition and more likely to reach maturity. Producing a free to grow stand means that the forest ecosystem will continue to develop. It means that carbon sequestration will also continue, locking up additional greenhouse gases as cellulose in the growing plantation. As more blocks reach free to grow status, they could make a significant local contribution to reducing global climate change.</p> <p>In the interim, until government has finalized assumptions for carbon budget modelling, Canfor's and BCTS's carbon strategy will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain some old growth on the land base for carbon storage, • To ensure prompt reforestation for carbon uptake, and • To minimize permanent access structures in order to maintain forest productivity for carbon uptake. <p>Canfor and BCTS will continue to report on the target within this indicator (existing areas of non-forested types artificially converted to forested types) as well as related indicators and targets for regeneration delay, additions and deletions to the forest area and retention of old forest. Collectively, these indicator statements and targets demonstrate commitment to positively influence carbon balance within the management unit.</p> <p>Canfor and BCTS will continue to monitor developments in carbon sequestration modeling both at the provincial and regional level and will utilize this information within the SFM Plan. At the very latest, Canfor and BCTS will rely upon forest carbon analysis conducted in conjunction with the next Timber Supply Review.</p>
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Free growing dates and standards for each block are recorded and maintained in Canfor and BC Timber Sales' databases. Each cut block is surveyed prior to the free growing date to ensure the free growing standards have been met and that the stand of trees is at target heights, fully stocked, and healthy. The results of all surveys are summarized and maintained in Licensee/BC Timber Sales databases. If a survey indicates that the block has not achieved free growing by the required date, corrective actions will be prescribed immediately in order to remedy the situation while still meeting the free growing deadlines. If all free growing standards are met, the Licensee/BC Timber Sales will make an application to the Ministry of Forests, Land and Natural Resource Operations for the block to revert to the Crown's responsibility.</p> <p>It is the licensees' responsibility to monitor, track and report this indicator. Opportunities for continuous improvement could be found in the administration of silviculture activities. Currently, failure to meet free to grow objectives generally relates to database tracking, survey methodology and reporting delays. These issues will be reviewed and, if necessary, a resulting action plan will be developed and implemented to minimize future negative impacts to this indicator.</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome</p>	<p>The following table identifies the percent of block area that meets free growing requirements as identified in site plans.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="565 281 1369 459"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	100%	100%	100%	TFL30	100%	100%	100%
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	100%	100%	100%										
TFL30	100%	100%	100%										
<p>Forecast</p>	<p>Failure to meet the prescribed requirements on or before their free growing dates could put the sustainability of the timber resource within the DFA in peril. Free growing stands are considered to have reached a state where they can continue to grow in a healthy manner, reasonably free of competition. Stands that have not reached this state may be suffering high pest mortality or competition from other species that may prevent them from becoming commercially viable crop trees.</p> <p>In addition to economic benefits, free growing stands contribute to ecological values of SFM. Achievement of free growing stands ensures that the nutrients and productivity of the site have not been significantly altered from harvest and that the land area has not been converted to another type of vegetative cover. Wildlife species dependent on healthy forests also benefit from the creation of free growing stands. A free growing stand also represents an area that is actively storing carbon and contributing to the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Having 100% of blocks meet their free growing date means that the DFA may potentially make a significant contribution to the effort to reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide.</p> <p>In the long-term, failing to achieve the identified target for this measure could negatively impact economic, ecological and social values across the DFA. If the timber supply and the amount of healthy regenerating forests decline, the industries, communities and natural processes that depend on them may also suffer. In the Prince George DFA, trends for the immediate future will likely show that 100% of blocks will meet the prescribed free growing requirements as identified in site plans.</p>												
<p>Target</p>	<p>100%</p>												
<p>Basis for the Target</p>	<p>The target for this indicator has been established at 100% to ensure that all blocks within the DFA achieve free to grow status within prescribed timelines. Once blocks reach the free to grow standard, the area reverts back to Crown land and all Licensee/BC Timber Sales obligations are considered complete. A performance target of 100% is not only achievable, it is in the Licensee's/BC Timber Sales's best interest as the completion of silviculture obligations is an important financial benefit. Until the Crown assumes responsibility for a plantation, the Licensee or BC Timber Sales must bear the costs of managing that stand, including surveys, thinning, brushing, and, if necessary, replanting. Future practice will involve licensees continuing to meet free to grow obligations and this data will be reported out to the public annually.</p>												
<p>Monitoring & Measurement Periodic</p>	<p>N/A</p>												
<p>Annual</p>	<p>This indicator has a Licensee/BC Timber Sales specific target and will be managed on an individual basis. Silviculture obligations such as free growing dates for blocks are recorded and maintained in Licensee databases. Once free to grow status has been achieved, the Licensee/BC Timber Sales must submit a report to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations that will update the status of the blocks on the government database.</p>												
<p>Variance</p>	<p>0%.</p>												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

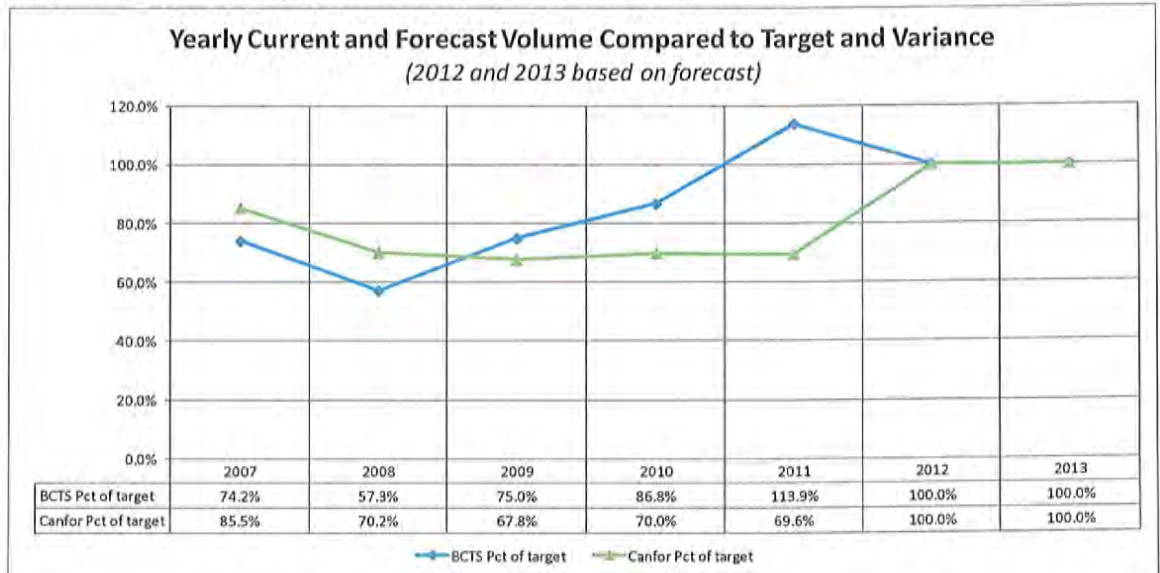
Indicator	2.2.1 Additions and deletions to the forest area
Indicator Statement(s)	2.2.1(a) - The % of gross land base in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities.
Element(s)	2.2 Forest Ecosystem Productivity 4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage 4.2 Forest Land Conversion
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 2.2:</u> Productive ecosystems. <u>Objective 2.2:</u> Maintain ecosystems that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species <u>Value 4.1:</u> Uptake and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems. <u>Objective 4.1:</u> Facilitate carbon uptake and storage within harvested areas. <u>Value 4.2:</u> Forest land. <u>Objective 4.2:</u> Minimize the conversion of forest land to non-forest land.
Strategies Description	<p>Given the Crown forest land ownership and associated forest tenure situation in Canada forest companies generally have little influence over additions to or deletions from the forest area, which generally are a result of government land use objectives. Where companies can have an influence is through their practices, particularly as it pertains to permanent access structures within the DFA. A permanent access structure is defined as a structure, including roads, bridges, landings, gravel pits or other similar structures that provides access for timber harvesting. The amount of area permanently lost to permanent access structures varies depending on the harvest system, season of harvest, topography and road building standards. Unless rehabilitated, these access structures occupy otherwise productive land suitable for forest establishment, resulting in reductions to the gross land base over time and productive area suitable for the growth of trees. The target for this indicator is focused on those activities where forest companies have direct control (i.e. excludes other permanent losses resulting from other industries sharing the overall forest estate). Actual reporting against the specified targets is anticipated to increase over time until the road infrastructure in the timber harvesting land base is fully developed. As such a periodic review of the associated targets will be necessary over time.</p> <p>As an interim strategy, until government has finalized assumptions for carbon budget modeling, Canfor's and BCTS's carbon strategy will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain some old growth on the land base for carbon storage, • To ensure the prompt reforestation for carbon uptake, and • To minimize permanent access structures in order to maintain forest productivity for carbon uptake. <p>Canfor and BCTS will continue to report on the target within this indicator (percent of gross land base in the DFA converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities) as well as related indicators and targets for regeneration delay and retention of old forest. Collectively, these indicator statements and targets demonstrate commitment to positively influence carbon balance within the management unit.</p> <p>Canfor and BCTS will continue to monitor developments in carbon sequestration modeling both at the provincial and regional level and will utilize this information within the SFM Plan. At the very latest, Canfor and BCTS will rely upon forest carbon analysis conducted in conjunction with the next Timber Supply Review.</p>
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Reductions to the gross land base due to permanent access structures resulting from forest management activities can be minimized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful total chance access planning to minimize the amount of permanent access structures; • Using proper road construction, maintenance, deactivation and rehabilitation procedures; • Minimizing the degraded width of roads necessary to safely extract timber from an area; • Specifying performance measures in operational plans which include proposed and maximum permanent access area and percent as well as degraded road widths; • Conducting pre-works to communicate road construction expectations and allowable levels of permanent access structures specified in operational plans; and • Conducting harvesting inspections to assess consistency with specifications outlined in preworks and operational plans. <p>Proposed reductions to the gross land base resulting from permanent access structures are calculated and included in operational plans (site plans and/or logging plans). Plans are executed providing desired results. Post harvest evaluations and other inspections assess plan conformance with the desired results.</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	The following table identifies the percentage of gross land base in the DFA converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities (2011 baseline data).		
	Gross Area = 2,230,831 ha.	Current Status	Forecasted Future Status ¹
	Ha	30,520	50,520
	Percent of Gross Area	1.4%	1.9%
	The Gross Area includes BCTS and Canfor operating areas, ecological reserves, parks and protected areas but excludes lakes and rivers. ¹ Future Status is based on historic road construction of approximately 500 ha of roads per year, over a period of 20 years.		
Forecast	Productive forest soils with minimized losses in forest productivity and the forest productive area resulting from the construction and maintenance of permanent access structures. Permanent access structure area (percent non-productive unnatural) is utilized in the provincial Timber Supply Review.		
Target	<3% of gross land base in the DFA		
Basis for the Target	<p>Focused on removal of productive forest land base where forest managers have direct management responsibility. Provides an overall DFA performance measure by the licensee, evaluating land base lost within harvest areas as well as that area lost to access those harvest areas. Inclusive of forests that are not part of the THLB.</p> <p>The licensee specific targets for this indicator were calculated by determining the area of roads required to be constructed in a reporting period relative to the total area harvested during the same reporting period. The result is the percentage of road area needed to be constructed to harvest a given area of timber. Weighted averages were then used to assess this percentage over multiple reporting periods and arrive at licensee specific weighted averages that form the basis of the targets for this indicator. The assumption is that this methodology for establishment of the targets provides a basis for correlating the percentage of area in permanent access structures needed to harvest a given area of timber. Over time, it is expected that the percentage of the gross land base that is converted to permanent access structures will decrease as the road infrastructure in the DFA becomes fully developed. As such, periodic evaluation of the targets over time will be necessary to ensure that targets are still meaningful.</p>		
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A		
Annual	Permanent access structures as a percent are utilized in provincial Timber Supply Review forecasts. Report percent converted once from operational information that tracks area in permanent roads, landings, borrow pits, rock quarries and permanent camps. Deduct any included areas that have been rehabilitated during the reporting period. Report the amount of conversion of the THLB along with the Gross.		
Variance	0%		

Indicator	2.2.2 Proportion of the calculated long-term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested
Indicator Statement(s)	2.2.2 - Percent of volume harvested compared to allocated harvest level
Element(s)	2.2 Forest Ecosystem Productivity 5.1 Timber and Non-Timber Benefits
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 2.2:</u> Productive ecosystems. <u>Objective 2.2:</u> Maintain ecosystems that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species.</p> <p><u>Value 5.1:</u> Short and long-term benefits. <u>Objective 5.1.1:</u> Maintaining a flow of timber benefits.</p>
Strategies Description	<p>For many, sustainability involves limiting actual timber harvest to levels within the long-term capability of the forest to grow wood. To track this, managers need data on both harvest levels and long-term production capability to make proportional calculations. In many locations, it also requires an understanding of the nature of the transition of forests from harvesting old growth to harvesting second growth. In practice, only the actual harvest level can be physically measured. The amount of wood that can be produced in perpetuity from a forest is a theoretical calculation that depends not only on the inherent wood-growing capacity of the forest ecosystem but also on climate and the kinds and intensities of management inputs (e.g., silvicultural treatments).</p> <p>Because the latter inputs are under human control, a forest can have a wide range of potential long-term sustainable wood harvest levels. One strategy to ensure the wood growing capacity of forests is fully recognized is to retain it in a productive state. Other core indicators that directly measure this are 2.2.1 (additions and deletions to the forest area by cause) and 2.1.1 (reforestation success).</p> <p><u>Timber benefits</u> can be measured by looking at sustainable harvest levels in relation to the allocated supply levels determined by the Chief Forester (BC) or authorized by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Development (Alberta). The harvest level is set only after considering social, economic and biological criteria. In BC, more information on this rigorous process to determine allowable annual cut (AAC) levels can be found at the website: http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hts/pubs/tsr/tsrbkg.htm. Support for local communities through business relationships provides employment diversification and increased local revenue.</p> <p>Timber supply is usually considered within the context of three relative timeframes — short-term, medium-term and long-term. The short-term is typically represented by the first two decades of the harvest forecast and reflects the period in which the scheduled harvest level is defined by immediate concerns of achieving socio-economic objectives and maintaining non-timber values. The medium-term corresponds to the transition from harvesting mostly old growth to harvesting managed stands. The long-term is the period that begins approximately when the harvest reaches the long term harvest level.</p> <p>Guidance in developing harvest flow objectives is taken from the current economic and social objectives of the Crown. In the short-term, there is often a desire by government to retain the continued availability of good forest jobs and the long-term stability of communities that rely on forests. At the same time, harvest levels in the short-term must not compromise long-term sustainability.</p> <p>In general, a reasonable flow pattern provides for a managed and gradual transition from short-term to medium- and long-term harvest levels, and avoids large and abrupt disruptions in timber supply. A reasonable flow has a medium-term level that drops below the long-term level to the minimum extent and only if justified. The long-term level should provide an even level of growing stock over the long-term.</p> <p>Initial harvest levels are used by government decision makers in determining the allowable annual cut (AAC). The harvest level is set using a rigorous process that considers social, economic and biological criteria.</p>
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Licensees contribute to the sustainable harvest level by managing to the determined harvest level for the management unit or in some cases by adhering to their apportioned harvest volume within the TSA. Cut control regulations dictate the short-term harvest flexibility. Essentially, licensees have flexibility on harvest levels from year to year but must balance every five years or less if desired by the licensee.</p> <p>Currently, Canfor's two replaceable Forest Licenses in the DFA are also applicable to the Vanderhoof and Fort St. James DFAs. Including TFL30, Canfor's AAC apportionment in the Prince George DFA is approximately 1,225,340 m³. The five year cut control period for Forest License A40873 is 2012-2016. The five year cut control period for Forest License A18165 is 2010-2014. This volume is harvested on Canfor's DFA. Currently BCTS has an AAC apportionment of 853,095 m³.</p>
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p><i>BC data from most current AAC rationale http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hts/tsas.htm</i></p> <p>Short and long-term harvest flows that reflect forest conditions, forest practices, and the socio-economic objectives of the Crown. Timber Supply Review has detailed timber supply forecasts which then rely on the Chief Forester to provide a determination of harvest levels utilizing forecast information, Crown objectives and input from the public.</p> <p>The latest timber supply review for the Prince George TSA (in which this DFA is contained) was determined on January 11th, 2011. The review indicated the new AAC for the Prince George TSA is 12.5 million cubic metres, including the following partitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a maximum of 3.5 million cubic metres attributable to non-pine species, and non-cedar and non-deciduous leading stands; • a maximum of 23,000 cubic metres attributable to cedar-leading stands; and • a maximum of 160,000 cubic metres attributable to deciduous-leading stands in the Prince George and Fort St. James Forest Districts. <p>In addition to these partitions, it is expected that a maximum of 875,000 cubic metres per year come from spruce-leading stands. This AAC will remain in effect until a new AAC is determined, which may take place within 10 years of this determination unless postponed in accordance with Section 8(3.1) of the <i>Forest Act</i>.</p> <p>More information on the timber supply review can be found at: http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hts/tsa/tsa24/</p> <p>The following graph shows that the percentage volume for both PG TSA and TFL 30 that have been harvested from 2007 to 2011 and</p>

the percentage volume that is planned to be harvested in 2012 and 2013 compared to the AAC volume that was harvested (or put up for auction in the case of BCTS), has generally been within 50% of the AAC apportionment.



The monitoring results from the above graph will be used as baseline data for the percent of volume allocated compared to the actual harvest level.

Forecast	It is anticipated that the forecast of future harvesting will be within the target range.
Target	100% over 5 years.
Basis for the Target	Legal requirements.
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	The schedule for subsequent Timber Supply Reviews for the Prince George TSA can be found at: http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/lts/schedule.htm .
Annual	Report the harvest level allocated for each license for the cut control period and the harvest level cut at the end of the period.
5 year	N/A
Variance	+10%

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	3.1.1 Level of soil disturbance												
Indicator Statement(s)	3.1.1 - Percent of harvested blocks meeting soil disturbance objectives identified in plans												
Element(s)	3.1 Soil Quality and Quantity												
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 3.1:</u> Soil conservation</p> <p><u>Objective 3.1:</u> The productive capacity of forest soils within the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) is sustained</p>												
Strategies Description	<p>The objectives of soil conservation under British Columbia's Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting the extent of soil disturbance caused by harvesting and silviculture activities that negatively affect the physical, chemical and biological properties of soil; and • Conducting forest practices in a manner that addresses the inherent sensitivity of a site to soil degrading processes to minimize soil disturbance, landslides, soil erosion and sediment delivery to streams. <p>The objective of placing limits on the amount of soil disturbance allowed within the "Net Area to be Reforested" (NAR) is to ensure that site productivity is maintained and that impacts to other resource values are prevented or mitigated. Net Area to be Reforested (NAR) is defined as the area which the licensees are legally obligated to regenerate to free growing status (i.e. gross harvest area minus deletions for roads, landing, gravel pit, wildlife tree patches, etc.). Harvesting and silviculture activities must be carried out such that the total amount of soil disturbance at any time during operations does not exceed the specified maximum (BCMOF 2001). Objectives set by the provincial government for soils, as well as associated practice requirements specific to soil disturbance limits, are outlined in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR).</p> <p>Soil Disturbance types and related categories is a general term and can include temporary access structures, corduroyed trails, compacted areas and dispersed disturbance (dispersed trails, gouges, and scalps). Soil disturbance can have positive (mineral soil exposure for seed germination) or negative (soil compaction) impacts. Managing the detrimental soil disturbance levels will help to retain the productive capacity of ecosystems. Soil compaction, displacement and erosion are components of potentially detrimental soil disturbance. These targets seek to manage soil disturbance levels caused by harvesting and silviculture operations.</p>												
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Prior to harvest commencement, field data is collected to assess slopes, soil textures, soil moisture regimes, movement through soils and organic matter content for soils within a block. This information is then used for the identification and delineation of allowable levels of soil disturbance within the block net area to reforest for harvesting and silviculture activities. Soil disturbance objectives are written into plans by committing to the maximum planned levels of soil disturbance for standard units and roadside work areas. Harvest operations are conducted in a way, and during times of the year, that ensures commitments can be achieved. Post harvest evaluations and other inspections assess compliance with soil disturbance limits identified in plans.</p>												
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table shows the status for the percent of harvested blocks meeting legal soil disturbance objectives.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	100%	100%	100%	TFL30	100%	100%	100%
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	100%	100%	100%										
TFL30	100%	100%	100%										
Forecast	<p>By following the "Strategies" and "Means of Achieving Objectives and Targets" sections of this indicator detail sheet, it is anticipated that productive forest soils with minimized losses from forest operations will be maintained.</p>												
Target	100% of blocks meet soil disturbance objectives.												
Basis for the Target	<p>Maintenance of site productivity is a core prerequisite for achieving sustainability. Managing the area of detrimental soil disturbance will help to retain the productive capacity of the land base.</p>												
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	<p>The harvesting and/or silviculture supervisor in conjunction with the contractor will monitor and measure soil disturbance levels during active operations. When levels of soil disturbance are approaching limits specified in preworks and associated operational controls, the contractor is to suspend operations in the area and contact their licensee supervisor.</p>												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Annual	Reporting based on harvest inspections and/or government inspections. Any non-conformance or non-compliance to plans will be identified and used as the basis for reporting. Report the area (hectares) of cut blocks where soil disturbance commitments were achieved as compared to the total area of cut blocks that were harvested during the reporting year (reporting on net area requiring reforestation). The annual report will provide a description of any corrective actions where this indicator falls below the target.
Variance	0%.

Indicator	3.1.2 Level of downed woody debris
Indicator Statement(s)	3.1.2 - Percent of cut blocks where post harvest CWD levels are within the targets contained in Plans.
Element(s)	3.1 Soil Quality and Quantity
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 3.1:</u> Soil conservation Objective 3.1: The productive capacity of forest soils with the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) is sustained.
Strategies Description	<p>This indicator and target addresses the need to manage for Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) given its importance as a stand attribute and component of stand-level biodiversity. Coarse Woody Debris typically includes sound or rotting logs, stumps, or large branches that have been fallen or been cut and left in the woods, or trees and branches that have died but remain standing or leaning. For operational purposes, CWD is defined as material greater than 10cm in diameter, in all stages of decay. Coarse Woody Debris plays numerous functional roles in natural and managed forests and aquatic ecosystems including: providing feeding, breeding and shelter substrate for many organisms; providing habitat for many forest plants, animals and microorganisms; providing a nutrient source and growing substrate for various bacteria and fungi; carbon storage; erosion control; microclimates for seedling establishment; shelter and access routes for small mammals; and influencing slope and stream geomorphology. Guiding principles related to CWD management include: minimizing CWD accumulations on landings and roadside; larger pieces are more valuable than smaller pieces; ecologically, it is advantageous to maintain the full range of decay and diameter classes of CWD; coniferous material lasts many times longer than deciduous material; CWD can be managed in conjunction with wildlife trees and other constrained or reserve areas; manage the composition and arrangement of CWD within acceptable levels of risk of wildfire, insect pest and forest disease outbreaks; and harmonize the retention of CWD with silviculture objectives. This indicator is complimented by Indicator I.1.4: Degree of within-stand structural retention.</p> <p>Potential sources of CWD in managed stands can include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logs already lying on the forest floor that are left after harvesting; • Uneconomical wood resulting from harvest operations including breakage, short pieces and tops; • Long-term CWD recruitment may be addressed by leaving reserves and wildlife trees, possibly including cull trees; • Dispersed wildlife trees including green trees, stubbed trees and standing dead trees; and • Retention of standing trees below utilization standards (poles and bigger) as a long-term CWD recruitment source <p>Canfor Best Management Practices (BMP's) for CWD include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To retain standing deciduous trees where operationally feasible; otherwise, left where felled; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Same for Douglas-fir, especially vets; • To leave non-merchantable stems and under-utilization stems on the block; • To retain clumps of viable non-pine natural regeneration; • To retain existing CWD in wildlife tree patches and reserve areas; and • To leave Stub Trees to varying degrees (e.g. along riparian / Machine Free Zones). <p>In addition, BCTS practices include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of stub-trees as anchors; build loosely constructed piles around stubs. Target 1 pile / 5ha, for blocks > 15ha; • Radiate some longer pieces of CWD out from the pile(s); • Retain CWD in clumps; • Possibly keep longer logs intact; and • Jackstraw – haphazard orientation.
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Companies will achieve objectives and targets specific to CWD through the possible application of the following procedures and controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for licensee staff and contractors specific to CWD management and best management practices; • Adhering to legislative requirements specific to CWD; • Harvesting preworks and inspections; • Conducting implementation monitoring to assess success of implementation of controls and possible opportunities for improvement; and • Conducting effectiveness monitoring to assess if controls are effective at achieving the desired results. <p>CWD is managed on a rotation basis and, as such, strategies must address recruitment of CWD over the short and long-term.</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome</p>	<p>The following table shows the status from 2009 to 2011 for the percent of audited cut blocks where post harvest CWD levels are within the targets contained in Plans.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="570 283 1372 464"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	100%	100%	100%	TFL30	100%	100%	100%
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	100%	100%	100%										
TFL30	100%	100%	100%										
<p>Forecast</p>	<p>By following the “Strategies” and “Means of Achieving Objectives and Targets” sections of this indicator detail sheet, it is anticipated that upon completion of harvesting, piling and site preparation activities, areas will contain a range of standing and downed CWD sizes in a range of decay classes that will deliver a supply of CWD in the short through to the long-term.</p>												
<p>Target</p>	<p>100% of blocks harvested annually will meet targets.</p>												
<p>Basis for the Target</p>	<p>Legal requirements, “Coarse Woody Debris Best Management Practices”, “Chief Forester’s Guidance on Coarse Woody Debris Management”, and studies conducted in the DFA on “Post-harvest Monitoring for Coarse Woody Debris and Stand Structural Retention 2008”.</p>												
<p>Monitoring & Measurement Periodic</p>	<p>Periodic monitoring will be conducted during harvest inspections completed during operations. Harvest inspections will assess consistency with legal requirements and CWD debris best management practices during active operations. When instances of non-compliance or non-conformance are identified, this will be entered into the licensee specific incident tracking system.</p>												
<p>Annual</p>	<p>Report compliance with legal requirements and conformance with operational guidelines for CWD management based on blocks reviewed as part of implementation monitoring. On an annual basis, a subset of blocks with harvesting completed during the reporting period will be randomly assessed for consistency with legal requirements and CWD Best Management Practices. Current status results will be calculated by determining the number of blocks consistent with legislative and operational controls divided by the total number of blocks assessed during the reporting period.</p>												
<p>Variance</p>	<p>-10%</p>												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	3.2.1 Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance
Indicator Statement(s)	<p>3.2.1(a) - The percentage of watersheds with active operations that have had a watershed assessment completed.</p> <p>3.2.1(b) - The percentage of active operations within high-risk watersheds that implement the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment.</p> <p>3.2.1(c) – Percentage of high hazard drainage structures in watersheds with identified water quality concerns that have mitigation strategies implemented.</p>
Element(s)	3.2 Water Quality and Quantity
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 3.2:</u> Water conservation</p> <p><u>Objective 3.2:</u> Maintain water quality and water quantity in the Defined Forest Area (DFA).</p>
Strategies Description	<p>Water quality and quantity can be affected by stand-replacing disturbances (human and natural-caused). The effects are normally highest in the initial post-disturbance years and diminish over time as regenerating forest cover is established. The critical threshold at which the disturbance begins to affect water values varies according to topography, soil properties, vegetation types, and climate. Certain watersheds can be classified as more sensitive to the impacts of disturbance either because of their environmental and climatic attributes or because of their inherent value to aquatic life and communities that are dependent on the water. The peak flow of a watershed is directly influenced by the amount of area that is recently harvested or otherwise recently disturbed (Equivalent Clear-cut Area or ECA). These disturbed areas accumulate more snow and subsequently can deliver more water as the snow melts more rapidly in the spring.</p> <p>Roads and stream crossings in particular can have a large impact on water quality in a watershed. In general, steps are taken on all drainage structures to minimize the risk of sediment delivery into watercourses. Within sensitive watersheds, local conditions such as soil type, topography, road grade, road construction history and structure type will determine how great a risk a drainage structure is to negatively impact water quality.</p> <p>3.2.1(a & b):</p> <p>Predicting the potential impacts of increased peak flow in a particular watershed requires an assessment of the factors that contribute to the sensitivity of the watershed. Watersheds in the northern interior of British Columbia have a wide range of sensitivity to peak flows. The sensitivity of a watershed can be evaluated by examining five parameters: peak flow buffering (lakes and wetlands), terrain stability, watershed relief, channel pattern and channel stability. A full assessment by a qualified professional may be warranted in some situations but the process is time consuming and costly. Employing this approach across the DFA would be cost prohibitive. The process described here can be completed as part of the planning for proposed harvesting in the DFA. It involves evaluating the risk to a particular watershed.</p> <p>Where the Peak Flow Index (PFI) is expected to be above the threshold value as a result of a combination of past and proposed harvesting, licensees and BCTS will initiate a watershed sensitivity analysis as part of a risk assessment procedure (Dobson 2009). This assessment will result in a risk rating for individual watersheds. If a the watershed risk ranks high through this process, a qualified professional will be consulted to provide a more thorough review and recommendations on proposed harvesting and road construction.</p> <p>3.2.1(c) recognizes the importance of identifying high risk drainage structures in those watersheds that were determined to be sensitive. In order to manage the risks to water quality, the target requires that a mitigation strategy be in place for each of the identified structures and that it is being followed. A variety of strategies could be employed for mitigation based on site specific situations. These could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ditch blocks, • Sumps, • Silt fences, • Cross drains, • Grass seeding the cut or fill slopes and the road bed, and • Water bars.
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>3.2.1(a): Conduct an inventory of sensitive watersheds and assign a peak flow target to each. Where peak flow targets are exceeded in a sensitive watershed (either currently or as a result of planned activity), further assessments are conducted. These assessments could include a watershed sensitivity assessment, a stream quality crossing index survey(indicator 3.2.1(b)), a height performance of regenerating stands, road inspections, a channel stability assessment, or other suitable assessment as determined by the qualified professional.</p> <p>3.2.1(b): All active watersheds will be assessed for risk. Where the parameters determining risk result in a watershed being defined as high risk, Canfor and BCTS will seek the recommendations of a professional qualified to evaluate the condition of a watershed and the impacts of further development. Where recommendations are in place, future operations will be conducted in accordance with those recommendations or documented with a rationale signed by a qualified registered professional.</p> <p>3.2.1(c): Conduct an inventory of road related soil erosion events that introduce sediment into a stream identified in annual road inspections and develop a mitigation strategy for each of the events. Action plans with respect to the identified erosion events will be implemented and monitored.</p>

<p>Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome</p>	<p>3.2.1(a): The following table identifies the percentage of watersheds with active operations that have had a watershed assessment completed (2012 Baseline data).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="646 283 1323 590"> <thead> <tr> <th>Licensee</th> <th>Total Number of Watersheds with Active Operations</th> <th>Total Number of Watersheds with Assessment Completed</th> <th>DFA%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Canfor</td> <td>79</td> <td>79</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCTS</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>89</td> <td>89</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3.2.1(b): The following table identifies the percentage of active operations within high-risk watersheds that had implemented the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment (2012 Baseline data).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="516 653 1352 961"> <thead> <tr> <th>Licensee</th> <th>Total number of active operations within high risk watersheds</th> <th>Number of these operations that had implemented the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment</th> <th>DFA%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Canfor</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCTS</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3.2.1(c): 100% of high hazard drainage structures in watersheds with identified water quality concerns that have had mitigation strategies implemented (2012 Baseline data).</p>	Licensee	Total Number of Watersheds with Active Operations	Total Number of Watersheds with Assessment Completed	DFA%	Canfor	79	79		BCTS	10	10		TOTAL	89	89	100%	Licensee	Total number of active operations within high risk watersheds	Number of these operations that had implemented the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment	DFA%	Canfor	2	2		BCTS	2	2		TOTAL	4	4	100%
Licensee	Total Number of Watersheds with Active Operations	Total Number of Watersheds with Assessment Completed	DFA%																														
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BCTS	10	10																															
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Licensee	Total number of active operations within high risk watersheds	Number of these operations that had implemented the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment	DFA%																														
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BCTS	2	2																															
TOTAL	4	4	100%																														
<p>Forecast</p>	<p>By following the “Strategies” and “Means of Achieving Objectives and Targets” sections of this indicator detail sheet, it is anticipated that there will be acceptable levels of water quality and quantity. Riparian systems will maintain existing uses and support human and ecological communities and aquatic life. Introduction of sedimentation into watercourses’ is minimized.</p>																																
<p>Target</p>	<p>3.2.1(a): 100%. 3.2.1(b): 100%. 3.2.1(c): 100%.</p>																																
<p>Basis for the Target</p>	<p>Places emphasis and resources on most sensitive and high risk areas. Ensures focused assessment of watershed conditions and drainage structures.</p>																																
<p>Monitoring & Measurement Periodic</p>	<p>Fisheries sensitive watersheds may be developed in the Prince George District in the short-term. If a new selection of watersheds is identified, this plan will be updated in accordance with the legislated designation of watersheds. Measurements and analysis may need to occur on the new set of watersheds.</p>																																
<p>Annual</p>	<p>3.2.1(a): Report the number of sensitive watersheds where peak flow targets were exceeded and harvesting occurred. Identify the watershed(s) and, for each, whether a further detailed assessment was conducted prior to harvest. 3.2.1(b): Report the number of high risk drainage structures within the sensitive watersheds. Further report whether each had a mitigation strategy and whether that strategy was implemented as planned. 3.2.1(c): Report the number of road related soil erosion events that introduce sediment into a stream. Identify whether these events were addressed (eg. steps taken to rehabilitate damage).</p>																																
<p>Variance</p>	<p>3.2.1(a): 0% 3.2.1(b): 0% 3.2.1(c): 0%</p>																																

Indicator	4.1.1 Net Carbon uptake
Indicator Statement(s)	4.1.1(a) - Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment.
Element(s)	4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage 5.1 Timber and Non-Timber Benefits
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 4.1:</u> Uptake and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems. <u>Objective 4.1:</u> Facilitate carbon uptake and storage within harvested areas.</p> <p><u>Value 5.1:</u> Short and long-term benefits. <u>Objective 5.1.1:</u> Maintaining a flow of timber benefits.</p>
<p>Strategies Description</p>	<p>Damaging agents are considered to be biotic and abiotic factors (fire, wind, insects etc.) that negatively affect the uptake and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems and reduce the net value of commercial timber. To reduce losses to timber value, it is necessary to ensure that if commercially viable timber is affected by damaging agents, that the timber is recovered before its value deteriorates.</p> <p>All licensees target damaged stands in a similar manner. Each year, the volume of damaged timber is assessed within the DFA. Of this volume, licensees prioritize planning and harvesting activities based on levels of attack, stage of attack, wood quality and milling capacity/needs. This indicator reports out on the licensees' success in ensuring areas with stand damaging agents have been assessed and have been prioritized for treatment if required and, thereby able to minimize value losses.</p> <p>The most serious stand damaging agent in the Prince George DFA is the mountain pine beetle, which has killed millions of mature, commercially viable lodgepole pine. Prioritizing infested stands for treatment can contribute to sustainable forest management in several ways. Removing infested trees can slow the spread of beetles to adjacent uninfested stands and allow Canfor and BCTS to utilize trees before they deteriorate. Also, once harvesting is complete the area can be replanted, turning an area that would have released carbon through the decomposition of dead trees into the carbon sink of a young plantation.</p> <p>It should be noted that prioritizing a stand for treatment might not guarantee the stand would be treated. The size of the stand, the threat the agent poses, the location and the merchantability of the timber all have to be considered when prioritizing which stands will be treated first. Some stands may have such a low priority that the only "treatment" is to monitor the area until such a point when more active operations are deemed necessary.</p> <p>Treating areas with stand damaging agents will provide other societal benefits. Burned and diseased killed stands may be aesthetically unpleasing, and their harvesting and reforestation will create a more pleasing landscape. Windthrown stands restrict recreational use and can foster the growth of insect pests such as the spruce bark beetle. Thus, prioritizing areas with stand damaging agents for treatment will help to maintain a more stable forest economy and achieve social benefits through enhanced aesthetics and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>In the interim, until government has finalized assumptions for carbon budget modeling, Canfor's and BCTS's carbon strategy will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain some old growth on the land base for carbon storage, • To ensure prompt reforestation for carbon uptake, and • To minimize permanent access structures in order to maintain forest productivity for carbon uptake. <p>Canfor and BCTS will continue to report on the target within this indicator (existing areas of non-forested types artificially converted to forested types), as well as related indicators and targets for regeneration delay, additions and deletions to the forest area and retention of old forest. Collectively, these indicator statements and targets demonstrate commitment to positively influence carbon balance within the management unit.</p> <p>Canfor and BCTS will continue to monitor developments in carbon sequestration modeling both at the provincial and regional level and will utilize this information within the SFM Plan. At the very latest, Canfor and BCTS will rely upon forest carbon analysis conducted in conjunction with the next Timber Supply Review.</p>
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Prioritizing stands with damaging agents for treatment is part of an overall forest health strategy. Treatment of stands with damaging agents may take several forms. These may include silviculture treatments on plantations with blister rust problems or falling and burning individual stems to control bark beetles. However, the main treatment employed to manage stand damaging agents is harvesting dead or dying stands, followed by prompt reforestation where required.</p> <p>Licensees' Planning Foresters are responsible for co-ordinating the detection of damaged timber, and Woodlands Managers are responsible for reviewing and updating volume targets each year.</p> <p>Licensees are responsible for updating databases with current forest health conditions. Co-ordination with other licensees for the efficient and timely treatment of DFA stand damaging agents is crucial for this indicator's target to be met.</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome</p>	<p>The following table identifies the licensees' success with prioritizing treatment for areas with stand damaging agents.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="565 279 1369 459"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30</td> <td>N/A*</td> <td>N/A*</td> <td>N/A*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* previously not reported on TFL30</p>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	100%	100%	100%	TFL30	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	100%	100%	100%										
TFL30	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*										
<p>Forecast</p>	<p>The rapid spread of the mountain pine beetle and the unpredictability of other agents, such as fire, make it difficult to accurately forecast the success of meeting the indicator target. However, it is important to identify what the accepted target means to SFM. By targeting damaged stands, forest managers are able to reduce the spread of forest health agents to adjacent stands, parks, private lands, etc.; utilize timber before it deteriorates; and reforest areas with healthy young plantations.</p> <p>Failure to prioritize areas with stand damaging agents for treatment means forest managers are allowing significant areas to either lose economic value, or to allow existing problems to become much worse. For example, by choosing to harvest green, uninfested pine stands while other stands are beetle infested or dead, the opportunity to prevent further spread would be lost. Dead, unsalvaged stands will start to decay, losing economic value that could have been realized if they were prioritized for harvesting. In addition to economic losses, there could be ecological costs to failing to treat stands with damaging agents. As these stands die and decay, they will release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, thereby contributing to global climate change. Prioritizing these stands for harvesting will not only improve economic values but will allow a healthy, young, carbon-sequestering plantation to become established.</p> <p>Other costs may come from failing to treat damaged stands. Allowing dead and diseased stands to persist on the landscape may result in more severe wildfires that destroy or damage property in the DFA. This will negatively affect land owners and communities. Thus, achieving the indicator's target may protect societal values in addition to providing ecological and economic benefits.</p>												
<p>Target</p>	<p>100%</p>												
<p>Basis for the Target</p>	<p>The target for this indicator has been established at 100% to ensure that all areas with stand damaging agents are prioritized within the DFA. The mountain pine beetle epidemic remains the focus of the Licensees' stand damaging agent prioritization. Licensees will continue to conduct annual reviews of planning areas to identify areas with stand damaging agents.</p>												
<p>Monitoring & Measurement Periodic</p>	<p>N/A</p>												
<p>Annual</p>	<p>Licensees are responsible for monitoring planning areas for stand damaging agents and prioritizing these areas. Reports will be generated to identify the percent of areas with stand damaging agents that have been prioritized in the DFA.</p>												
<p>Variance</p>	<p>-10%.</p>												

[Element 4.2 Forest Land Conversion]

Core Indicator 4.2 Additions and deletions to the forest area is covered under Indicator 2.2.1(a) (above).

[Element 5.1 Timber and Non-Timber Benefits]

Core Indicator 5.1.1(a) % of volume harvested compared to allocated harvest level is covered under Indicator 2.2.2 (above).

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	5.1.1 Quantity and quality of timber and non-timber benefits, products, and services produced in the DFA
Indicator Statement(s)	5.1.1(b). Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in Plans.
Element(s)	5.1 Timber and Non-Timber Benefits
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 5.1:</u> Short and long- term benefits. <u>Objective 5.1.2:</u> Maintaining a flow of non-timber benefits.
Strategies Description	<p>Forests represent not only a return on investment for an organization (measured, for example, in profit/loss, or product output) but also a source of income and non-financial benefits for DFA-related workers, local communities and governments. While there is limited information on the ecological services and non-timber benefits produced in the DFA, it is important to consider the costs and benefits of a variety of goods and services.</p> <p><u>Non-timber benefits</u> can be assessed on a harvest unit specific basis by assessing operational plan commitments designed to reduce any potential impact of the operation on other forest users and stakeholders. These plan commitments could include specific actions to assist ranchers, trappers, guides, resort owners, mineral rights holders, private land owners, etc. to manage their licensed obligations on shared public forest land. Actions within plans could also involve public expectations related to forest access, visual quality or specific recreational or ecotourism opportunities. Plan commitments could also include actions to manage or protect sites that are culturally important, sacred or spiritual to local Aboriginals, berry pickers and gatherers of other food, fibre or medicinal plants.</p>
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Companies contribute to the sustainable harvest level by adhering to their apportioned harvest volume within the TSA. Cut control regulations dictate the short-term harvest flexibility.</p> <p>Continue discussions with existing licence/rights holders, interested public and Aboriginals.</p> <p>Operational plans incorporate commitments to manage concerns related to those discussions. Plans are properly executed providing desired results. Post harvest evaluations and other inspections assess plan conformance.</p>

Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	The table below shows the reporting format and current status of conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in Plans (2011 Baseline data).						
		Canfor			BCTS		
	Value	Plans ¹	Non-conformances ²	Pct	Plans	Non-conformances	Pct
	Guide	0	0		0	0	
	Lakeshore	33	0	100	2	0	100
	Range	1	0	100	1	0	100
	Recreation	0	0		0	0	
	Riparian	100	0	100	20	0	100
	Soil Erosion/Stream Sediment	67	0	100	35	0	100
	Trapper	0	0		0	0	
	Tenure/Private land	0	0		0	0	
	Terrain	0	0		0	0	
	VQO	8	0	100	0	0	
	Other	0	0		0	0	
Total	209	0	100	58	0	100	
	¹ - Plans that have commitments identified.						
	² - Plans that did not meet their commitments.						
Forecast	By following the “Strategies” and “Means of Achieving Objectives and Targets” sections of this indicator detail sheet, it is anticipated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest operations will respect and reflect the interests of non-timber resource users, local public and Aboriginals, and • Short and long-term harvest flows will reflect forest conditions, forest practices, and the socio-economic objectives of the Crown (see indicator 2.2.2 for more detail on forecast). 						
Target	No non-conformances for site level plans.						
Basis for the Target	Developed with input from stakeholders, neighbouring landowners, local license holders, broader public and Aboriginal communities. It is essential that holders of overlapping land use tenures, communicate regularly with one another and with the public and Aboriginal communities. Conforming to commitments in plans will help to measure the company’s performance of operating on public lands.						
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A						
Annual	Report the number of cut blocks harvested having operational plan non-conformances related to non-timber resource users. Also report the total number of cut blocks harvested that contained commitments involving non-timber resource users.						
Variance	0						

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	5.2.1 Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability												
Indicator Statement(s)	5.2.1(a) - Percent of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided by North Central Interior suppliers and contractors												
Element(s)	5.2 Communities and Sustainability												
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 5.2:</u> Community well-being <u>Objective 5.2.1:</u> Support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community.												
Strategies Description	<p>In addition to the many biological and ecological benefits provided by forests, they also contribute social and economic benefits. Forests represent not only a return on investment (measured, for example, in dollar value, person-days, donations, etc.) for the organization but also a source of income and non-financial benefits for DFA-related workers, contractors, and others; stability and opportunities for communities; and revenue for local, provincial, and federal governments.</p> <p>In the same way that larger forest organizations depend on a secure flow of resources to justify investment in an area, small businesses depend on a sustained flow of opportunities to develop and invest in their local community. As the majority of forest workers are hired locally, communities benefit by forest planning and operations.</p> <p>This target measures the amount of spending in forest related activities that occur on the DFA by local contractors/suppliers. For the purposes of this target, a local contractor or supplier is defined as one that resides within or in the vicinity of the DFA. In the PG SFMP, the North Central Interior is defined as including communities from 100 Mile House to Mackenzie (south to north) and from Smithers to McBride (west to east).</p> <p>The total dollar value of goods and services considered to be local will be calculated relative to the total dollar value of all goods and services provided. This calculation will be used to derive the percentage of money spent on forest operations and management of the DFA from suppliers and contractors within local communities.</p>												
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Companies track all spending pertaining to forest related activities (operations, management, donations) within the DFA, separated by that occurring locally.												
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table shows the percentage of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided by North Central Interior suppliers and contractors.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>91.3%</td> <td>94.5%</td> <td>91.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30</td> <td>95%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	91.3%	94.5%	91.5%	TFL30	95%	100%	85%
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	91.3%	94.5%	91.5%										
TFL30	95%	100%	85%										
Forecast	Achievement of the target will support resilient and stable communities within and adjacent of the DFA. Localized spending may also provide better management through local knowledge.												
Target	>=90% of dollars spent in local communities (5 year rolling average).												
Basis for the Target	Target reflects a desire to maintain or enhance community well-being.												
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A												
Annual	Use internal accounting systems to calculate and report out on the percent of dollars spent in local communities (5 year rolling average) during the reporting period.												
Variance	-5%												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	5.2.1 Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability												
Indicator Statement(s)	5.2.1(b) - Number of donations to the local community - applies to Canfor only.												
Element(s)	5.2 Communities and Sustainability												
Value(s) and Objective(s)	Value 5.2: Community well-being Objective 5.2.1: Support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community.												
Strategies Description	This measure indicates 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 measure 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. Support opportunities help to increase awareness of sustainable forest management and its role within the DFA. This can indirectly lead to building a strong community and creating a viable labour force.												
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	This indicator applies to Canfor only. Targets were established from an estimate of one major donation to the community every two months for a total of 6 per year.												
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	The following table shows the number of donations to the local community. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	N/A	N/A	N/A	TFL30	8	8	10
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	N/A	N/A	N/A										
TFL30	8	8	10										
Forecast	Achievement of the target will support resilient and stable communities within and adjacent to the DFA. Localized spending may also provide better management through local knowledge.												
Target	>=6 donations												
Basis for the Target	Target reflects a desire to maintain or enhance community well-being.												
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A												
Annual	Use internal accounting systems to calculate and report out on the number of donations to the local community during the reporting period.												
Variance	0												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	5.2.2 Level of investment in training and skills development
Indicator Statement(s)	5.2.2 - Training in environmental & safety procedures in compliance with company training plans
Element(s)	5.2 Communities and Sustainability
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 5.2:</u> Community well-being <u>Objective 5.2.2:</u> Support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community.
Strategies Description	Sustainable forest management provides training and awareness opportunities for forest workers as organizations seek continual improvement in their practices. Investments in training and skill development generally pay dividends to forest organizations by way of a safer and more environmentally conscious work environment. Assessing whether forest contractors have received both safety and environmental training is a direct way of measuring this investment. Additionally, training plans should be in place for employees of the forest organizations who work in the forest. Measuring whether the training occurred in accordance with these plans will confirm an organizations commitment to training and skills development. This indicator complements Core Indicator 6.3.2 <i>Evidence of cooperation with DFA-related workers and their unions to improve and enhance safety standards, procedures, and outcomes in all DFA-related workplaces and affected communities</i> , where the proposed indicator statement is “Implementation and maintenance of certified safety program”.
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Licenses invest in skills development by ensuring forest contractors have adequate safety and environmental training and for woodland employees (staff) by ensuring training occurs in accordance with their plans.
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	In 2012, the level of training in environmental & safety procedures in compliance with company training plans was 100%.
Forecast	Forest planning and operations are conducted with a genuine focus on worker safety and environmental stewardship. Forest contractors and employees have the adequate knowledge and tools to conduct their jobs, performing well even under upset conditions.
Target	100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental & safety training.
Basis for the Target	A trained workforce is critical to safe and proper execution of plans. The variance allows for some discretion with respect to contractors or employees whose work is insulated from forest operations (for example, administrative or clerical work).
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	When training is completed by contractors or employees, it will be necessary to track training taken by an employee as per the applicable training plan. These results can then be summarized to determine the percentage of training taken relative to the training plan.
Annual	Report the total number of company employees and forestry contractors, and identify the number of those that had received both environmental and safety training in accordance with training plan expectations.
Variance	-5%

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment
Indicator Statement(s)	5.2.3 - Level of Direct & Indirect Employment
Element(s)	5.2.3 Communities and Sustainability
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 5.2:</u> Community well-being <u>Objective 5.2.3:</u> Support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community.
Strategies Description	<p>Forests represent not only a return on investment (measured, for example, in dollar value, person-days, donations, etc.) for the organization but also a source of income and non-financial benefits for DFA-related workers, suppliers, local communities and governments.</p> <p>While employment levels have been declining in many manufacturing industries including the forest industry, there remains a very direct relationship between direct and indirect employment and annual harvest levels. Stable employment is a clear indication of the sustainable economic well-being of individuals and communities. Employment from the forest sector is an important contributor toward community stability, particularly rural communities that tend to be mostly resource-dependant. Within the context of the forest industry, direct employment refers to employment directly related to the production of forest products or services. As a result of this direct employment, employment is also generated in the businesses that supply goods and services to the forest sector. This is referred to as indirect employment. Finally, when these directly and indirectly generated incomes are spent and re-spent on a variety of items in the broader economy (e.g., food, clothing, entertainment), it gives rise to induced employment effects.</p> <p>Based on information compiled from the Socio-Economic Analysis completed for the recent Prince George Timber Supply Area Timber Supply Review (TSR), an employment multiplier of 1.95 direct, indirect, and induced jobs per 1000 m³ of harvest is used. This includes direct employment coefficients for harvesting (.258), lumber & wood manufacturing (.261), pulp & paper (0.0717) and primary processing outside the PG TSA (.02) plus an indirect and induced employment ratio of 1.34 jobs per 1000 m³ of volume harvested.</p> <p>Organizations that harvest at sustainable harvest levels in relation to the allocated supply levels determined by government authorities continue to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities. The harvest level is set using a rigorous process that considers social, economic and biological criteria.</p>
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Organizations contribute to direct and indirect employment within the region and to sustainable harvesting by adhering to their apportioned harvest volume within each respective TSA. Cut control regulations dictate the short-term harvest flexibility.

<p>Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome</p>	<p>5-year rolling average of actual annual cut for Canfor and BCTS in the DFA = 3,663,298 m³. $3,663,298 \text{ m}^3 * (0.612 \text{ direct jobs}/1000\text{m}^3) + 1.34 \text{ indirect jobs per direct job} = 5,252 \text{ jobs}$.</p> <p>Variance based on lowest annual cut from past 5 years (2007 cut of 2,381,161 m³) = 3,414 jobs (65% of the jobs calculated using the 5-year rolling average). The following graph illustrates the current status trends, and forecast for employment for the PG DFA.</p> <div data-bbox="503 367 1421 1155"> <table border="1" data-bbox="544 829 1388 1039"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2007 - 2009</th> <th>2007 - 2010</th> <th>2007- 2011</th> <th>2007 - 2012</th> <th>2008- 2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>5,252</td> <td>5,252</td> <td>5,252</td> <td>5,252</td> <td>5,252</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Variance</td> <td>3414</td> <td>3414</td> <td>3414</td> <td>3414</td> <td>3414</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jobs</td> <td>4,248</td> <td>4,214</td> <td>4,190</td> <td>3,706</td> <td>3,247</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		2007 - 2009	2007 - 2010	2007- 2011	2007 - 2012	2008- 2013	Target	5,252	5,252	5,252	5,252	5,252	Variance	3414	3414	3414	3414	3414	Jobs	4,248	4,214	4,190	3,706	3,247
	2007 - 2009	2007 - 2010	2007- 2011	2007 - 2012	2008- 2013																				
Target	5,252	5,252	5,252	5,252	5,252																				
Variance	3414	3414	3414	3414	3414																				
Jobs	4,248	4,214	4,190	3,706	3,247																				
<p>Forecast</p>	<p>Forest organizations that harvest in relation to their allocation of the allowable annual cut provide employment and taxation revenue to local communities. Because more harvesting will be directed to the fort Saint James district the number of jobs generated by the harvest volume from the PG DFA is forecast to go slightly below the variance in 2013.</p>																								
<p>Target</p>	<p>Cut control volume harvested, multiplied by most current local direct and indirect employment multiplier, as a five-year rolling average (5252)</p>																								
<p>Basis for the Target</p>	<p>Allocated AAC by licensee and employment multiplier statistics from 2006 British Columbia Stats specific to the Prince George Forest District provides consistent average measure.</p>																								
<p>Monitoring & Measurement Periodic</p>	<p>Update inputs used to derive targets for this indicator. As changes occur over time to the licensee AAC and/or the employment multiplier from British Columbia Stats specific to the Forest Industry in the Prince George Forest District, it will be necessary to update as required.</p>																								
<p>Annual</p>	<p>Report the 5-year rolling average harvest volume for the most recent year available and use the employment multiplier to determine the level of direct and indirect employment maintained relative to the target. Report the difference between local and non-local jobs (if information is available).</p>																								
<p>Variance</p>	<p>Variance: $\geq 65\%$ of the target (5252 jobs).</p>																								

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	5.2.4 Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy
Indicator Statement(s)	5.2.4 - Number of opportunities for Aboriginals to participate in the forest economy.
Element(s)	5.2 Communities and Sustainability
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 5.2:</u> Community well-being <u>Objective 5.2.4:</u> Provide/support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community.
Strategies Description	Forests represent not only a return on investment (measured, for example, in dollar value, person-days, donations, etc.) for the organization but also a source of income and non-financial benefits for DFA-related workers, local communities and governments. This indicator and related target looks specifically at Aboriginal participation in the forest economy, evaluating licensees' efforts to build capacity within Aboriginal communities on matters related to the forest industry. For the purposes of this indicator, a "realized" opportunity means timber sales licenses, direct employment, signed partnerships, joint ventures, co-operative agreements, memorandums of understanding or business contracts over a minimum value. The target recognizes that there are occasions when Aboriginals, after being given an opportunity, elect not to participate and is respectful of those decisions.
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Licensees engage in building mutually beneficial relationships with Aboriginal peoples.
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	There were 4 realized opportunities in the DFA for Aboriginals to participate in the forest economy (2011 Baseline).
Forecast	Operational activities and plans that recognize and manage for known Aboriginal rights and duly established title. Licensees support Aboriginals in building organizational capacity. As responsible stewards of public forest land, licensees engage in building mutually beneficial relationships with Aboriginal peoples.
Target	>= number of realized opportunities from baseline assessment (3-year rolling average).
Basis for the Target	Licensees engage in building mutually beneficial relationships with Aboriginal peoples. Target ties directly to Canfor's SFM Commitments.
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A
Annual	Report on the number of realized opportunities and total dollar value with applicable Aboriginals (partnerships, joint ventures, co-operative agreements, memorandums of understanding, or business contracts over \$5,000 or over 500 cubic meters in volume) during the reporting year. Examples of a business contract include a specific work/service agreement or joint tenure arrangement with a First Nation Band or Aboriginal Contractor. For consistency in reporting, count multiple work agreements with one band or contractor or purchase agreements with one band or contractor as a single business contract. Include opportunities by also reporting on contracts for work/services offered directly to Aboriginals that, for whatever reason, were declined. Subject to privacy concerns, look into reporting the types of opportunities. List the First Nations and Metis within the DFA, and report out how they are contacted. Report as a 3-year rolling average.
Variance	-10% of baseline.

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	6.1.1 Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights		
Indicator Statement(s)	6.1.1 - Employees will receive Aboriginal awareness training		
Element(s)	6.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights		
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 6.1:</u> Aboriginal title and rights and Treaty Rights <u>Objective 6.1.1:</u> Recognition and respect for Aboriginal title and rights and Treaty Rights.		
Strategies Description	<p>Section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act</i> states “The existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of Aboriginal Peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed”. Some examples of the rights that Section 35 has been found to protect include hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, medicinal plants, sacred and spiritual practices, and title. SFM requirements are not in any way intended to define, limit, interpret, or prejudice ongoing or future discussions and negotiations regarding these legal rights and do not stipulate how to deal with Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights.</p> <p>The first step toward respecting Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights is compliance with the law. Section 7.3.3 of the CSA Z809 Standard reinforces legal requirements for many reasons, including the reality that demonstrating respect for Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights, can be challenging in Canada’s fluid legislative landscape. Therefore, it is important to identify these legal requirements as a starting point. It is important for companies to have an understanding of applicable Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights, as well as the Aboriginal interests that relate to the DFA.</p> <p>Both the desire of the licensee to comply with laws and open communication with local Aboriginals requires that company staff members have a good understanding of Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights.</p>		
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Companies invest in cultural awareness and skill development by ensuring that appropriate Forest Management Group employees have received Aboriginal awareness training. Training is to occur as part of a training/orientation program for appropriate new employees, as outlined in each company’s training matrix and the job function and responsibilities of each employee. Refresher training to occur every 5 years or sooner if training materials or Aboriginal law substantially change.		
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table shows the percentage of employees receiving Aboriginal awareness training by Canfor and BCTS:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td align="center">2010/11 Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">100%</td> </tr> </table>	2010/11 Status	100%
2010/11 Status			
100%			
Forecast	Forest operations that respect Aboriginal title and rights and reflect the timber and non-timber interests of local Aboriginals.		
Target	100%		
Basis for the Target	<p>Legal obligations, communication process with First Nations and Métis.</p> <p>Sharing information and communication with First Nations and Métis on Forest Stewardship Plans supports the provincial government’s legal obligation to consult with First Nations and Métis regarding Aboriginal rights and title. Participating licensees are committed to assisting the Crown in carrying out its duty to consult by sharing information and endeavouring to address concerns. Training helps employees to understand Aboriginal title and rights, treaty rights and the potential for Aboriginal interests.</p>		
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A		
Annual	Utilize the employee training database to plan and record awareness training. Report the number of active employees working within the DFA that have received the training within the past five years compared to the total number of employees required to have training as per the companies training matrix.		
Variance	-10%		

Indicator	<p>6.1.2 Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans.</p> <p>6.4.3 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities</p>																						
Indicator Statement(s)	6.1.2 - Evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities.																						
Element(s)	6.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights 6.4 Fair and Effective Decision-Making																						
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 6.1:</u> Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights. <u>Objective 6.1:</u> Recognition and respect for Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights.</p> <p><u>Value 6.4:</u> Public participation in decision making processes. <u>Objective 6.4:</u> A clear process for a wide public participation in SFM.</p>																						
Strategies Description	<p>The first step toward respecting Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights, is compliance with the law. Section 7.3.3 of the CSA Z809 Standard reinforces legal requirements for many reasons, including the reality that demonstrating respect for Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights can be challenging in Canada's evolving legislative landscape. Therefore, it is important to identify these legal requirements as a starting point. It is important for the organization to have an understanding of asserted Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights, as well as the Aboriginal interests that relate to the DFA.</p> <p>Open, respectful communication with local Aboriginal communities includes not only the organization understanding the Aboriginal rights and interests within their asserted traditional territory but for Aboriginals to understand the forest management plans of organizations. With this open dialogue, the two parties can then best work towards plans and operations that are mutually acceptable to both parties. The re-wording of the core indicator statement to include the phrase "share interests and plans" is intended to demonstrate two-way communication, rather than one-way. The reference to "Aboriginal communities" corresponds to licensees interacting with the Natural Resources Office and Chief and Council (or equivalent positions).</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, "management plans" include Forest Stewardship Plans (major amendments), TFL Management Plans, Pest Management Plans, block information sharing, and SFM Plans. "Clear understanding" is very difficult to measure, but will be considered as part of the continuum of relationship building between licensees and Aboriginal communities, and will be a qualitative measure based on the summary of interests and concerns. "Best Efforts" will consist of an initial attempt to contact by mail, a number of follow-up phone calls and an interest in meeting in person (if required).</p> <p>BCTS will manage First Nations engagement in conjunction with the BCTS First Nations Engagement Strategy (Appendix 4).</p>																						
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Open, respectful communication of forest management plans with affected local Aboriginals. "Best efforts" is a very subjective term, but will reflect the development over time of meaningful and effective working relationships with willing Aboriginal peoples. As detailed in the Monitoring section below, annual reporting will include a qualitative as well as quantitative aspect to attempt to convey the development of long-term relationships.																						
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table shows the current status of evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="509 1329 1422 1885"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="509 1329 805 1381">Aboriginal Community</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="805 1329 1422 1381">2011/12 Status</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 1381 805 1444"></td> <th data-bbox="805 1381 1032 1444"># of Plans Shared</th> <th data-bbox="1032 1381 1422 1444">Forms of Communication Initiated</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 1444 805 1528">Lheidli T'enneh First Nation</td> <td data-bbox="805 1444 1032 1528">8</td> <td data-bbox="1032 1444 1422 1528">Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 1528 805 1612">McLeod Lake (Tsekani) First Nation</td> <td data-bbox="805 1528 1032 1612">8</td> <td data-bbox="1032 1528 1422 1612">Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 1612 805 1696">Nak'azdli Band</td> <td data-bbox="805 1612 1032 1696">5</td> <td data-bbox="1032 1612 1422 1696">Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 1696 805 1780">Nazko Band</td> <td data-bbox="805 1696 1032 1780">4</td> <td data-bbox="1032 1696 1422 1780">Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 1780 805 1885">Simpew First Nation (North Thompson)</td> <td data-bbox="805 1780 1032 1885">Was informed in 2007 by PG District FN Liaison that it was no longer necessary to</td> <td data-bbox="1032 1780 1422 1885"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Aboriginal Community	2011/12 Status			# of Plans Shared	Forms of Communication Initiated	Lheidli T'enneh First Nation	8	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings	McLeod Lake (Tsekani) First Nation	8	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings	Nak'azdli Band	5	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings	Nazko Band	4	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings	Simpew First Nation (North Thompson)	Was informed in 2007 by PG District FN Liaison that it was no longer necessary to	
Aboriginal Community	2011/12 Status																						
	# of Plans Shared	Forms of Communication Initiated																					
Lheidli T'enneh First Nation	8	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings																					
McLeod Lake (Tsekani) First Nation	8	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings																					
Nak'azdli Band	5	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings																					
Nazko Band	4	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings																					
Simpew First Nation (North Thompson)	Was informed in 2007 by PG District FN Liaison that it was no longer necessary to																						

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

		refer to the Simpco	
	Saik'uz First Nation	3	Letter, email
	Halfway River First Nation	1	Letter
	West Moberly First Nations	3	Mailed letters & packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings
	Prince George Métis Community Association	Communications not yet initiated but will be in 2012/13	
Forecast	Forest management and operations that respect Aboriginal title and rights and reflect the timber and non-timber interests of local Aboriginals.		
Target	≥3 approaches/Aboriginal community within the DFA, for 100% of management plans, as required.		
Basis for the Target	Legal obligations and alignment with Canfor's Environmental Policy and SFM Commitments and BCTS's Sustainable Forest Management Policy. The BCTS First Nations Engagement Strategy. (Appendix 4)		
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A		
Annual	Retain a record of the Aboriginal communities whose asserted traditional territory overlaps with the DFA for the purpose of communication with affected Aboriginal communities by the licensee. Report by licensee for blocks harvested during the reporting period the number of applicable forest management plans pertaining to Crown tenures held by the company within the DFA and the number of those where open communication to describe and obtain acceptance occurred. Annual reporting will address "best efforts" by providing detail about the number of plans, forms of communication initiated, and summary of interests/concerns. "Acceptance" will be reported by highlighting the comments received from Aboriginal communities that take exception to the management plans. "Clear understanding" is difficult to measure but will be measured as part of the continuum of relationship-building between licensees and Aboriginal communities, and will be a qualitative measure based on the summary of interests and concerns.		
Variance	None		

Indicator	6.1.3 Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting, fishing, gathering) occur												
Indicator Statement(s)	6.1.3 - Percent of forest operations in conformance with operational/site plans developed to address Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses, communicated through information-sharing and cultural heritage evaluations.												
Element(s)	6.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights												
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 6.1:</u> Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights. <u>Objective 6.1:</u> Recognition and respect for Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights.												
Strategies Description	<p>Meaningful relationships and open communication with local Aboriginal communities help ensure that areas of cultural importance are managed in a way that retains their traditions and values. This indicator recognizes the importance of managing and protecting culturally important practices and activities during forestry operations. Aboriginals, with the benefit of local and traditional knowledge, may provide valuable information concerning the specific location and use of these sites as well as the specific forest characteristics requiring protection or management. The outcome of these discussions, and the means to manage/protect values and uses, are included in operational plans. The intent of the indicator statements are to manage and/or protect those truly important sites; thus, there is a degree of reasonableness in identifying the sites. The targets verify that consideration was given in plans, then follows through with assessing plan execution.</p> <p>This indicator closely aligns with Indicators 1.4.2 Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites and 6.2.1 Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values.</p> <p>BCTS will manage cultural important values in conjunction with the BCTS First Nations Engagement Strategy. (Appendix 4)</p>												
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Efforts have been made to understand which First Nation traditional territories fall within the Plan area and company Defined Forest Areas. Information sharing agreements are made with willing Aboriginal communities to promote the use and protection of sensitive information. Forest management plans are shared with Aboriginal communities. Open communication with Aboriginals includes a sharing of information and enables forest licensees to understand and incorporate traditional knowledge into operational plans. Licensees are aware of culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites leading to their appropriate management and/or protection. Once incorporated, operational plans are properly executed. Post harvest evaluations and other inspections assess plan conformance. Consultation records are completed for each block and road. There is a record of the Aboriginals involved, the comments received, the level of consultation carried out and any adjustment to strategies or accommodation made as a result of this consultation.</p> <p>All cut blocks and roads have a Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) assessment completed.</p>												
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table shows the current status of the % of forest operations in conformance with operational/site plans developed to address Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses communicated through information-sharing and cultural heritage evaluations.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td>98.7%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30</td> <td>N/A*</td> <td>N/A*</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* no harvest occurred during the reporting period</p>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	98.7%	100%	100%	TFL30	N/A*	N/A*	100%
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	98.7%	100%	100%										
TFL30	N/A*	N/A*	100%										
Forecast	Open and meaningful relationships with local Aboriginals leading to a trust in sharing sensitive information. Operational plans contain information on how these sites will be managed or protected. Forest operations that properly execute the site level plan.												
Target	100% compliance with operational plans												
Basis for the Target	Legal obligations, alignment with Canfor's SFM Commitments and the BCTS First Nations Engagement Strategy (Appendix 4).												
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Annual	Number of roads constructed or cut blocks harvested where operational plans had specific content requirements to manage or protect Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses. Retain a record of the Aboriginal communities whose traditional territory (any part) overlaps with the DFA for the purpose of communication with affected parties. Retain a record demonstrating that forest management plans within the DFA were shared/discussed with Aboriginal communities. Report: Number of instances where discussions lead to the identification of Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and use that required specific management or protection. Where the above occurred, report the number of times where operational plans specified how these values were considered. Report the number of requests and efforts to accommodate.
Variance	0%

[Element 6.2 Respect for Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge, and Uses]

The indicator for Element 6.2 is covered under indicator 1.4.2 (above).

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	6.3.1 Evidence that the organization has co-operated with other forest-dependent businesses, forest users, and the local community to strengthen and diversify the local economy																						
Indicator Statement(s)	6.3.1(a) - Primary and by-products that are bought, sold, or traded with other forest-dependent businesses in the local area.																						
Element(s)	6.3 Forest Community Well-Being and Resilience																						
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 6.3:</u> Community well-being <u>Objective 6.3:</u> Provide/support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community.																						
Strategies Description	<p>An economically and socially diverse community is often more sustainable in the long-term with its ability to weather market downturns of a particular sector. Support of efforts to increase diversity, the establishment of other enterprises and co-operation with other forest-dependent businesses and forest users is desirable.</p> <p>Support for local communities through business relationships (defined for this indicator as purchases, sales, or trading of primary forest products and forest by-products) provides employment diversification and increased local revenue. For BCTS, “trade relationship” means the # of opportunities to bid.</p> <p>For the purposes of this target, local area is defined as including communities from 100 Mile House to Mackenzie (south to north) and from Smithers to McBride (west to east).</p>																						
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Participating licensees seek and maintain active, mutually beneficial business relationships (purchases, sales, or trade arrangements) with other forest products businesses within or in the immediate vicinity of the DFA. Examples of primary products include logs, lumber, plywood, strand board, and pulp. Examples of by-products include chips, sawdust, shavings, hog fuel and trim blocks.																						
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table summarizes Canfor and BCTS performance for 2011. This was used to set the initial target.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Product</th> <th>Number of opportunities</th> <th>Organization</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Log Sales</td> <td align="center">6</td> <td>West Fraser, 550031 BC Ltd., Kermode Forest Products, Stella Jones, Dunkley, TSL's</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Log Purchase</td> <td align="center">5</td> <td>Peter van der Merwe, Homewood Pacific, All-Wood Fibre Ltd., Dollar Saver Lumber Ltd., Edgewater Holdings, 0774748 BC Ltd., Spectra Energy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pulp Log Purchase</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td>0779140 BC Ltd., Nordic Forest Ltd., TDB Consultants Inc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residual Fibre (Hog)</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td>Edgewater Holdings Ltd., Pine Star Logging Ltd.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chips</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td>Canfor Pulp Limited Partnership</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td align="center">16</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Product	Number of opportunities	Organization	Log Sales	6	West Fraser, 550031 BC Ltd., Kermode Forest Products, Stella Jones, Dunkley, TSL's	Log Purchase	5	Peter van der Merwe, Homewood Pacific, All-Wood Fibre Ltd., Dollar Saver Lumber Ltd., Edgewater Holdings, 0774748 BC Ltd., Spectra Energy	Pulp Log Purchase	3	0779140 BC Ltd., Nordic Forest Ltd., TDB Consultants Inc.	Residual Fibre (Hog)	2	Edgewater Holdings Ltd., Pine Star Logging Ltd.	Chips	1	Canfor Pulp Limited Partnership	Total	16	
Product	Number of opportunities	Organization																					
Log Sales	6	West Fraser, 550031 BC Ltd., Kermode Forest Products, Stella Jones, Dunkley, TSL's																					
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Residual Fibre (Hog)	2	Edgewater Holdings Ltd., Pine Star Logging Ltd.																					
Chips	1	Canfor Pulp Limited Partnership																					
Total	16																						
Forecast	Support for local communities through business relationships provides employment diversification and increased local revenue.																						
Target	Increasing number of purchase/sale/trade relationships.																						
Basis for the Target	Business initiatives and relationships built on sound principles are not only beneficial to the partners, but also to the economy and vitality of communities within and adjacent to the DFA.																						
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A																						
Annual	Report on the number of purchase, sale or trade relationships with other forest dependant businesses within or in the vicinity of the DFA. Tracking is the number of relationships, not the number of transactions within each relationship. BCTS will express this by reporting the number of bidders in the Defined Forest Area.																						
Variance	+																						

Indicator(s)	<p>6.3.2 Evidence of co-operation with DFA-related workers and their unions to improve and enhance safety standards, procedures and outcomes in all DFA-related workplaces and affected communities</p> <p>6.3.3 Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved</p>
Indicator Statement(s)	6.3.2 - Implementation and maintenance of a certified safety program.
Element(s)	6.3 Forest Community Well-Being and Resilience
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 6.3:</u> Community well-being</p> <p><u>Objective 6.3:</u> Provide/support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community.</p>
Strategies Description	<p>BCTS and Canfor's first measure of success is the health and safety of our people. This philosophy is embraced and promoted from the mill floor to the executive offices. This commitment is reflected in the work practices and safety programs employed at all worksites.</p> <p>BCTS and Canfor implement their safety programs by assigning responsibilities to managers, supervisors and employees as follows:</p> <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain a comprehensive occupational health and safety program; • Conduct regular health and safety audits and implement appropriate action steps; • Facilitate active employee participation in health and safety initiatives and programs; and • Provide the necessary education and training in safe work practices and procedures for supervisors, OH&S committee members, and all employees. <p>Supervisors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all employees under their direction receive proper training and instruction and that all work is performed safely; • Ensure that employees are made aware of all known or reasonably foreseeable health or safety hazards in the areas where they work; and • Initiate actions and follow-up in order to maintain a healthy and safe working environment within their areas of responsibility. <p>Employees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take responsibility for avoiding risk to themselves and others and following all known safe work rules, procedures and instructions; and • Eliminate all accidents by working together to identify any potential hazards in the workplace and to take the appropriate corrective action. <p>All of BCTS and Canfor's forest operations are third party certified to a safety program that meets or exceeds provincial safety programs - SAFE Company in BC.</p>
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Forest operations retain their safety program certification.
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>Forest organizations who safely execute their work assignments.</p> <p>BCTS' safety program was initially third party certified in 2009. Canfor's safety program was initially third party certified in 2009 as well.</p>
Forecast	<p>From 1998 to 2005, WorkSafe BC accepted an average of nearly 22 harvesting fatality claims each year — the worst in 2005 with 34 claims. But the industry averaged fewer than 14 fatalities from 2006 to 2008. In Alberta, companies who have joined PIR and obtained a Certificate of Recognition have 20% fewer WCB lost time claims. Companies who conduct work that meet their certified safety program requirements demonstrate the efforts to make safety integral to each worker's life, and that unsafe is unacceptable.</p>
Target	100%
Basis for the Target	Continuously improve forest worker safety record.
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A
Annual	Report whether third-party safety certification has been maintained on the DFA. Report any accidents and fatalities.
Variance	0%

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	6.4.1 Level of participant satisfaction with the public participation process												
Indicator Statement(s)	6.4.1 - PAG established and maintained, and satisfaction survey implemented according to the Terms of Reference.												
Element(s)	6.4 Fair and Effective Decision-Making												
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 6.4:</u> Public participation in decision making processes. <u>Objective 6.4.1:</u> A clear process for a wide public participation in SFM.												
Strategies Description	<p>The public participation process is a process of engagement that incorporates a diversity of values into SFM. Implementation of a public participation process as outlined in the CSA standard gives the public an opportunity to be involved proactively in the management of a defined forest area (DFA). An effective public participation process accommodates the public's wide range of knowledge, interests, and involvement with regard to SFM, as well as differing cultural and economic ties to the forest. The SFM Public Advisory Group was established to assist participating licensees in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and reviewing the SFM Plan; • Identifying and selecting values, objectives, indicators, and targets based on SFM elements and issues of relevance to the DFA; • Developing, assessing and selecting one or more possible strategies; • Designing monitoring programs, evaluating results and recommending improvements; and • Discussing and resolving any issues relevant to SFM in the DFA. <p>The SFM Plan is an evolving document that will be reviewed for effectiveness and revised as needed with the assistance of the Public Advisory Group to address changes in forest condition and local community values. Ensuring the continuing interest and participation of the PAG is an integral part of a dynamic and responsive SFM Plan. The ability of people to share information, discuss and solve problems, and set and meet objectives is key to achieving and maintaining meaningful public participation.</p>												
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>At the end of each Public Advisory Group meeting, participating licensees will provide all Public Advisory Group members in attendance a feedback form (survey) to assess their satisfaction with the meeting and associated process. The survey content and process will be that described in the Public Advisory Group's Terms of Reference. All survey questions will have a 1-5 scoring assessment (1 being very poor, 2 being poor, 3 being average, 4 being good and 5 being very good).</p> <p>The results of the surveys will be collated and reviewed at the subsequent Public Advisory Group meeting with any corresponding actions or recommendations. The results of all surveys completed will be summarized to determine an overall average score for a PAG meeting as well as the average overall score for all meetings that fall within a reporting period. When the average scoring assessment for a PAG meeting falls below 4, corrective action will be developed in conjunction with the PAG.</p>												
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table shows a summary of the average meeting satisfaction score based on responses received.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008/09 Status</th> <th>2009/10 Status</th> <th>2010/11 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PG</td> <td align="center">4.4</td> <td align="center">4.1</td> <td align="center">4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFL30¹</td> <td align="center">4.3</td> <td align="center">4.6</td> <td align="center">4.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>¹ as of October 10, 2010 the TFL30 and PG PAGs merged into one PAG</p>		2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	PG	4.4	4.1	4.2	TFL30 ¹	4.3	4.6	4.3
	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status										
PG	4.4	4.1	4.2										
TFL30 ¹	4.3	4.6	4.3										
Forecast	Active and engaged Public Advisory Group.												
Target	PAG meeting satisfaction score of >=4												
Basis for the Target	Ensure issues are identified in a timely manner, discussed and, where possible, resolved. Public Advisory Group process is being continuously improved.												
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	Periodic monitoring and measurement will be completed for each PAG meeting conducted within a given reporting period. The satisfaction score for a meeting will be determined and presented to the PAG at a subsequent meeting. The results will be discussed, opportunities will be reviewed and action plans will be developed when the overall average PAG meeting satisfaction score falls below 4.												
Annual	Annual monitoring and measurement will entail summarizing the overall PAG meeting satisfaction score for all meetings that fall within a given reporting period to arrive at an overall score for the year. This will be for monitoring purposes only given that opportunities and actions plans have already been completed as part of the meeting summaries.												
Variance	0												

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	6.4.2 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general								
Indicator Statement(s)	6.4.2 - Number of educational opportunities for information/training that are delivered to the PAG.								
Element(s)	6.4 Fair and Effective Decision-Making								
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 6.4:</u> Public participation in decision making processes.</p> <p><u>Objective 6.4.2:</u> A clear process for a wide public participation in SFM.</p>								
Strategies Description	<p>The ability of people to share information, discuss and solve problems, and set and meet objectives is critical to achieving and maintaining meaningful public participation within the context of forest management and the CSA public participation process. Many types of capacity development initiatives can be used to help achieve meaningful public participation.</p> <p>This indicator recognizes the importance of providing information and/or training opportunities for members of the public advisory group that in turn contributes to a more knowledgeable and effective Public Advisory Group (PAG). Examples of educational opportunities could include field trips and guest presentations on a particular topic of interest to the PAG. Members of the public provide local knowledge that contributes to the achievement of socially and environmentally responsible forest management. At times, public members may feel limited in their ability to contribute to discussions because they may lack the required technical forestry knowledge. Broadening this knowledge base enables better dialogue and helps contribute to balanced decisions and an SFM Plan acceptable to the majority of the affected public.</p>								
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Participating licensees are committed to work with members of the PAG on forest management issues and to improve the effectiveness of the public processes through capacity development. Licensees will provide informational/educational opportunities for PAG participants on an annual basis as part of regularly held meetings.								
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table shows a summary of the number of educational opportunities for information/training delivered to the PAG.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:33%;">2009/10 Status</th> <th style="width:33%;">2010/11 Status</th> <th style="width:33%;">2011/12 Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) opportunities: Q&A session with Dave Bebb, KPMG auditor; Dr. Howie Harshaw, UBC – Public Opinion Survey results </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) opportunities: Jeff Burrows, MNRO – PGTSA TSR 4; and Dr. Greg Halseth, Canada Research Chair in Rural and Small Town Studies, UNBC – community development. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3) opportunities: Jim McCormack, Canfor – Canfor’s Biodiversity Strategy; Neil Spendiff, Canfor - Brushing Treatments and use of Herbicides; Vince Day, Canfor - Seedling genetic diversity; </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	2011/12 Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) opportunities: Q&A session with Dave Bebb, KPMG auditor; Dr. Howie Harshaw, UBC – Public Opinion Survey results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) opportunities: Jeff Burrows, MNRO – PGTSA TSR 4; and Dr. Greg Halseth, Canada Research Chair in Rural and Small Town Studies, UNBC – community development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3) opportunities: Jim McCormack, Canfor – Canfor’s Biodiversity Strategy; Neil Spendiff, Canfor - Brushing Treatments and use of Herbicides; Vince Day, Canfor - Seedling genetic diversity;
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Forecast	Public participation in forest planning and operations that is open, inclusive and responsive to public concerns and grounded in science.								
Target	≥ 2 (annual)								
Basis for the Target	Additional knowledge provides for better dialogue and ultimately better decisions.								
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A								
Annual	Report the number of educational opportunities that were presented to the public advisory group during the reporting period. PAG meeting minutes will contain supporting documentation specific to the educational opportunity discussed.								
Variance	None								

[Element 6.4 Fair and Effective Decision-Making]

Core Indicator 6.4.3 Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans is covered under Indicator 6.1.2 (above).

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	6.5.1 Number of people reached through educational outreach																										
Indicator Statement(s)	6.5.1 - The number of people who attend the educational opportunities provided																										
Element(s)	6.5 Information for Decision-Making																										
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<p><u>Value 6.5:</u> Informed, fair and inclusive decision-making.</p> <p><u>Objective 6.5:</u> Provide relevant information and educational opportunities to support involvement in public participation processes.</p>																										
Strategies Description	<p>The participating licensees are committed to working with directly affected stakeholders and members of the public on forest management issues and have a well-established history of participation in community meetings, including local planning processes. The sharing of knowledge with affected stakeholders contributes to informed, balanced decisions and plans acceptable to the majority of public. When informed and engaged, members of the public can provide local knowledge and support that contributes to socially and environmentally responsible forest management within the DFA.</p>																										
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	<p>Participating licensees maintain their involvement in educational outreach initiatives. Examples of educational outreach initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining an open and active public advisory group, • Field tours, and open houses, • Notification/referrals to stakeholders, • School classroom visits, • Continual improvement projects, • Knowledge transfer sessions, • Participation in trade shows, • Regional District presentations, and • Forestry tours. <p>Participating licensees will work with the PAG (and others) to identify more opportunities over time.</p>																										
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	<p>The following table shows a summary of the number of people who attend the educational opportunities provided by Canfor and BCTS (2012 Baseline)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">Types of Opportunities</th> <th align="center"># of opportunities</th> <th align="center"># of attendees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PAG field tour</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAG meeting presentations</td> <td align="center">4</td> <td align="center">70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COFI Natural Resources Management Camp for high school students</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yellowhead Rotary Club's "Adventures in Forestry" program for high school students</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public viewing</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total opportunities</td> <td align="center">7</td> <td align="center">165</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Types of Opportunities	# of opportunities	# of attendees	PAG field tour			PAG meeting presentations	4	70	COFI Natural Resources Management Camp for high school students	1	35	Yellowhead Rotary Club's "Adventures in Forestry" program for high school students	1	30	Public viewing			Other	1	30	Total opportunities	7	165
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Public viewing																											
Other	1	30																									
Total opportunities	7	165																									
Forecast	An educated and informed public with a broad understanding of forestry that can provide local input and support on matters pertaining to forest planning and operations.																										
Target	≥200 people and ≥4 events																										
Basis for the Target	Aligns with Canfor's Environmental Policy and SFM Commitments as well as BCTS Sustainable Forest Management Policy.																										
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A																										
Annual	<p>Track and report the number of educational opportunities provided. Record attendance level at each meeting or tour (public and stakeholders).</p> <p>Provide a description of each type of opportunity in the Annual Report.</p>																										
Variance	-10																										

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Indicator	6.5.2 Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public
Indicator Statement(s)	6.5.2 - SFM Annual report made available to the public.
Element(s)	6.5 Information for Decision-Making
Value(s) and Objective(s)	<u>Value 6.5:</u> Informed, fair and inclusive decision-making <u>Objective 6.5:</u> Provide relevant information and educational opportunities to support involvement in public participation processes.
Strategies Description	This indicator recognizes the importance of keeping members of the public informed on forestry strategies being developed, planning occurring in their area and results from forest management activities. Issues of concern brought forward by the public are part of the discussions occurring at public advisory group meetings and often work their way into a reporting requirement in the SFM Plan or an action in SFM monitoring reports. Annual reporting of the Plan's performance measures to the advisory group and to the broader public provides an open and transparent means of demonstrating how issues of concern are being managed. It provides the public with an opportunity to respond to results and associated actions outlined in the annual SFM Monitoring report and make recommendations for improvement. Members of the public can provide local knowledge that contributes to socially and environmentally responsible forest management.
Means of Achieving Objective & Target	Licensees maintain an external website that makes the SFM monitoring report publicly available.
Current Status, Predicted Results or Outcome	External websites containing the annual SFM monitoring report have been maintained since 2001. http://www.sfmptgsa.com http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/environmental/certification http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hcls/areas/EPG_certification.htm
Forecast	Public awareness and understanding of the SFM Plan and annual performance relative to the Plan's targets. A continuously improving SFM Plan that has openly informed, included and responded to the public.
Target	SFM monitoring report available to public annually via the web.
Basis for the Target	Provides topical information to the local public as well as a worldwide audience. Has contact mechanism for those looking for additional information.
Monitoring & Measurement Periodic	N/A
Annual	Report a yes/no answer as to whether the annual monitoring report was made publicly available on an external website (or in hard copy format for interested parties unable to access the internet) by December 31 of each year.
Variance	None

6.0 LINKS TO OTHER PLANNING PROCESSES

6.1 Strategic Plans

Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP)

The Government of British Columbia announced the Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) in January 1999. The LRMP addressed the long-term balance of the environment and economy in the District. It provided access to timber for the local forest industry, certainty for the mining, ranching and tourism industries while also establishing conservation and recreation objectives for many natural values in the District. The stability and security provided by the plan ensures economic and social stability and increased opportunities for growth and investment throughout the region.

6.2 Plans, Policies and Strategies That Relate to the SFM Plan

The Forest Stewardship Plan

Licensees are required to prepare a Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) in place of the former Forest Development Plan (FDP). Resource management objectives are set by Government, the Forest and Range Practices Act or by regulation. Forest Stewardship Plans describe the intended results a licensee commits to achieving, or the strategies that the licensee will use, in relation to these established resource management objectives. Licensees are not required to indicate where cut blocks will be located and how harvesting and reforestation will be carried out in FSPs. Licensees are required to prepare a site plan for planned cut blocks and roads prior to harvesting. A site plan must identify the approximate location of cut blocks and roads, be consistent with the Forest Stewardship Plan and identify how the intended results or strategies described in the Forest Stewardship Plan apply to the site.

Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Commitments

The Sustainable Forest Management Commitments are based on the tenets of accountability, continuous improvement, Aboriginal and public involvement and third party verification of performance. Canfor views these commitments as a fundamental component in improving its existing sustainable forest management practices, ensuring the transparency of its operations and fulfilling sustainable forest management certification requirements. The Sustainable Forest Management Commitments are found at the beginning of this document

BCTS Sustainable Forest Management Policy

The BCTS Sustainable Forest Management Policy describes BCTS' commitments for sustainable forest management.

BCTS Environmental Policy

The British Columbia Ministry of Forests' BC Timber Sales Program (BCTS) manages and administers timber harvesting and related forest management activities on BCTS timber sale licences and related tenures sold on Crown forest land throughout British Columbia.

The BCTS Environmental Policy articulates BCTS' commitment to environmental management.

Canfor's and BCTS's Environmental Management Systems

An Environmental Management System (EMS) is a management tool that enables an organization to control the impacts of its activities, products or services on the environment. It is a structured approach for setting and achieving environmental objectives and targets, and for demonstrating

that they have been achieved. The EMS requires an organization to have in place the mechanisms, policies and structure to comply with environmental legislation and regulations and to evaluate such mechanisms, policies and structure with the objective of continual improvement.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from 130 countries. This non-governmental organization was established in 1947 to promote the standardization of related economic activities around the world. In 1996, ISO developed an international standard for environmental management systems: ISO 14001. This standard was subsequently updated in 2004.

The Environmental Management Systems for Canfor's and BCTS' woodlands operations received certification to ISO 14001 following an audit from independent registrars. The EMS standardizes woodlands environmental management for the identified woodlands operations and will help to ensure environmental performance improves over time. Canfor recognizes that the ISO 14001 standard is an essential step in achieving independent recognition of our commitment to sustainable forest management.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAC: Allowable Annual Cut
AECIS: Aboriginal Engagement Corporate Information Site
BCTS: BC Timber Sales
BEC: Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
CAD: Consultation Area Database
CFP: Canadian Forest Products, Ltd. (Canfor)
CHR: Cultural Heritage Resource
CO₂: Carbon Dioxide
COSEWIC: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
CSA: Canadian Standards Association
CWD: Coarse Woody Debris
DFA: Defined Forest Area
ECA: Equivalent Clearcut Area
EMS: Environmental Management System
ESA: Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESSF: Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir
FDP: Forest Development Plan
FMLB: Forest Management Land Base
FNQ2: First Nations Quick Queries
FPPR: Forest Planning and Practices Regulation
FRA:
FREP: Forest and Range Evaluation Program
FRO:
FRPA: Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP: Forest Stewardship Plan
FSR: Forest Service Road
FSW: Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds
GAR: Government Actions Regulation
GWM: General Wildlife Measures
ICH: Interior Cedar Hemlock
ISO: International Organization for Standardization
LLOWG: Licensee Landscape Objectives Working Group
LRMP: Land and Resource Management Plan
LT: Licensee Team
MARR: BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliations
MFLNRO: BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
MOE: BC Ministry of Environment
MPB: Mountain Pine Beetle
MSRM: Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management
NAR: Net Area to be Reforested
NDT: Natural Disturbance Type
NDU: Natural Disturbance Unit
NHLB: Non – Harvestable Land Base
NRFL: Non-Replaceable Forest License
OGMA: Old Growth Management Area
PAG: Public Advisory Group
PAS: Protected Area Strategy

PEFC: Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
PEM: Predictive Ecosystem Mapping
PFI: Peak Flow Index
PIR: Partners in Injury Reduction
PL: Lodgepole Pine
RAAD: Remote Access to Archaeological Data
RPF: Registered Professional Forester
SARA: Federal Species at Risk Act
SBS: Sub-Boreal Spruce
SEA:
SFM: Sustainable Forest Management
SFMP: Sustainable Forest Management Plan
SIBEC: Site Index Estimates by Site Series
SU: Standards Unit
THLB: Timber Harvesting Land Base
TOR: Terms of Reference
TSA: Timber Supply Area
TSL: Timber Sale License
TSR: Timber Supply Review
TUS: Traditional Use Study
UWR: Ungulate Winter Range
VIA: Visual Impact Assessment
VOIT: Values, Objectives, Indicators, Targets
VQO: Visual Quality Objective
WCB: Workers' Compensation Board
WHA: Wildlife Habitat Areas
WTP: Wildlife Tree Patch

GLOSSARY

Abiotic – pertaining to the non-living component of the environment (e.g., climate, ice, soil and water). (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers)

Aboriginal – “Aboriginal peoples of Canada” [which] include Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples of Canada (Constitution Act 1992, Subsection 35(2)). (CSA Z808-96)

Abundance – the number of organisms in a population, combining density within inhabited areas with number and size of inhabited areas. (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers)

Access Management Plan - An operational plan that shows how road construction, modification and deactivation will be carried out to protect, or mitigate impacts on, known resources or sensitive areas, while maximizing the efficacy of forest resource development.

Access Structures - a structure, including a road, bridge, landing, gravel pit or other similar structure that provides access for forest management such as harvesting.

Adaptive Management (AM) – a systematic, rigorous approach to improving management and accommodating change by learning from the outcomes of management interventions. (BC Ministry of Forests - Forest Practices Management Branch)

Age Class – any interval of time into which the age range of trees, forests, stands or forest types is decided for classification and use. (BC Ministry of Forests)

Agriculture Land (High Value) – parcels of land, which, based on soil and climate capability hearings, are deemed necessary to be maintained for agricultural use. (Common Usage)

Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) – the allowable rate of timber harvest from a specified area of land. British Columbia’s Chief Forester sets AACs for timber supply areas (TSAs) and tree farm licenses (TFLs) in accordance with Section 8 of the BC Forest Act. (BC Ministry of Forests)

Analysis Units – the basic building blocks around which inventory data and other information are organized for use in forest planning models. Typically, these involve specific tree species or type groups that are further defined by site class, geographic location or similarity of management regimes. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Aquatic – consisting of, relating to, or being in water. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Third Edition)

Apportionment – the distribution of the AAC for a TSA among timber tenures by the Minister in accordance with Section 10 of the *Forest Act*. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Backlog – a Ministry of Forests term applied to forest land areas where silviculture treatments such as planting and site preparation are overdue. Planting is considered backlog if more than 5 years have elapsed since a site was cleared (by harvesting or fire) in the interior and more than 3 years on the coast of British Columbia. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Basic silviculture – harvesting methods and silviculture operations including seed collecting, site preparation, artificial and natural regeneration, brushing, spacing and stand tending, and other operations that are for the purpose of establishing a free growing crop of trees of a commercially valuable species and are required in a regulation, pre-harvest silviculture prescription or silviculture prescription. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Best Management Practices – a practice or combination of practices that are determined to be the most technologically or economically feasible means of preventing or managing potential impacts. (Best Management Practices Handbook: Hillslope Restoration in British Columbia; Watershed Restoration Technical Circular No.3 (revised); May 2000; Watershed Restoration Program, BC MoF)

Biodiversity (or biological diversity) – the variability among living organisms from all sources including *inter alia* terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Canadian Biodiversity Strategy 1995) (CSA Z808-96)

Biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification (BEC) – a hierarchical classification system scheme having three levels of integration: regional, local and chronological; and combining climatic, vegetation and site factors. (BC Ministry of Forests)

Biogeoclimatic zone – a large geographic area with a broadly homogenous macroclimate. Each zone is named after one or more of the dominant climax species of the ecosystems in the zone, and a geographic or climatic modifier. British Columbia has 14 biogeoclimatic zones. (BC Ministry of Forests)

Biota – all of the living organisms in given ecosystem, including microorganisms, plants and animals. (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers)

Biological Richness (species richness) – Species presence, distribution, and abundance in a given area.

Biomass – The total dry weight or volume of all or part of a tree.

Biotic – pertaining to any living aspect of the environment, especially population or community characteristics. (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers)

Blowdown (windthrow) – uprooting by the wind. Also refers to a tree or trees so uprooted. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Carbon Cycle – The storage and cyclic movement of organic and inorganic forms of carbon between the biosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere.

Carbon Sink - Forests and other ecosystems that absorb carbon, thereby removing it from the atmosphere and offsetting CO₂ emissions.

Coarse-filter Ecosystem Group - Is the outcome of grouping site series that have relative similarities of their indicator plant communities. This term is also referred to habitat types in the SFM Plan.

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) – Dead woody material of a minimum diameter or greater, either resting on the forest floor or at an angle to the ground of 45 degrees or less. Coarse woody debris consists of sound and rotting logs and branches, and may include stumps when specified. CWD provides habitat for plants, animals and insects, and a source of nutrients for soil development.

Community – a group of people with collective, common goals. (Common Usage)

Community Forest Tenures – the control and use of land and resources contained within an area influenced by the urban population. (Dictionary of Natural Resource Management- J. & K. Dunster)

Communities of Interest – sectors of society which share common goals and interests e.g. First Nations, Recreation Associations. (Common usage)

Connectivity – a qualitative term describing the degree to which late-succession ecosystems are linked to one another to form an interconnected network. The degree of interconnectedness and the characteristics of the linkages vary in natural landscapes based on topography and natural disturbance regime. (BC Ministry of Forests)

Crop Trees – a young tree of a desirable species with certain characteristics desired for timber value, water quality enhancement, or wildlife or aesthetic uses.

Cultural Heritage Resource – Unique or significant places and features of social, cultural or spiritual importance, such as an archaeological site, recreational site or trail, cultural heritage site or trail, historic site, or protected area.

Considered – mentally contemplate. (Canadian Oxford Dictionary)

Critical – being in or verging on a state of crisis or emergency. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition)

Crown Land – land that is owned by the Crown; referred to as federal land when it is owned by Canada, and as provincial Crown land when it is owned by a province. Land refers to the land itself and the resources or values on or under it. (BC Ministry of Forests)

Cut Control – a set of rules and actions specified in the *Forest Act* that describes the allowable variation in the annual harvest rate either above or below the allowable annual cut (AAC) approved by the chief forester. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Deactivation – measures taken to stabilize roads and logging trails during periods of inactivity, including the control of drainage, the removal of sidecast where necessary, and the re-establishment of vegetation for permanent deactivation. Road deactivation ranges from temporary to permanent.

Defined Forest Area (DFA) – a specified area of forest, land, and water delineated for the purposes of registration of a Sustainable Forest Management System. (CSA Z808-96)

Disturbed areas – localities which have been impacted by natural events (fire, wind, flood, insects and also by human activities such as forest harvesting or construction of roads (Dictionary of Natural resource management + common usage)

Diverse – made up of distinct characteristics, qualities, or elements. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition)

Duly Established Aboriginal and Treaty Rights – existing Aboriginal and Treaty Rights are recognized and affirmed in the Canadian Constitution. When discussed in relation to renewable resources, such Aboriginal and Treaty Rights generally relate to hunting, fishing, and trapping, and in some cases, gathering. (CSA Z808-96 Page 31 Section 2.6.1)

Ecological Reserves – areas of Crown land which have the potential to satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

- areas suitable for scientific research and educational purposes associated with studies in productivity and other aspects of the natural environment;
- areas which are representative of natural ecosystems;
- areas in which rare or endangered native plants or animals may be preserved in their natural habitat; and
- areas that contain unique geological phenomena. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Ecosystem – a functional unit consisting of all the living organisms (plants, animals, and microbes) in a given area, and all the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked together through nutrient cycling and energy flow. An ecosystem can be of any size—a log, pond, field, forest, or the earth's biosphere—but it always functions as a whole unit. Ecosystems are commonly described according to the major type of vegetation, for example, forest ecosystem, old-growth ecosystem, or range ecosystem. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Educational – of or relating to education. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition)

Enhance – to make greater (as in value, desirability, or attractiveness). (Webster's Collegiate Dictionary)

Environment – the surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation. (CSA Z808-96)

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) – An area requiring special management attention to protect important scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, historical and cultural values, or other natural systems or processes. ESAs for forestry include potentially fragile, unstable soils that may deteriorate unacceptably after forest harvesting, and areas of high value to non-timber resources such as fisheries, wildlife, water, and recreation.

Extension Services – Assistance provided to people to help them learn more about a particular subject from people with specific technical expertise.

Extraction – the act of extracting, or drawing out; as, the extraction of a tooth, of a bone or an arrow from the body, of a stump from earth, of a passage from a book, of an essence or tincture. (Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary)

Fauna – the animal community found in one or more regions. (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers)

Flora – the plant species found in one or more regions. (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers)

Forest – a plant community of predominantly trees and other woody vegetation growing more or less closely together, its related flora and fauna, and the values attributed to it. (CSA Z808-96)

Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) – The Forest and Range Practices Act and its regulations govern the activities of forest and range licensees in B.C. The statute sets the requirements for planning, road building, logging, reforestation, and grazing. FRPA and its regulations took effect on Jan. 31, 2004.

Forest Land – land supporting forest growth or capable of so doing, or, if totally lacking forest growth, bearing evidence of former forest growth and not now in other use. (CSA Z808-96)

Forest Product – an item that is manufactured from trees. Forest products can be classified as primary (originating from harvested timber, i.e., lumber, pulp, etc.), or secondary (a by-product of the lumber or pulp process, i.e. furniture, wood-based chemicals, etc.). (Common Usage)

Forest Resources – resources and values associated with forests and range including, without limitation, timber, water, wildlife, recreation, botanical forest products, forage and biological diversity. (Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act)

Forestry Planning Processes - information sharing on proposed blocks, roads and management plans; predictive modelling; cultural heritage evaluations/assessments, etc.

Fragmentation – the process of transforming large continuous forest patches into one or more smaller patches surrounded by disturbed areas. This occurs naturally through such agents as fire, landslides, windthrow and insect attack. In managed forests timber harvesting and related activities have been the dominant disturbance agents. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Free-growing Stand – 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.

Free-growing Assessment – the determination for whether young trees have attained free-growing status.

Genetic diversity – variation among and within species that is attributable to differences in hereditary material. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Genetically improved stock – seed or propagule that originate from a tree breeding program and that have been specifically designed to improve some attribute of seeds, seedlings, or vegetative propagules selection. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Global Ecological Cycles – The complex of self-regulating processes responsible for recycling the Earth's limited supplies of water, carbon, nitrogen, and other life-sustaining elements

Goal – a broad, general statement that describes a desired state or condition related to one or more forest values. (CSA Z808-96)

Grazing Tenure – the use and control of range land for cattle grazing purposes (common usage)

Habitat - the place where an organism lives and/or the conditions of that environment including the soil, vegetation, water, and food. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Habitat Types – See Coarse-filter Ecosystem Group

Healthy – having or indicating good health in body or mind; free from infirmity or disease. (Dictionary.com)

Healthy Community – a community evidencing growth, interdependence, and cooperation in a variety of areas. (Common usage)

High Value Trails – a widely used, unrestricted right of way acknowledged as having local social or cultural significance. (Common usage)

Hydrologic Flows – the movement of groundwater near the surface. (Common Usage)

Hydrogeology – the branch of geology that deals with the occurrence, distribution, and effect of ground water. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition)

Hydrology – the science that describes and analyzes the occurrence of water in nature, and its circulation near the surface of the earth. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Incremental silviculture – a Ministry of Forests term that refers to the treatments carried out to maintain or increase the yield and value of forest stands. Includes treatments such as site rehabilitation, conifer release, spacing, pruning, and fertilization. Also known as intensive silviculture. See Basic silviculture. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Indicator – a measurable variable used to report progress toward the achievement of a goal. (CSA Z808-96)

Indicator species – species of plants used to predict site quality and characteristics. (BC MoF website glossary)

Indigenous – a species of plant, animal, or abiotic material that is nature to a particular area (i.e., occurs naturally in an area and is not introduced). (Dictionary of Natural Resource Management, Julian and Katherine Dunster, 1996)

Independent – autonomous, self regulating. (Common Usage)

Inoperable lands – lands that are unsuited for timber production now and in the foreseeable future by virtue of elevation, topography, inaccessible location, low value of timber, small size of timber stands, steep or unstable soils that cannot be harvested without serious and irreversible damage to the soil or water resources, or designation as parks, wilderness areas, or other uses incompatible with timber production. (BC MoF website glossary)

Interior Forest – Forest that is far enough away from a natural or harvested edge that the edge does not influence its environmental conditions, such as light intensity, temperature, wind, relative humidity, and snow accumulation and melt.

Known – to be able to distinguish; recognize as distinct. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition)

Landscape – a spatial mosaic of several ecosystems, landforms and plant communities intermediate between an organism's normal home-range, size and its regional distribution. (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers). A watershed or series of similar and interacting watersheds, usually between 10,000 and 100,000 hectares in size. (BC Ministry of Forests Biodiversity Guidebook pp76.)

Linkage – a physical, biological, cultural, psychological, or policy connection or influence between two or more objects, processes, or policies. (Dictionary of Natural Resource Management, Julian and Katherine Dunster, 1996)

Local Community – the north central interior including communities from 100 Mile House to Mackenzie (south to north) and from Smithers to McBride (west to east).

Log (CWD) – For the purposes of coarse woody debris, a log is considered as being a minimum of 2 m in length and 7.5 cm in diameter at one end.

Mean Annual Increment – the total volume increment for a given area to a given age in years, divided by that age (m³/ha/year). (BC MoF website glossary)

Minimum Harvest Age - The age at which the minimum harvest volume of a stand of trees is reached on the corresponding yield curve.

Minimum Harvest Volume – The minimum amount of merchantable volume (m³/hectare) by leading tree species required before a stand of trees is considered economically suitable for harvest.

Natural – being in accordance with or determined by nature or having a form or appearance found in nature. (Webster's Collegiate Dictionary)

Natural Disturbance – The historic process of fire, insects, wind, landslides, and other natural events in an area not caused by humans.

Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU) – Large geographic areas that have similar topography, climate, disturbance dynamics (e.g., fire cycle, patch size), stand development and successional patterns.

Natural range of variability – the variation in extent or occurrence through time of ecosystems, and species resulting from naturally occurring biotic or abiotic disturbances. (Common Usage)

Net Area to be Reforested (NAR) – (a) the portion of the area under a silviculture prescription or Site Plan that does not include:

- (i) an area occupied by permanent access structures,
 - (ii) an area of rock, wetland or other area that in its natural state is incapable of growing a stand of trees that meets the stocking requirements specified in the prescription,
 - (iii) an area of non-commercial forest cover of 4 ha or less that is indicated in the silviculture prescription as an area where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required,
 - (iv) a contiguous area of more than 4 ha that the district manager determines is composed of non-commercial forest cover, or
 - (v) an area indicated in the silviculture prescription as a reserve area where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required, and
- (b) if there is no silviculture prescription for a cut block in a woodlot license area or community forest agreement area, the portion of the cut block that does not include:
- (i) an area occupied by permanent access structures,
 - (ii) an area of rock, wetland or other area that in its natural state is not capable of supporting a stand of trees that meets the stocking requirements specified in the regulations,
 - (iii) an area of non-commercial forest cover of 4 ha or less that is indicated in an operational plan as an area where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required,
 - (iv) a contiguous area of more than 4 ha that the district manager determines is composed of non-commercial forest cover, or
 - (v) an area indicated in an operational plan as a reserve area where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required. (Forest Practices Code of BC Act; Part 1 – Definitions)

Non-contributing – having no involvement or effect (Common Usage)

NHLB – Non-Harvestable Land Base. The portion of the total area of the Defined Forest Area considered **not** to contribute to, and **not** to be available for, long-term timber supply. The non-harvestable land base includes parks, protected areas, inoperable areas, and other areas and tends to change slightly over time.

Objective – a clear, specific statement of expected quantifiable results to be achieved within a defined period of time related to one or more goals. An objective is commonly stated as a desired level of an indicator. (CSA Z808-96)

Old Growth Management Areas - areas which contain, or are managed to replace, specific structural old-growth attributes and which are mapped out and treated as special management areas.

Opportunities – potential or possibilities of action and change (Common Usage)

Patch – a stand of similar-aged forest that differs in age from adjacent patches by more than 20 years. When used in the design of landscape patterns, the term refers to the size of either

a natural disturbance opening that led to an even-aged forest of an opening created by cut blocks. (BC Ministry of Forests Biodiversity Guidebook pp76.)

Peak Flow Index (PFI) – Is an index of the maximum water flow rate that occurs within a specified period of time, usually on an annual or event basis. In the interior of British Columbia, peak flows occur as the snowpack melts in the spring.

Period – an interval of time, typically expressed in hours, days, months or years.

Permanent Access Structures – A structure, including a road, bridge, landing, gravel pit or other similar structure, that provides access for timber harvesting and is shown on a forest development plan, access management plan, logging plan, road permit or silviculture prescription / site plan as remaining operational after timber harvesting activities on the area are complete.

Permanent Site Disturbance – roads, landings, gravel pits, and permanent skid trails

Plant Association – A community of plants. A plant association is generally comprised of, at least the three most abundant species found growing on a site, with at least one representative from the tree layer and one or more representatives from either the shrub, herb, or bryophyte layers.

Productive forest land – forest land that is capable of producing a merchantable stand within a defined period of time. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Predictive Ecosystem Mapping (PEM) – A computer-GIS, and knowledge-based method that divides landscapes into ecologically-oriented map units for management purposes. PEM is a new and evolving inventory approach designed to use available spatial data and knowledge of ecological-landscape relationships to automate the computer generation of ecosystem maps. Spatial data typically includes forest cover, digital elevation models, biogeoclimatic units, and may also include bioterrain information. Spatial data layers are overlaid using GIS to produce resultant maps and attributes. The resultant attributes are passed through the PEM knowledge base to derive final ecosystem maps. Field sampling is used to calibrate the knowledge base and to validate the final classification.

Protect – the action of safe guarding and caring for the welfare of a person, area or thing. (Common Usage)

Public Advisory Group – an assembly that provides local people, community groups and general public that are interested in, or affected by Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) certification. (Common Usage)

Rare Ecosystems – infrequently occurring; uncommon functional unit consisting of all the living organisms (plants, animals, and microbes) in a given area, and all the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked together through nutrient cycling and energy flow. (Common Usage)

Rare Flora and Fauna – infrequently occurring; uncommon plants and animals in a given area. (Common Usage)

Realized Opportunity - means timber sales licenses, direct employment, signed partnerships, joint ventures, co-operative agreements, memorandums of understanding or business contracts over a minimum value.

Recreation Feature – a biological, physical, cultural or historic feature that has recreational significance or value. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) – a mix of outdoor settings based on remoteness, area size, and evidence of humans, which allows for a variety of recreation activities and experiences. The descriptions used to classify the settings are on a continuum and are described as: rural, roaded resource, semi-primitive motorized, semi-primitive non-motorized, and primitive. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Recruitment – the action of enrolling or enlisting people and resources (Common Usage)

Regeneration – the renewal of a tree crop through either natural means (seeded on-site from adjacent stands or deposited by wind, birds, or animals) or artificial means (by planting seedlings or direct seeding). (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Regeneration Delay – the maximum time allowed in a prescription, between the start of harvesting in the area to which the prescription applies, and the earliest date by which the prescription requires a minimum number of acceptable well-spaced trees per hectare to be growing in that area. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Resource Value – values on Crown land which include but are not limited to biological diversity, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, oil and gas, energy, water quality and quantity, recreation and tourism, natural and cultural heritage resource, timber, forage, wilderness and aesthetic values. (BC Ministry of Forests)

Return on Capital Employed – a key financial statistic reflecting the rate of return that the company's management has obtained, on the shareholders' behalf, by their management of the company's assets. ROCE is determined by dividing net income before income taxes for the past 12 months by Common Shareholder's Equity and Long-term Liability. The result is shown as a percentage. (Common Usage)

Riparian – an area of land adjacent to a stream, river, lake or wetland that contains vegetation that, due to the presence of water, is distinctly different from the vegetation of adjacent upland areas. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Riparian Habitat - Vegetation growing close to a watercourse, lake, swamp, or spring that is generally critical for wildlife cover, fish food organisms, stream nutrients and large organic debris, and for stream bank stability.

Riparian Management Area (RMA) – Defined in the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act Operational Planning Regulation as an area, of width determined in accordance with Part 10 or the regulation, that is adjacent to a stream, wetland or lake with a riparian class of L2, L3 or L4; and, consists of a riparian management zone and, depending on the riparian class of the stream, wetland or lake, a riparian reserve zone. See Figure 1.

Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) – Defined in the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act Operational Planning Regulation as that portion of the riparian management area that is outside of any riparian reserve zone or if there is no riparian zone, that area located adjacent to a stream, wetland or lake of a width determined in accordance with Part 10 or the regulation. See Figure 1.

Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ) – Defined in the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act Operational Planning Regulation as that portion, if any, of the riparian management area or lakeshore management area located adjacent to a stream, wetland or lake of a width determined in accordance with Part 10 of the regulation. See Figure 1.

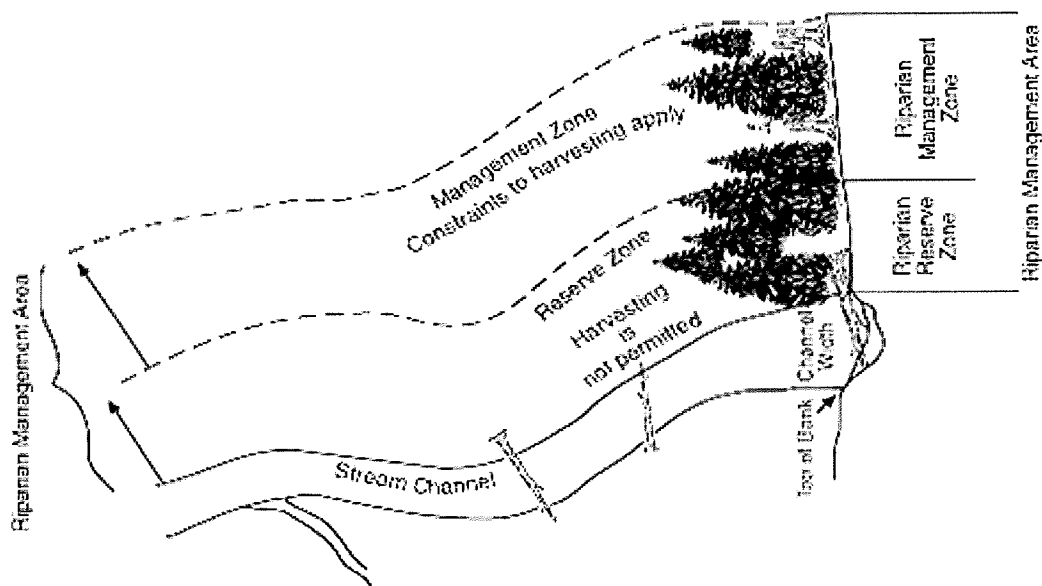


Figure 1. Riparian management area showing a management zone and a reserve zone. Source: Riparian Management Area Guidebook 1995.

Road - A path or way with a specifically prepared surface for use by vehicles.

Road Permit – An agreement entered into under Part 8 of the Forest Act to allow for the construction or modification of a forest road to facilitate access to timber planned for harvest.

Scenic area – any visually sensitive area or scenic landscape identified through a visual landscape inventory or planning process carried out or approved by the district manager. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Seral Stages – the stages of ecological succession of a plant community, e.g., from young stage to old stage. The characteristic sequence of biotic communities that successively occupy and replace each other by which some components of the physical environment becomes altered over time. The age and structure of seral stages varies significantly from one biogeoclimatic zone to another. (BC Ministry of Forests Biodiversity Guidebook).

Silviculture – The theory and practice of controlling the establishment, composition, growth and quality of forest stands; can include basic silviculture (e.g., planting and seeding) and intensive silviculture (e.g., site rehabilitation, spacing and fertilization).

Site Index – The height of a tree at 50 years of age (age is measured at 1.3m above the ground) In managed forest stands site index may be predicted using either (1) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification for the site or (2) the Site Index Curve which uses the height and age of sample trees over 30 years old.

Site Plan – Replaces the silviculture prescription and is created and kept on file by the licensee and does not need Ministry of Forests approval. The site plan identifies the appropriate standards for:

- Stand-level biodiversity and permanent access structures at the cut block level; and
- Soil disturbance limits, stocking requirements, regeneration date, and free growing date at the standards unit level

Site Productivity – The site capacity of the land to produce vegetative cover (biomass).

Site Series – A landscape position consisting of a unique combination of soil edaphic features such as soil nutrient and moisture regimes within a biogeoclimatic subzone or variant. Soil nutrient and moisture regimes define a site series, which can produce various plant associations (see definition of "plant association"). In the BEC system, site series is identified as a number (e.g., 01,02, 03, ...).

Snag – A standing dead tree, or part of a dead tree, found in various stages of decay—from recently dead to very decomposed.

Social – of or relating to human society and its modes of organization. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition).

Soil – the naturally occurring, unconsolidated mineral or organic material at the surface of the earth that is capable of supporting plant growth. It extends from the surface to 15 cm below the depth at which properties produced by soil-forming processes can be detected. The soil-forming processes are an interaction between climate, living organisms, and relief acting on soil and soil parent material. Unconsolidated material includes material cemented or compacted by soil-forming processes. Soil may have water covering its surface to a depth of 60 cm or less in the driest part of the year. (BC MoF Website Glossary).

Soil Disturbance – Disturbance caused by a forest practice on an area. This includes areas occupied by excavated or bladed trails of a temporary nature, areas occupied by corduroyed trails, compacted areas, and areas of dispersed disturbance.

Soil Moisture Regime – The amount of moisture in the soil. Generally shown on a scale going from **xeric** (being deficient in moisture - dry) to **mesic** (characterized by moderate or a well-balanced supply of moisture) to **hydric** (characterized by excessive moisture).

Species at risk – A wildlife species that is facing extirpation or extinction if nothing is done to reverse the factors causing its decline, or that is of special concern because it is particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events.

Species Sensitive to Disturbance – plants or animals susceptible to disturbance by natural events (fire, wind, flood, insects) and also by human activities such as forest harvesting or construction of roads. (Common Usage).

Stand – a community of trees sufficiently uniform in species composition, age, arrangement, and condition to be distinguishable as a group from the forest or other growth on the adjoining area, and thus forming a silviculture or management entity. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Stakeholder – A person with an interest or concern with resource management within a defined area (i.e. community, forest district, defined forest area).

Standards Unit - An area that is managed through the uniform application of a silvicultural system, stocking standards, and soil conservation standards. These standards are used to determine if legal regeneration, free growing, and soil conservation obligations are met.

Stocking Standard – The required range of healthy, well-spaced, acceptable trees growing on an area to achieve a free growing stand.

Sustainability – the concept of producing a biological resource under management practices that ensure replacement of the part harvested, by regrowth or reproduction, before another harvest occurs. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) – Management “to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems, while providing ecological, economic, social, and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations”²²

Temporary Access Structures – the area of land within the Designated Forest Area that has been converted through land-use policy (temporarily removed from the productive forest land base to be rehabilitated after use) to provide access for resources development and protection. Temporary access structures include those haul roads, landings and excavated or bladed trails that will be restored to a productive state upon completion of harvesting. Temporary access structures are identified on operational plans and prescriptions. All areas occupied by temporary access structures must be rehabilitated so that all silvicultural obligations are achieved on the whole of the net area to be reforested. (BC Forest Practices Code Soil Conservation Guidebook)

Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) – Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping is a process of dividing landscapes into ecological units that differ from one another with respect to climate, geomorphology, bedrock geology and vegetation. In British Columbia, a total of four classifications are typically mapped, including: ecoregions, biogeoclimatic units, ecosystem units (site series), and seral community types (structural stage). Ecosystem units are delineated on aerial photographs using biophysical criteria and are confirmed through field sampling. In Alberta, forest cover and other landscape information, augmented by extensive ground sampling, is used to produce ecosystem unit maps (ecosites) within natural subregions.

Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) – The portion of the total area of the Defined Forest Area considered to contribute to, and to be available for, long-term timber supply. The harvesting land base is defined by reducing the total land base according to specified management assumptions and tends to change slightly over time.

Understory – any plants growing under the canopy formed by other plants, particularly herbaceous and shrub vegetation under a tree canopy. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Value – a principle, standard, or quality considered worthwhile or desirable. (CSA Z808-96)

Viable – an action or proposed action which has a feasible, realistic outcome (Common Usage)

Visual Quality Objective – a resource management objective established by the district manager or contained in a higher level plan that reflects the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area. Five categories of VQO are commonly used: preservation; retention; partial retention; modification; and, maximum modification. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

Unsalvaged Losses - the volume of timber destroyed by natural causes such as fire, insect, disease or blowdown and not harvested, including the timber actually killed plus any residual volume rendered non-merchantable.

Utilization Standards - the dimensions (stump height, top diameter, base diameter, and length) and quality of trees that must be cut and removed from Crown land during harvesting operations. For detailed standards see the Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual (July 1, 2002 & May 1, 2004 – Draft).

²² *The State of Canada's Forests 2001/2002*, as cited by the CSA.

Waste - the volume of timber left on the harvested area that should have been removed in accordance with the minimum utilization standards in the cutting authority. It forms part of the allowable annual cut for cut-control purposes. For detailed standards see the Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual (July 1, 2002 & May 1, 2004 – Draft).

Water Quality – the physical, chemical and biological properties of water.

Watershed – an area of land, which may or may not be under forest cover, draining water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients, and sediments into a lake or stream. The topographic boundary, usually a height of land that marks the dividing line from which surface streams flow in two different directions. (Dictionary of Natural Resource Management, Julian and Katherine Dunster, 1996)

Windthrow – see Blowdown.

Winter Range – a range, usually at lower elevation, used by migratory deer, elk, caribou, moose, etc., during the winter months and typically better defined and smaller than summer range. (BC MoF Website Glossary)

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY OF PUBLICLY DEVELOPED VALUES, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

CCFM Criterion	CSA Element	Value	Objective	Core Indicator	Indicator Statement	Target	Previous Prince George / TFL30 SFMP Indicator
1. Biological Diversity Conserve biological diversity by maintaining integrity, function, and diversity of living organisms and the complexes of which they are part	1.1 Ecosystem Diversity Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape level by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA	Well-balanced and functioning ecosystems that support natural processes	Maintain landscapes that support the natural diversity, variety and pattern of ecosystems	1.1.1 Ecosystem Area by Type	1.1.1: Total hectares logged in rare and uncommon ecosystems	0 hectares. Variance: based on assessments completed by professionals, those ecosystems deemed poor representation of the rare ecosystem can be harvested.	TFL #13: Native plant species diversity index by plant associations within the DFA TFL #16: The percentage of area (ha) occupied by distinct habitat types in the non-harvesting land base.
				1.1.2 Forest area by type or species composition	1.1.2: Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	Treed conifer: 70-90%, Treed Broadleaf: 1.5-6%, Treed Mixed: 5-15%. Variance: None below proposed targets.	TFL #14: Proportion of mature and old deciduous tree species by BEC subzone within the DFA.
				1.1.3 Forest area by seral stage or age class	1.1.3(a): Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA 1.1.3(b): Maintain a variety of young patch sizes in an attempt to approximate natural disturbance.	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA" (applicable to operating areas within the PG District); and as per the Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objective (applicable to TFL30). The target is to manage to the science mean with a variance to the minimum of the legal objectives. Variance: as above. As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA". Variance: As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA".	PG #1: The amount of old forest by NDU/merged BEC within the DFA TFL #1: The amount of old forest by landscape unit/Natural Disturbance Type within the DFA.

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

the DFA.	TFL30 #4: Trend towards the percentage of area of patches in 101-500ha range within the Wet Trench and Wet Mountain of the young patch size distribution class 101-1000ha.	PG #6: Trend towards the percentage of area of patches in 101-500ha range within the Wet Trench and Wet Mountain of the young patch size distribution class 101-1000ha.	PG #5: The average percentage of stand level retention in harvested areas within the DFA.	TFL#6: The average percentage of stand level retention in harvested areas within the DFA.	
			Average of 7% annually for blocks harvested within the DFA, with a minimum of 3.5%. Variance: For BCTS: As retention areas may relate to more than one cut block within a timber sale license, the minimum retention on one block may be as low as 0% as long as the average on the TSL is 7%. For Canfor: 0%.		0. Variance: 0
			1.1.4(a): Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas		1.1.4(c): Number of non-conformances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirement as identified in operational plans
		1.1.4 Degree of within-stand structural retention			

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>1.2 Species Diversity Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats for the native species found in the DFA are maintained through time, including habitats for known occurrences of species at risk</p>	<p>Sustainable populations of flora and fauna native to the DFA</p>	<p>Maintain habitat to support flora and fauna native to the DFA</p>	<p>1.2.1 Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk</p>	<p>1.2.1: Percent of forest management activities consistent with current Best Management Practices for Species of Management Concern</p>	<p>100%. Variance: 0%</p>	<p>PG #8: The percentage of forest operations consistent with approved provincial Caribou Ungulate Winter Range, Mule Deer Ungulate Winter Range, Species at Risk Notice / Orders, and Riparian Reserve requirements as identified in operational plans.</p>
<p>1.2.2 Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk</p>						<p>PG #59: Percentage of forest operations that adhere to licensee specific management strategies for: * Species at Risk (plants, plant communities, and Important wildlife, fish and bird species; and * Sites of Biological Significance.</p>
						<p>TFL#9a: The percentage of forest operations consistent with approved provincial Species at Risk Notice / Orders requirements as identified in operational plans.</p>
						<p>TFL #9b: The amount of Species at Risk (wildlife) habitat (ha) within TFL30.</p>
						<p>TFL #11a: Percentage of appropriate personnel trained to identify Species at Risk and their habitat.</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>TFL #12a: Percentage of forest operations consistent with Species at Risk management strategies applicable to TFL30.</p>							
<p>TFL #18: The area in hectares in wildlife biodiversity corridors within the DFA.</p>							
<p>PG #14: Percent compliance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use.</p>	<p>100%. Variance: -5%</p>	<p>1.2.3: Artificial regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use.</p>	<p>1.2.3 Proportion of Regeneration comprised of native species</p>				
<p>PG #19: Percent of areas planted consistent with operational plans.</p>							
<p>TFL30 #17: Percent compliance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use.</p>							
	<p>Treed conifer: 70-90%, Treed Broadleaf: 1.5-6%, Treed Mixed: 5-15%. Variance: None below proposed targets.</p>	<p>1.1.2: Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA</p>	<p>No core indicator in Z809-08 for Element 1.3</p>	<p>Maintain natural genetic diversity within planted crop trees and vegetative material.</p>	<p>Genetic Diversity</p>	<p>1.3 Genetic Diversity Conserve genetic diversity by maintaining the variation of genes within species and ensuring that reforestation programs are free of genetically modified organisms</p>	
	<p>As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA" (applicable to operating areas within the PG District); and as per the Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objective (applicable to TFL30). The target is to manage to the science mean with</p>	<p>1.1.3(a): Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA</p>					

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

	<p>a variance to the minimum of the legal objectives. Variance: as above.</p>					
	<p>As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA". Variance: As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA".</p>					
	<p>100%. Variance: 0%</p>	<p>1.2.1: Percent of forest management activities consistent with current Best Management Practices for Species of Management Concern</p>				
	<p>100%. Variance: 5%</p>	<p>1.2.3: Artificial regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use.</p>				
	<p>100% of known forest values, knowledge and uses considered. Variance: 0%.</p>	<p>1.4.1: Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance, as contained in operational plans</p>				
	<p>100% of known forest values, knowledge and uses considered.</p>	<p>1.4.1: Percent of forest management activities consistent</p>	<p>1.4.1 Proportion of identified sites with implemented</p>	<p>To maintain representative areas of naturally</p>	<p>Protected areas and sites of special biological</p>	<p>1.4 Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance</p>
						<p>PG #4: The amount of landscape level biodiversity reserves</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>2. Ecosystem Condition and Productivity Conserve forest ecosystem condition and productivity by maintaining the health, vitality, and rates of</p>	<p>2.1 Forest Ecosystem Resilience Conserve ecosystem resilience by maintaining both ecosystem processes and ecosystem conditions</p>	<p>Resilient forest ecosystems</p>	<p>Well-balanced ecosystems that support natural processes</p>	<p>2.1.1 Reforestation success</p>	<p>2.1.1(a): The regeneration delay, by area, for stands established annually</p>	<p>100% of Net Area Reforested (NAR) regenerated within 3 years (artificial) and 6 years (natural) from harvest commencement. Variance: 0%</p>	<p>PG #28: Percent of net area regenerated within 3 years after the commencement of harvesting. TFL30 # 28: Percent of net area regenerated within 3 years after the</p>
<p>Respect protected areas identified through government processes. Cooperate in broader landscape management related to protected areas and sites of special biological and cultural significance. Identify sites of special geological, biological, or cultural significance within the DFA and implement management strategies appropriate to their long-term maintenance</p>	<p>and cultural significance</p>	<p>occurring and important ecosystems, rare physical environments and sites of cultural significance</p>	<p>management strategies</p>	<p>with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance, as contained in operational plans.</p>	<p>Variance: 0%.</p>	<p>within the DFA PG #18: Hectares of unauthorized forestry related harvesting or road construction within landscape level biodiversity reserves. TFL30 #5a: The amount in hectares of landscape-level biodiversity reserves within the DFA. TFL30 #5b: Hectares of unauthorized forestry related harvesting or road construction within Protected Areas. TFL30 #12b: Percentage of forest operations consistent with Sites of Biological Significance management strategies applicable to TFL30.</p>	

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

biological production	<p>2.2 Forest Ecosystem Productivity Conserve ecosystem productivity and maintaining ecosystem conditions that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species. Reforest promptly and use tree species ecologically suited to the site</p>	<p>Productive ecosystems</p>	<p>Maintain ecosystems that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species</p>	<p>2.2.1 Additions and deletions to the forest area</p>	<p>2.1.1(b) - The % of block area that meets free growing requirements as identified in site plans.</p>	<p>100%. Variance: 0%</p>	<p>completion of harvesting.</p>
					<p>2.1.1(a) - The % of gross land base in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities.</p>	<p><3% of gross land base in the DFA. Variance: 0%</p>	<p>PG #21: The percentage of cut block area occupied by total permanent access structures.</p>
							<p>PG #32: The total percent of forested land within the Timber Harvesting Land base that is converted to non-forested land.</p>
							<p>TFL30 #21a: The total percentage of forested land area occupied by permanent access structures.</p>
							<p>TFL30 #21b: To maintain the percentage of productive forest land area converted to other non-forested areas to <=0.5%.</p>
				<p>2.2.2 Proportion of the calculated</p>	<p>2.2.2: Percent of volume harvested</p>	<p>100% over 5 years. Variance: +10%</p>	<p>PG #33: The cut level volumes compared to the</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

apportionment across the Timber Supply Area.		compared to allocated harvest level	long-term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested					
TFL30 #31: Cut control volume of timber harvested (m ³ /year) within the DFA.								
PG #20: The percentage of forest operations consistent with soil conservation standards as identified in operational plans.	100% of blocks meet soil disturbance objectives. Variance: 0%	3.1.1: Percent of harvested blocks meeting soil disturbance objectives identified in plans	3.1.1 Level of soil disturbance	The productive capacity of forest soils within the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) is sustained	Soil conservation	3.1 Soil Quality and Quantity Conserve soil resources by maintaining soil quality and quantity	3. Soil and Water Conserve soil and water resources by maintaining their quantity and quality in forest ecosystems	
TFL30 #20: The percentage of forest operations consistent with soil conservation standards as identified in operational plans.								
PG #7: The percentage of cut blocks consistent with coarse woody debris requirements in operational plans.	100% of blocks harvested annually will meet targets. Variance: -10%	3.1.2: % of cut blocks where post harvest CWD levels are within the targets contained in Plans.	3.1.2 Level of downed woody debris					
TFL30 #7a: The percentage of site plans that have Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) retention within the natural range appropriate for the site.								
TFL30 #7b: Percentage of cut blocks consistent with CWD requirements in operational plans.								
PG #56: The percent of active watersheds with PFI greater than the minimum threshold that	100%. Variance: 0%	3.2.1(a): The percentage of watersheds with active operations that	3.2.1 Proportion of watershed or water management areas	Maintain water quality and water quantity in the Defined Forest	Water conservation	3.2 Water Quality and Quantity Conserve water resources by maintaining		

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

	water quality and quantity	Area (DFA).	with recent stand-replacing disturbance	have had a watershed assessment completed.	have had a watershed risk evaluation completed.
PG # 57: The percent of active high risk watersheds that are assessed by a qualified professional.	TFL30 #26: Peak flow index (PFI) for each watershed within the DFA.				
PG #58: The percentage of active operations within high-risk watersheds that implement the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment.	100%. Variance: 0%	3.2.1(b): The percentage of active operations within high-risk watersheds that implement the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment.			
TFL30 #24: Stream Crossing Quality Index (SCQI) for each watershed within the DFA	100%. Variance: 0%	3.2.1(c): Percentage of high hazard drainage structures in watersheds with identified water quality concerns that have mitigation strategies implemented.			
PG #31: Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment.	100%. Variance = -10%.	4.1.1(a): Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment	4.1.1 Net carbon uptake		
100% old forest, old forest interior and non pine targets as per Jan, 2012. Variance = 0%.	100% old forest, old forest interior and non pine targets as per Jan, 2012. Variance = 0%.	1.1.3(a): Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA	4.1.1.1 Facilitate carbon uptake and storage within harvested areas.		
4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage Maintain the processes that take carbon from the atmosphere and store it in forest ecosystems	Uptake and storage of carbon in forest ecosystems.				
4. Role in Global Ecological Cycles Maintain forest conditions and management activities that contribute to the health of global ecological cycles	4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage Maintain the processes that take carbon from the atmosphere and store it in forest ecosystems				

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>and future generations by providing multiple goods and services</p>	<p>acceptable and feasible mix of timber and non-timber benefits. Evaluate timber and non-timber forest products and forest-based services</p>	<p>Maintaining a flow of non-timber benefits</p>	<p>products, and services produced in the DFA</p>	<p>4.1.1(a): Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment.</p> <p>5.1.1(b): Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in plans</p>	<p>100%. Variance: -10%</p>	<p>PG #22: The percentage of forest operations consistent with terrain management requirements as identified in operational plans.</p> <p>PG #24: The percentage of forest operations consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in operational plans.</p> <p>PG #25: The percentage of stream crossings that are installed or removed consistent with erosion control plans or procedures.</p> <p>PG #26: The percentage of unnatural known sediment occurrences where mitigating actions were taken.</p> <p>PG #27: The percentage of new stream crossings that maintain natural stream flow.</p> <p>PG #35: The percentage of forest operations consistent with visual, cultural heritage, range, riparian, recreation and lakeshore requirements as</p>
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Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>identified in operational plans.</p>							<p>TFL30 #10a: The percentage of forest operations consistent with riparian reserve requirements as identified in site plans.</p> <p>TFL30 #10b: The percentage of forest operations consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in site plans.</p> <p>TFL30 #22: The percentage of forest operations consistent with terrain management requirements as identified in operational plans. Target: 100% annually</p> <p>TFL30 #25: The percentage of all new or deactivated stream crossings that shall maintain natural stream flow.</p> <p>TFL30 #27: The percentage of unnatural sediment occurrences where mitigating actions were taken.</p> <p>TFL30 #34: The percentage of forest operations consistent with the following non-timber benefits: visual quality, cultural heritage, riparian.</p>
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Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>5.2 Communities and Sustainability Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies</p>	<p>Community well-being</p>	<p>Support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community</p>	<p>5.2.1 Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability</p>	<p>5.2.1(a): Percent of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided by North Central Interior suppliers and contractors.</p>	<p>Target: >=90% of dollars spent in local communities (5 year rolling average). Variance: -5%.</p>	<p>and lakeshore management requirements in site plans.</p>
<p>PG #42: Percent of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided from North Central Interior suppliers and contractors.</p>	<p>TFL30 #38: Percent of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided from North Central Interior suppliers / contractors - applies to Canfor only</p>	<p>5.2.1(b): Number of donations to the local community - applies to Canfor only.</p>	<p>5.2.2: Training in environmental & safety procedures in compliance with company training plans</p>	<p>>=6 donations; Variance: 0.</p>	<p>100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental & safety training. Variance: -5%.</p>	<p>TFL #43: Number of donations to the local community - applies to Canfor only.</p>
<p>5.2.2 Level of investment in training and skills development</p>	<p>100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental & safety training. Variance: -5%.</p>	<p>5.2.2: Training in environmental & safety procedures in compliance with company training plans</p>	<p>5.2.2: Training in environmental & safety procedures in compliance with company training plans</p>	<p>100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental & safety training. Variance: -5%.</p>	<p>100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental & safety training. Variance: -5%.</p>	<p>TFL #43: Number of donations to the local community - applies to Canfor only.</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>6. Society's Responsibility Society's responsibility for sustainable forest management requires that fair, equitable, and effective forest management decisions are made</p>	<p>6.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Recognize and respect Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights. Understand and comply with current legal requirements related to Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights</p>	<p>Aboriginal title and rights and Treaty Rights</p>	<p>Recognition and respect for Aboriginal and treaty rights</p>	<p>5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment</p>	<p>5.2.3: Level of Direct & Indirect Employment</p>	<p>Cut control volume harvested multiplied by most current local direct and indirect employment multiplier, as a five year rolling average (5,252). Variance: > = 65% of the target (5,252 jobs)</p>	<p>TFL30 #42: Average income of DFA forestry sector workers compared to provincial average for forestry sector workers.</p>
<p>6.1.1 Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights</p>	<p>6.1.1: Employees will receive Aboriginal awareness training</p>	<p>100%. Variance = -10%</p>	<p>5.2.4 Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy</p>	<p>5.2.4: Number of opportunities for Aboriginals to participate in the forest economy</p>	<p>>= number of realized opportunities from baseline assessment (3-year rolling average). Variance = -10% of baseline</p>	<p>PG #47: All Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and associated major amendments are referred to affected Aboriginal bands</p>	
<p>6.1.2 Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans</p>	<p>6.1.2: Evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities</p>	<p>>=3 approaches/Aboriginal community within the DFA, for 100% of management plans, as required. Variance: None.</p>	<p>PG #48: The percentage of Pesticide Management Plans (PMPs) and associated major amendments are referred to affected Aboriginal bands.</p>	<p>TFL30 #46a: All Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and associated major amendments are referred</p>			

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>6.2 Respect for Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge, and Uses Respect traditional Aboriginal forest values, knowledge, and uses as identified through the Aboriginal input process</p>	<p>Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Uses</p>	<p>Incorporation of Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Uses in Forest Management</p>	<p>6.2.1 Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values</p>	<p>1.4.2: % of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes</p>	<p>100% of known forest values, knowledge and uses considered. Variance = 0%</p>	
<p>6.3 Forest Community Well-Being and Resilience Encourage, co-operate with, or help to provide opportunities for economic diversity within the community</p>	<p>Community well-being</p>	<p>Provide/support opportunities for maintaining a resilient and stable community</p>	<p>6.3.1 Evidence that the organization has co-operated with other forest-dependent businesses, forest users, and the local community to strengthen and diversify the local economy</p>	<p>6.3.1 (a): Primary and by-products that are bought, sold, or traded with other forest-dependent businesses in the local area.</p>	<p>Increasing number of purchase/sale/trade relationships. Variance: +</p>	<p>PG #36: The number of first order wood products produced from trees harvested from the DFA PG #37: The percentage of DFA volume advertised for sale through open competitive bid. TFL30 #39: Proportion of timber extracted from the DFA supplied to local processing facilities - applies to Canfor only.</p>
			<p>6.3.2 Evidence of co-operation with DFA-related workers and their unions to improve and enhance safety standards, procedures, and outcomes in all DFA-related</p>	<p>6.3.2: Implementation and maintenance of a certified safety program.</p>	<p>100%. Variance = 0%</p>	<p>PG #45: Number of loss time accidents (days) in Woodland Operations. TFL30 #44a: Canfor and BCTS will maintain registration under the SAFE Certification Program.</p>

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>TFL30 #44b: Percentage of Contractors certified or registered under the SAFE Certification Program</p>			<p>workplaces and affected communities</p>				
<p>TFL30 #44c: Percentage of Canfor contractors registered under the SAFE Certification program</p>			<p>6.3.3 Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved</p>				
<p>TFL30 #44d: Percentage of BCTS contractors and Timber Sale Licensees issued by BCTS registered under the SAFE Certification program.</p>							
<p>PG #51: Percentage of PAG satisfaction with public participation process.</p>	<p>PAG meeting satisfaction score of >=4. Variance = 0</p>						
<p>PG #52: PAG Terms of Reference reviewed per year.</p>							
<p>PG #53: Number of PAG meetings per year.</p>							
<p>PG #55: Percentage of PAG satisfaction with amount and timing of information presented for informed decision-making.</p>							
<p>TFL30 #52a: Number of times PAG Terms of Reference reviewed.</p>							

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

TFL30 #52b: Number of PAG meetings per year.								
TFL30 #54a: PAG overall satisfaction with the meetings.								
TFL30 #54b: PAG overall satisfaction score with public participation process.								
TFL30 #54c: Percentage of PAG satisfied with amount and timing of information presented for informed decision-making.								
TFL30 #54d: Percentage of interested parties satisfied with amount and timing of information presented for informed decision-making.								
				6.4.2: Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general	6.4.2: Number of educational opportunities for information/training that are delivered to the PAG.			
				6.4.3: Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities	6.1.2: Evidence of best efforts to approach Aboriginal communities for proactive input on management plans	6.1.2: Evidence of best efforts to approach Aboriginal community within the DFA, for 100% of management plans, as required. Variance: None.		

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

	6.5 Information for Decision-Making Provide relevant information and educational opportunities to interested parties to support their involvement in the public participation process, and increase knowledge of ecosystem processes and human interactions with forest ecosystems	Informed, fair and inclusive decision-making	Provide relevant information and educational opportunities to support involvement in public participation processes	6.5.1 Number of people reached through educational outreach	6.5.1: The number of people who attend the educational opportunities provided	>=200 people and >=4 events. Variance: -10.	
				6.5.2 Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public	6.5.2: SFM monitoring report made available to the public	SFM monitoring report available to public annually via web. Variance: None	
				Total	35 indicators		
Additional Local Level Indicators Removed from the SFMP							
							PG #23: The number of legally reportable spills.
							TFL30 #23: The number of legally reportable spills.
							TFL30 #33: Number of hectares (area) damaged by accidental forestry related industrial fires.
							PG #34: Number of hectares (area) damaged by accidental forestry related industrial fires.
							TFL30 #35a: The number of opportunities given to the public and stakeholders to express forestry-related concerns and be involved in our public planning processes.
							TFL30 #35b: Percentage

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

<p>of Creating Opportunities (Canfor) and Keeping in Touch (BC Timber Sales). Target: 100%. Variance: -5%.</p>	<p>PG #36: Annually provide a viewing of BCTS and Licensee current access plans, general forest planning and operational.</p>	<p>TFL30 #37a: Public survey of non timber uses within the DFA.</p>	<p>TFL30 #37b: A list of quantity and value of non-timber forest products from the DFA.</p>	<p>PG #38: The number of opportunities given to the public and stakeholders to express forestry-related concerns and be involved in planning processes.</p>	<p>TFL30 #40: Km's of main access roads maintained to a minimum standard in the spring.</p>	<p>TFL30 #53: Percentage of the public sectors as defined in the Terms of Reference invited to participate in the Public Advisory Group (PAG) process.</p>	<p>PG #54: Percentage of the public sectors as</p>
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Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

	defined in the Terms of Reference invited to participate in the Public Advisory Group (PAG) process.
	55a. Review ranking and update status of items on the Continuous Improvement Matrix.
	55b. Percentage of PAG satisfaction with the progress on the Continuous Improvement Matrix.
	55c. Number of items incorporated from the Continuous Improvement Matrix into the SFM Plan.

APPENDIX 3 – SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN

Wildlife Species

English Name	COSEWIC	BC List	Prov Wildlife Act	SARA
White Sturgeon	E (Nov 2003)	No Status		1-E (Aug 2006)
White Sturgeon (Nechako River population)	E (Nov 2003)	Red		1-E (Aug 2006)
White Sturgeon (Upper Fraser River population)	E (Nov 2003)	Red		1-E (Aug 2006)
White Sturgeon (Middle Fraser River population)	E (Nov 2003)	Red		
Rocky Mountain Capshell	NAR (Nov 2001)	Blue		
Western Toad	SC (Nov 2002)	Blue		1-SC (Jan 2005)
Great Blue Heron, <i>herodias</i> subspecies		Blue		
Short-eared Owl	SC (Mar 2008)	Blue		3 (Mar 2005)
American Bittern		Blue		
Broad-winged Hawk		Blue		
Salish Sucker	E (Nov 2002)	Red		1-E (Jan 2005)
Common Nighthawk	T (Apr 2007)	Yellow		1-T (Feb 2010)
Mead's Sulphur		Blue		
Pelidine Sulphur		Blue		
Olive-sided Flycatcher	T (Nov 2007)	Blue		1-T (Feb 2010)
Bobolink	T (Apr 2010)	Blue		
Hagen's Bluet		Blue		
Beaverpond Baskettail		Blue		
Rusty Blackbird	SC (Apr 2006)	Blue		1-SC (Mar 2009)
Pygmy Fossaria		Blue		
Wolverine, <i>Itiscus</i> subspecies	SC (May 2003)	Blue		

English Name	COSEWIC	BC List	Prov Wildlife Act	SARA
Barn Swallow	T (May 2011)	Blue		
Fisher		Blue		
Northern Myotis		Blue		
Long-billed Curlew	SC (May 2011)	Blue		1-SC (Jan 2005)
Jutta Arctic, <i>chermocki</i> subspecies		Blue		
Bighorn Sheep		Blue		
American White Pelican	NAR (May 1987)	Red	Endangered	
Caribou (southern mountain population)	T (May 2000)	Red		1-T (Jun 2003)
Caribou (northern mountain population)	T/SC (May 2002)	Blue		1-SC (Jan 2005)
Bull Trout	C (Jul 2011)	Blue		
Quebec Emerald		Blue		
Forcipate Emerald		Blue		
Mormon Fritillary, <i>eurynome</i> subspecies		Red		
Sharp-tailed Grouse, <i>columbianus</i> subspecies		Blue		

Plants

English Name	BC List	BGC
American sweet-flag	Blue	ICHdw:ICHxw;IDFmw:SBSdk:SBSmh:SBSwk
riverbank anemone	Blue	BWBSmw:SBSmh
meadow arnica	Blue	BWBSmw:ICHvk:IDFdm:IDFxm:SBPSxc:SBSmc
<i>Brachythecium campestre</i>	Blue	ESSF:ICH:SBS
short-flowered evening-primrose	Red	IDFdk:MSxk:SBSmk
swollen beaked sedge	Blue	CWHvm:ESSFdk:IDFdm:IDFvk:IMAm:SBPSxc:SBSdw
pointed broom sedge	Blue	BWBSmw:CDFmm:CWHdm:CWHvh:CWHxm:ESSFdk:ICHdw:ICHvk:IC Hxw:SBSyk

English Name	BC List	BGC
<i>Pohlia elongata</i>	Blue	BAFA;CWH;ESSF;ICH;IMA
white wintergreen	Blue	BWBSmw;CWHvm;ESSFmw;ICHmw;IDFww;IDFxm;MHmm;MSxk;SBSdw;SBSmh
<i>Rhodobryum roseum</i>	Blue	CWHvh;ICHwk;SBSwk
water bur-reed	Blue	CWHds;CWHvh;CWHvm;CWHwh;CWHxm;ICHdw;IDFww;SBSdk;SBSdw;SBSmk
<i>Sphagnum vulgatum</i>	Blue	ICH;SBS
<i>Tomentypnum falcatifolium</i>	Blue	BAFA;ESSF;IDF;MS;SBS
Fernald's false manna	Red	CWHxm;ICHdw;ICHwk;SBSdk

Plant Communities

English Name	BC List	Biogeoclimatic Units
subalpine fir / alders / horsetails	Blue	ESSFmv2/06;ESSFmv4/05
subalpine fir / reindeer lichens - clad lichens	Blue	ESSFmm1/03
hybrid white spruce - paper birch / devil's club	Blue	ICHmc2/54;SBSmh/07
hybrid white spruce / pinegrass / step moss	Blue	SBPSmk/05
hybrid white spruce / hardhack	Blue	SBSmw/05
hybrid white spruce / hardhack / oak fern	Blue	SBSwk1/06
hybrid white spruce / hardhack - prickly rose	Blue	SBSdw3/06
hybrid white spruce / foam lichens	Red	SBSdw2/00
lodgepole pine / clad lichens - juniper haircap moss	Blue	SBPSmk/02;SBSmc1/02
lodgepole pine - black spruce /	Blue	SBPSdc/04;SBSdw2/07;SBSdw3/05

English Name	BC List	Biogeoclimatic Units
red-stemmed feathermoss		
lodgepole pine / Kruckeberg's holly fern - Indian's-dream	Red	SBSmw/00
lodgepole pine / black huckleberry / reindeer lichens	Blue	SBSvk/09;SBSwk1/02;SBSwk2/02;SBSwk3/02
lodgepole pine / black huckleberry - velvet-leaved blueberry	Blue	SBSmw/03;SBSvk/02;SBSwk1/03
Douglas-fir - subalpine fir / black huckleberry	Blue	SBSmw/02
Douglas-fir / Douglas maple / step moss	Red	SBSmh/04
Douglas-fir - hybrid white spruce / falsebox	Blue	SBSmw/01
Douglas-fir - hybrid white spruce / knight's plume	Blue	SBSmk1/04;SBSmw/04;SBSwk1/04
Douglas-fir - hybrid white spruce / electrified cat's-tail moss	Blue	SBSdw2/05
Douglas-fir - hybrid white spruce / thimbleberry	Blue	SBSdh1/06;SBSdw1/06;SBSmh/01;SBSmh/05;SBSmh/06;SBSvk/03;SBSwk3/03;SBSwk3a/01;SBSwk3a/03
Douglas-fir - lodgepole pine / clad lichens	Blue	SBSdw1/02;SBSdw2/02;SBSdw3/02;SBSmh/02;SBSmh/03
western redcedar / prince's pine / electrified cat's-tail moss	Blue	ICHwk3/03
western redcedar / falsebox	Blue	ICHdk/02;ICHmk2/01;ICHmk2/04;ICHmk3/01;ICHmm/02;ICHwk4/03
western hemlock / wood horsetail / peat-mosses	Blue	ICHwk3/07
western hemlock / false azalea / clad lichens	Red	ICHwk3/02
western hemlock - western redcedar / clad lichens	Blue	ICHvk2/02;ICHwk2/02;ICHwk4/02
	Red	ICHvk2/05

Species List generated from a query in the Conservation Data Center of all Red and Blue listed species and Species at Risk, in the Prince George Forest District – June 2012.

Includes species with provincial conservation status of Red and Blue, plus species identified in species accounting system.

Species of Management Concern identifies species that both occur in the DFA and are affected by Forest Management.

SAS group definitions

1. Generalists and/or species that benefit from forest practices
2. Species that are associated with broad habitat types.
3. Species with Strong dependencies on specific habitat elements. (riparian, wetlands, cavities, snags, etc)
4. Species restricted to highly localized and/or specialized habitats.
5. Species for which patch size and connectivity are considered important.
6. Species not dependent on forested environments.

APPENDIX 4 – BC TIMBER SALES FIRST NATIONS ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Consultation Process for Operational Plans, Timber Sale Licences and Road Permits January 2011

Acknowledgements:

Appendix 4 was based on a document prepared by Laura Chessor and Laurie McCulligh for the Strait of Georgia Business Area.

Background:

In May of 2010, the Provincial Government released new procedures to guide Provincial Government staff when consulting with First Nations. The procedures apply to all provincial agencies with the authority to make decisions about land use.

The new provincial procedures and related documents may be found in this link:
Aboriginal Relations E-Guide and Tools | Ministry of Natural Resource Operations

For convenience, the complete list of consultation documents is shown below:

1. Updated Procedures for Meeting Legal Obligations When Consulting First Nations
2. Provincial Preliminary Assessment Guideline
3. Accommodation Guidance Document
4. Operational Guidance on the Role of Proponents in First Nations Consultation
5. Consultation Record Guide
6. First Nations Consultation Letter Guide

This Appendix was developed to bring BCTS First Nations consultation procedures in line with provincial procedures; however, opportunities for efficiencies were incorporated reflecting the nature of BCTS operations. For example, the provincial documents describe steps for co-ordinated consultation between ministries. These steps typically don't apply to BCTS operations; and are not included in this document.

Table showing BCTS Consultation Process for Groups of Timber Sale Licenses (TSL's) (Operating Plan), Single TSL's, and Road Permits:

Phase	Steps	Description and Resources
1: Preparation (Planning Forester)	1.1 Decide which First Nations to consult with.	GEOBC CAD mapping tool; FNQ2; Local maps.
This phase is based on the		

<p>document titled 'Provincial Preliminary Assessment Guideline' and the 'Updated Procedures For Meeting Legal Obligations When Consulting First Nations'.</p>		
	<p>1.2 Identify any agreements with First Nations that would guide the consultation process.</p>	<p>Treaties, SEA's, FRO and FRA's for example. These agreements may contain detailed consultation process information such as the duration of consultation period and other details.</p>
	<p>1.3 Review TUS and archaeology information.</p>	<p>GEOBC TUS tool (a source of traditional use studies) GEOBC RAAD tool (a source of archaeology information)</p>
	<p>1.4 Consider a potential strength of the claim of Aboriginal interest (weak to strong) and decide the potential impact on Aboriginal interests (negligible to serious).</p>	<p>AECIS website for research reports. Note that access to research reports typically requires MARR approval.</p> <p>Note: Considering a potential strength of claim may require consulting with professionals or experts in other fields (archaeologists for example) and with other government First Nations staff to make this decision.</p>
	<p>1.5 Decide a preliminary depth of consultation (notification,</p>	<p>Base your decision on your estimation of potential</p>

	normal or deep) for each First Nation.	strength of claim of Aboriginal interest and level of potential impact on those interests.
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APPENDIX 5 – NON-REPLACEABLE FOREST LICENSE (NRFL) RISK ASSESSMENT

Canfor and BCTS do not have exclusive rights to harvesting on the DFA. Other license holders, primarily small companies holding non-replaceable forest licenses issued to address the salvage of mountain pine beetle killed timber, also operate within the DFA. As a result, these license holders do have the ability to impact Canfor's and BCTS's ability to achieve their targets for some of the indicators in this plan. To provide confidence that the reporting is representative of what is happening in the DFA, the matrix below describes how each indicator is or is not impacted by other operators, and exactly what is being reported.

Prince George District Licensee Volume Summary Table

Licensee	License	Expiry	Type	AAC	Volume that could be harvested in DFA	Volume managed by SFMP signatories	Total remaining volume for non replaceable licenses	Remarks/Risk assessment	Risk to SFMP
Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	A40873	31-Oct-2021	Replaceable	1,597,771	798,886	798,886		Signatory to the SFM plan	Nil
Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	A18165	31-Oct-2021	Replaceable	1,104,858	552,429	552,429		Signatory to the SFM plan	Nil
Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	A18167	14-Oct-2021	Replaceable	0	0	0		Signatory to the SFM plan	Nil
Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	TFL30	28-Feb-2035	TFL	330,000	330,000	330,000		Signatory to the SFM plan; BCTS entitled to 21,312 m ³ annually of the 330,000 m ³ AAC	Nil
BC Timber Sales - Prince George	N/A		Timber Sales	2,460,000 (Total PG TSA)	693,105	693,105		Signatory to the SFM plan (includes 200,000 EOI)	Low

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Licensee	License	Expiry	Type	AAC	Volume that could be harvested in DFA	Volume managed by SFMP signatories	Total remaining volume for non replaceable licenses	Remarks/Risk assessment	Risk to SFMP
Dunkley Lumber Ltd.	A18169	31-Oct-2021	Replaceable	201,978	201,978			Certified to SFI. Have their own operating areas within the Prince George TSA, and do not harvest within the DFA.	Low
Winton Global Lumber Ltd.	A18171	30-Nov-2021	Replaceable	505,541	505,541			Signatory to SFM plan until 2009 and now certified to SFI. Have their own operating areas within the Prince George TSA, and do not harvest within the DFA.	Low
Carrier Lumber Ltd.	A18158	30-Nov-2021	Replaceable	253,027	253,027			Signatory to SFM plan until Fall 2010; now certified to SFI. Have their own operating areas within the Prince George TSA, and do not harvest within the DFA.	Low
Stella-Jones Inc.	A18160	14-Nov-2021	Replaceable	47,048	47,048			Managed by Dunkley Lumber Ltd. (DLL); DLL is certified to SFI. Have their own operating areas within the Prince George TSA, and do not	Low

Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012

Licensee	License	Expiry	Type	AAC	Volume that could be harvested in DFA	Volume managed by SFMP signatories	Total remaining volume for non replaceable licenses	Remarks/Risk assessment	Risk to SFMP
								harvest within the DFA.	
Lakeland Mills Inc.	A18163	30-Nov-2021	Replaceable	249,827	249,827			Signatory to SFM plan until 2009 and now certified to SFI. Have their own operating areas within the Prince George TSA, and do not harvest within the DFA.	Low
Lakeland Mills Ltd.	A61216	31-Dec-2014	Non-Replaceable	80,000	80,000		240,000	Signatory to SFM plan until 2009 and now certified to SFI. Have their own operating areas within the Prince George TSA, and do not harvest within the DFA.	Low
Chunzoolh Forest Products Ltd.	A81863	2-Jan-2013	Non-Replaceable	245,000	245,000	245,000		Managed by Canfor; compliant with SFM commitments; expires relatively soon.	Nil
Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd.	A71015	30-Jun-2014	Non-Replaceable	50,000	50,000		150,000	Deciduous volume; low volume, expiring relatively soon	Low

Licensee	License	Expiry	Type	AAC	Volume that could be harvested in DFA	Volume managed by SFMP signatories	Total remaining volume for non replaceable licenses	Remarks/Risk assessment	Risk to SFMP
Dunkley Lumber Ltd.	TFL53	31-Aug-2024	TFL	219,000	219,000				
Perry	A17809	31-Oct-2012	TSL	2,070	2,070		2,070	Very low volume, expires this calendar year, located outside DFA	Low
Poole	A17810	31-Oct-2012	TSL	246	246		246	Very low volume, expires this calendar year	Low
474483 British Columbia Ltd.	A17813	31-Oct-2012	TSL	171	171		171	Very low volume, expires this calendar year	Low
Total volume				4,886,537	4,228,328	2,619,420	637,487		
	Pct of volume that could be harvested in DFA, and is managed by SFMP signatories					61.9%			
	Volume that could be harvested in DFA assessed as low risk					1,634,908			
	Pct of volume that is low risk to the DFA					38.7%			
	Volume that could be harvested assessed as moderate risk					0			
	Pct of volume that is moderate risk to the DFA					0.0%			

Risk Rank Ref	Expected Impact of Other Licensees on the Indicator
a	Other licensees (NRFH holders) DO have the ability to impact the target, however, the annual report will include these activities in the analysis to the extent the data that is publically available is current.
b	Other licensees (NRFH holders) DO have the ability to impact the target, however, legislation exists that regulates the activity and result. As all licensees are subject to this regulation, the risk of others impacting Canfor's and BCTS's ability to achieve the target is considered LOW
c	This indicator applies only to Canfor's and BCTS's activities on the DFA.

Indicator #	Indicator Statement	Target	Risk Rank Ref
1.1.1	Total hectares logged in rare and uncommon ecosystems	0 hectares. Variance: based on assessments completed by professionals, those ecosystems deemed poor representation of the rare ecosystem can be harvested	a
1.1.2	Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	Treed conifer: 70-90%, Treed Broadleaf: 1.5-6%, Treed Mixed: 5-15%. Variance: None below proposed targets.	a
1.1.3(a)	Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA" (applicable to operating areas within the PG District); and as per the Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objective (applicable to TFL30). The target is to manage to the science mean with a variance to the minimum of the legal objectives. Variance: as above.	b
1.1.3(b)	Maintain a variety of young patch sizes in an attempt to approximate natural disturbance.	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA". Variance: As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA".	b
1.1.4(a)	Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas	Average of 7% annually for blocks harvested within the DFA, with a minimum of 3.5%. Variance: For BCTS: As retention areas may relate to more than one cut block within a timber sale license, the minimum	b

Indicator #	Indicator Statement	Target	Risk Rank Ref
		retention on one block may be as low as 0% as long as the average on the TSL is 7%; For Canfor: 0%.	
1.1.4(c)	Number of non-conformances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirement as identified in operational plans	0. Variance: 0	b
1.2.1 & 1.2.2	Percent of forest management activities consistent with current Best Management Practices for Species of Management Concern	100%. Variance: 0%	b
1.2.3	Artificial regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use.	100%. Variance: -5%	b
	(Duplicate) 1.1.2 Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	Treed conifer: 70-90%, Treed Broadleaf: 1.5-6%, Treed Mixed: 5-15%. Variance: None below proposed targets.	a
	(Duplicate) 1.1.3(a) Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA.	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA" (applicable to operating areas within the PG District); and as per the Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objective (applicable to TFL30). The target is to manage to the science mean with a variance to the minimum of the legal objectives. Variance: as above.	b
1.3.1	(Duplicate) 1.1.3(b): Maintain a variety of young patch sizes in an attempt to approximate natural disturbance.	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA". Variance: As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA".	b
	(Duplicate) 1.2.1: Percent of forest management activities consistent with current Best Management Practices for Species of Management Concern.	100%. Variance: 0%	b
	(Duplicate) 1.2.3: Artificial regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for	100%. Variance: 5%	b

Indicator #	Indicator Statement	Target	Risk Rank Ref
	seed and vegetative material use.		
	(Duplicate) 1.4.1: Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance, as contained in operational plans.	100% of known forest values, knowledge and uses considered. Variance: 0%.	b
1.4.1	Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance, as contained in operational plans.	100% of known forest values, knowledge and uses considered. Variance: 0%.	b
1.4.2	% of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes	100% of known forest values, knowledge and uses considered. Variance: 0%	b
2.1.1(a)	The regeneration delay, by area, for stands established annually	100% of Net Area Reforested (NAR) regenerated within 3 years (artificial) and 6 years (natural) from harvest commencement. Variance: 0%	b
2.1.1(b)	The % of block area that meets free growing requirements as identified in site plans.	100%. Variance: 0%	b
2.2.1(a)	The % of gross land base in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities.	<3% of gross land base in the DFA. Variance: 0%	a
2.2.2	Percent of volume harvested compared to allocated harvest level.	100% over 5 years. Variance: +10%	c
3.1.1	Percent of harvested blocks meeting soil disturbance objectives identified in plans.	100% of blocks meet soil disturbance objectives. Variance: 0%	b
3.1.2	% of cut blocks where post harvest CWD levels are within the targets contained in Plans.	100% of blocks harvested annually will meet targets. Variance: 10%	b

Indicator #	Indicator Statement	Target	Risk Rank Ref
3.2.1(a)	The percentage of watersheds with active operations that have had a watershed assessment completed.	100%. Variance: 0%	a
3.2.1(b)	The percentage of active operations within high-risk watersheds that implement the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment.	100%. Variance: 0%	c
3.2.1(c)	Percentage of high hazard drainage structures in watersheds with identified water quality concerns that have mitigation strategies implemented.	100%. Variance: 0%	c
	Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment	100%. Variance = -10%.	b
	(Duplicate) 1.1.3(a): Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA	Target: As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA" (applicable to operating areas within the PG District); and as per the Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objective (applicable to TFL30); the target to manage to the science mean with a variance to the minimum of the legal objectives. Variance: As above.	b
4.1.1	(Duplicate) 1.1.3(b): Maintain a variety of young patch sizes in an attempt to approximate natural disturbance.	As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA". Variance: As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA".	b
	(Duplicate) 2.1.1(a): The regeneration delay, by area, for stands established annually.	100% of Net Area Reforested (NAR) regenerated within 3 years (artificial) and 6 years (natural) from harvest commencement. Variance: 0%	b
	(Duplicate) 2.1.1(b): The % of block area that meets free growing requirements as identified in site plans.	100%. Variance: 0%	b
	(Duplicate) 2.2.1(a): The % of gross land base in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities.	<3% of gross land base in the DFA. Variance: 0%	a

Indicator #	Indicator Statement	Target	Risk Rank Ref
4.2.1	(Duplicate) 2.2.1(a): The % of gross land base in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities.	<3% of gross land base in the DFA. Variance: 0%	a
5.1.1(a)	(Duplicate) 2.2.2: Percent of volume harvested compared to allocated harvest level.	100% over 5 years. Variance: +10%	c
	4.1.1(a): Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment.	100%. Variance: -10%	b
5.1.1(b)	Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in plans.	No non-conformances for site level plans. Variance: 0	b
5.2.1(a)	Percent of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided by North Central Interior suppliers and contractors.	Target: >=90% of dollars spent in local communities (5 year rolling average). Variance: -5%.	c
5.2.1(b)	5.2.1(b): Number of donations to the local community - applies to Canfor only.	>=6 donations; Variance: 0.	c
5.2.2	Training in environmental & safety procedures in compliance with company training plans.	100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental & safety training. Variance = -5%.	c
5.2.3	Level of Direct & Indirect Employment	Cut control volume harvested multiplied by most current local direct and indirect employment multiplier, as a five year rolling average (5,252). Variance: > = 65% of the target (5,252 jobs)	c
5.2.4	Number of opportunities for Aboriginals to participate in the forest economy	>= number of realized opportunities from baseline assessment (3-year rolling average). Variance = -10% of baseline	c
6.1.1	Employees will receive Aboriginal awareness training	100%. Variance = -10%	c

Indicator #	Indicator Statement	Target	Risk Rank Ref
6.1.2	Evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities	>=3 approaches/Aboriginal community within the DFA, for 100% of management plans, as required. Variance: None.	c
6.1.3	Percent of forest operations in conformance with operational/site plans developed to address Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses, communicated through information-sharing and cultural heritage evaluations.	100% compliance with operational plans. Variance = 0%	c
6.2.1	(Duplicate) 1.4.2: % of identified Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage forest values, knowledge and uses considered in the forestry planning processes	100% of known forest values, knowledge and uses considered. Variance = 0%	c
6.3.1 (a)	Primary and by-products that are bought, sold, or traded with other forest-dependent businesses in the local area.	Increasing number of purchase/sale/trade relationships. Variance: +	c
6.3.2 & 6.3.3	Implementation and maintenance of a certified safety program.	100%. Variance = 0%	c
6.4.1	PAG established and maintained, and satisfaction survey implemented according to the Terms of Reference	PAG meeting satisfaction score of >=4. Variance = 0	c
6.4.2	Number of educational opportunities for information/training that are delivered to the PAG.	>=2 (annual). Variance = none.	c
6.4.3	(Duplicate) 6.1.2: Evidence of best efforts to approach Aboriginal communities for proactive input on management plans	>=3 approaches/Aboriginal community within the DFA, for 100% of management plans, as required. Variance: None.	c
6.5.1	The number of people who attend the educational opportunities provided	>=200 people and >=4 events. Variance: -10.	c
6.5.2	SFM monitoring report made available to the public.	SFM monitoring report available to public annually via web. Variance: None	c

