

# Prince George

## Sustainable Forest Management Plan



## 2011/12 Annual Report



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## 1.0 Introduction

This is the 2011/12 Annual Report for the Prince George Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP), covering the reporting period of April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012. The SFMP is a result of the combined efforts of one major licensee (Canadian Forest Products Ltd.) and British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS) to achieve and maintain Canadian Standards Association (CSA) certification to the CSA Z809-08 standard<sup>1</sup>. The current signatories to the plan are:

1. BC Timber Sales, Prince George Business Area, and
2. Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor), Prince George Operations.

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)<sup>2</sup>. 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. 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 annual report reflect the 2008 (CSA Z809-08) standard requirements as embodied in the Prince George Defined Forest Area SFMP – July 2012.

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

This Annual Report measures the signatories' performance in meeting the indicator targets outlined in the SFMP over the Prince George Defined Forest Area (DFA). The DFA is the Crown Forest landbase within the Prince George Forest District and the traditional operating areas of Canfor and BCTS, excluding woodlots, parks, protected areas and private land. The intent of this Annual Report is to have sustainable forest management viewed by the public as an open, evolving process that is taking steps to meet the challenge of managing the forests of the Prince George DFA for the benefit of present and future generations.

The following Table summarizes the results for the current reporting period. For clarification of the intent of the indicators, objectives or the management practices involved, the reader should refer to the Prince George Sustainable Forest Management Plan document (July 2012).

## 1.1 List of Acronyms

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

BCTS – BC Timber Sales

BEC – Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification

CSA – Canadian Standards Association

CE and VOIT- Criterion, Element and Value Objective Indicator Target

DFA – Defined Forest Area

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<sup>1</sup> Carrier Lumber Ltd. announced its departure from the CSA SFM certification process in early October 2010.

<sup>2</sup> This SFMP was developed using the Kamloops – Thompson SFMP (January 2010) as a template for structure and generic content.

FPPR – Forest Planning and Practices Regulation  
 LOWG – Landscape Objectives Working Group  
 MoFR – Ministry of Forest and Range  
 NDU – Natural Disturbance Unit  
 PAG – Public Advisory Group  
 PG – Prince George  
 PG TSA – Prince George Timber Supply Area  
 SAR – Species at Risk  
 SFM – Sustainable Forest Management  
 SFMP – Sustainable Forest Management Plan

## 1.2 Executive Summary

Of the 35 indicators listed in Table 1, 28 indicators were met within the prescribed variances, 2 are pending, and 5 indicators were not met within the prescribed variances. For each off-target indicator, a corrective and preventative action plan is included in the indicator discussion.

### Summary of Indicator Status, April 1st 2011 to March 31st 2012

Indicator Number	Indicator Statement	Target Met	Pending	Target Not Met
1.1.1	Total hectares logged in rare and uncommon ecosystems		X	
1.1.2	Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	X		
1.1.3(a)	Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA			X
1.1.3(b)	Maintain a variety of young patch sizes in an attempt to approximate natural disturbance.			X
1.1.4(a)	Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas	X		
1.1.4(c)	Number of non-conformances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirement as identified in operational plans			X
1.2.1 & 1.2.2	Percent of forest management activities consistent with current Best Management Practices for Species of Management Concern	X		
1.2.3 & 1.3.1	Artificial regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use.	X		
1.3.1	See 1.1.2, 1.1.3(a), 1.1.3(b), 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 1.4.1	(refer to related indicators)		
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.	X		
1.4.2	% of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes	X		
2.1.1(a)	The regeneration delay, by area, for stands established annually	X		
2.1.1(b)	The % of block area that meets free growing requirements as identified in site plans.	X		
2.2.1(a)	The % of gross landbase in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities.	X		
2.2.2	Percent of volume harvested compared to allocated harvest level.		X	
3.1.1	Percent of harvested blocks meeting soil disturbance objectives identified in plans.	X		
3.1.2	% of cutblocks where post harvest CWD levels are within the targets contained in Plans.	X		
3.2.1(a)	The percentage of watersheds with active operations that have had a watershed assessment completed.	X		
3.2.1(b)	The percentage of active operations within high-risk watersheds that implement the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment.	X		

Indicator Number	Indicator Statement	Target Met	Pending	Target Not Met
3.2.1(c)	Percentage of high hazard drainage structures in watersheds with identified water quality concerns that have mitigation strategies implemented.	X		
4.1.1 (a)	Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment [see also 1.1.3(a), 1.1.3(b), 2.1.1(a), 2.1.1(b), 2.2.1(a)]	X		
4.2.1	See 2.2.1(a)	(refer to related indicators)		
5.1.1(a)	See 2.2.2, 4.1.1(a)			
5.1.1(b)	Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in plans	X		
5.2.1(a)	Percent of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided by North Central Interior suppliers and contractors	X		
5.2.1(b)	Number of donations to the local community - applies to Canfor only	X		
5.2.2	Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans	X		
5.2.3	Level of direct and indirect employment	X		
5.2.4	Number of opportunities for Aboriginals to participate in the forest economy	X		
6.1.1	Employees will receive Aboriginal awareness training	X		
6.1.2	Evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities	X		
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.	X		
6.2.1	(see 1.4.2)	(refer to related indicators)		
6.3.1(a)	Primary and by-products that are bought, sold, or traded with other forest-dependent businesses in the local area	X		
6.3.2 & 6.3.3	Implementation and maintenance of a certified safety program	X		
6.4.1	PAG established and maintained, and satisfaction survey implemented according to the Terms of Reference	X		
6.4.2	Number of educational opportunities for information/training that are delivered to the PAG	X		
6.4.3	See 6.1.2	(refer to related indicators)		
6.5.1	The number of people who attend the educational opportunities provided			X
6.5.2	SFM monitoring report made available to the public.			X
<b>Totals</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

## 1.3 SFM Performance Reporting

This annual report will describe the success of the licensee and BCTS in meeting the indicator targets over the DFA. The report is available to the public and will allow for full disclosure of forest management activities, successes and failures. Each signatory to the SFMP has reported individual performance within its traditional operating areas as well as performance that contributes to shared indicators and targets across the plan area. Each signatory to the plan is committed to work together to fulfill the PG SFMP commitments including data collection and monitoring, participation in public processes, producing public reports, and continuous improvement.

## 2.0 SFM Indicators, Targets and Strategies

### Indicator 1.1.1 Ecosystem area by type

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Total hectares logged in rare and uncommon ecosystems	<u>Target:</u> 0 hectares <u>Variance:</u> Based on assessments completed by professionals, those ecosystems deemed poor representation of the rare ecosystem can be harvested

**Was the Target Met?** Pending – reports to be built in the first half of 2013

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.

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:

- 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).

An analysis of ecosystem representation across all Canfor and BCTS operations in British Columbia was conducted in 2011. This analysis determined the abundance and representation of ecosystem groups within four distinct regions and 13 management units. 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.

The target of 0 hectares of rare and uncommon ecosystems logged per reporting period, was 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. If these site series are encountered during field layout, they are assessed and reserved from harvest either through exclusion from the harvest area or designating reserves around the site.

#### Indicator 1.1.2 Forest area by type or species composition

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	<u>Target:</u> Treed conifer: 70-90%; Treed Broadleaf: 1.5-6%; Treed Mixed: 5-15% <u>Variance:</u> None below proposed targets
<b>Was the Target Met?</b> Yes	

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 is intended to illustrate the 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.

The status of this indicator is updated approximately every five years, as the Timber Supply Review (TSR) is completed for the management unit.

#### Indicator 1.1.3(a) Forest area by seral stage or age class (late seral)

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across DFA	<u>Target:</u> 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. <u>Variance:</u> As above.
<b>Was the Target Met?</b> No	
<b>Action Plan:</b> NDU's in deficit: McGregor, Moist Interior, Wet Mountain and Wet Trench As identified in the late November 2011 LOWG analysis, and as per the September 2012 analysis, merged	

BEC Units A4, A5, A15, A18, A24 and A25 are identified as having a deficit of old forest. Recruitment strategies were developed by the Licensee LOWG, and approved by the relevant government agency in March 2012.

This indicator is intended to quantify, at a point in time, the amount of landscape occupied by "old forests". Maintenance of old forest stands is crucial to forest management for the conservation of landscape ecosystem biodiversity. The Mountain Pine Beetle epidemic presents its own challenges, as older pine-leading stands are the most susceptible to infestation.

The Landscape Objectives Working Group (LOWG), which has representation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands - Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB), MoFR (Ministry of Forest and Range) and timber licensees, has developed Landscape Biodiversity Objectives and Old Forest Retention requirements for the Prince George Timber Supply Area (PG TSA), which includes the Prince George Forest District. The current status of Old Forest within the DFA is shown in Table 2 below.

In March of 2009 the Licensee LOWG proceeded with the 2009 analysis using the newest Vegetative Resource Inventory (VRI) data. The new VRI (projected to Jan 1, 2007) utilized in this analysis is the same data set used in the Timber Supply Review IV (TSR IV) for the Prince George Timber Supply Area. The Crown Forest Land Base (CFLB) for the 2011 analysis was based on the new definition of the CFLB from the TSR IV, as released in October 2010.

**Table 1: PG District – Variance - Old Forest by Natural Disturbance Unit Merged BEC (Legal Objective)**

Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU)	NDU / Merged BEC <sup>3</sup>	Total CFLB (ha)	Target: Science Mean		Variance: Legal Objective		Current Status			
			%	Hectares	%	Hectares	Current Area (ha)	% of CFLB	Surplus / Deficit	Licensee Action
Boreal Foothills	A1	7,031	n/a	n/a	33%	2,320	5,579	79%	3,259	communicate
McGregor	A2	15,782	52%	8,207	26%	4,103	7,045	45%	2,942	communicate
McGregor	A3	69,757	52%	36,274	12%	8,371	27,052	39%	18,681	no action
McGregor	A4	227,722	52%	118,416	26%	59,208	57,833	25%	(1,375)	lockdown
Moist Interior	A5	14,085	51%	7,183	29%	4,085	4,022	29%	(62)	lockdown
Moist Interior	A6	16,388	51%	8,358	29%	4,752	7,365	45%	2,613	communicate
Moist Interior	A7	4,268	25%	1,067	17%	726	1,279	30%	553	communicate
Moist Interior	A8	9,306	25%	2,327	12%	1,117	2,198	24%	1,081	communicate
Moist Interior	A9	34,157	25%	8,539	12%	4,099	5,220	15%	1,122	communicate
Moist Interior	A10	40,565	25%	10,141	17%	6,896	14,550	36%	7,654	no action
Moist Interior	A11	129,857	25%	32,464	12%	15,583	31,503	24%	15,920	no action
Moist Interior	A12	161,537	25%	40,384	12%	19,384	33,789	21%	14,405	no action
Moist Interior	A13	361,246	25%	90,312	12%	43,350	95,854	27%	52,504	no action
Wet Mountain	A14	124,795	87%	108,573	50%	62,398	96,007	77%	33,609	no action
Wet Mountain	A15	16,375	87%	14,246	84%	13,755	10,719	65%	(3,036)	lockdown
Wet Mountain	A16	35,545	87%	30,924	26%	9,242	14,630	41%	5,388	no action
Wet Mountain	A17	120,103	87%	104,493	50%	60,052	83,990	70%	23,939	no action
Wet Trench	A18	2,212	84%	1,859	80%	1,770	1,647	74%	(123)	lockdown
Wet Trench	A19	63,629	84%	53,448	48%	30,542	51,442	81%	20,900	no action
Wet Trench	A20	97,570	84%	81,960	80%	78,056	80,526	83%	2,469	communicate
Wet Trench	A21	116,871	84%	98,172	48%	56,098	66,791	57%	10,693	no action
Wet Trench	A22	28,287	80%	22,630	53%	14,992	17,382	61%	2,390	communicate
Wet Trench	A23	151,965	80%	121,572	53%	80,541	91,962	61%	11,421	no action
Wet Trench	A24	135,470	80%	108,376	30%	40,641	35,393	26%	(5,248)	lockdown
Wet Trench	A25	159,117	80%	127,294	46%	73,194	69,868	44%	(3,326)	lockdown
<b>Totals</b>		<b>2,143,640</b>				<b>695,273</b>	<b>913,644</b>		<b>218,371</b>	

#### Thresholds for Action in Other NDU's

The following definitions are paraphrased from the LLOWG Memorandum of Understanding:

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix 1 for BEC description and NDU / Merged BEC Maps

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 update 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 until the deficiency is resolved, or a recruitment strategy is approved for the unit.

**Table 2: TFL30 - Old Forest by Natural Disturbance Unit Merged BEC (Legal Objective)**

Landscape 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%
	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	<b>5.5</b>	> 19% (2031)	>6.3%
Woodall	2	SBSvk	Old > 250	<b>1.2</b>	> 9%	>3.7%
	1	ICHvk2	Old > 250	8.8	> 13% (2016)	>4.3%
	1	ESSFwk2, wc3	Old > 250	<b>2.1</b>	> 19% (2071)	>6.3%

**Indicator 1.1.3(b) Forest area by seral stage or age class (young patch)**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Maintain a variety of young patch sizes in an attempt to approximate natural disturbance	<u>Target:</u> As per the "Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the PG TSA" (PG District); and to trend towards the achievement of the young forest patch size targets by NDU as per the relevant table in the SFMP <u>Variance:</u> As per Targets.
<b>Was the Target Met? No</b>	
<b>Action Plan:</b> As presented in text and tables below	

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 monitors the consistency of harvesting patterns compared to the natural patterns of the landscape.

**Table 3: PG DFA - Young Patch Distribution**

PATCH SIZE	Current Status as of March 31st 2010 (to be updated next in 2015)					Future Patch Size Trending
	< 50	50-100	100 - 1000	> 1000	Total	
Moist Interior Plateau Target	5%	5%	20%	70.0%	100%	Target larger patches

PATCH SIZE	Current Status as of March 31st 2010 (to be updated next in 2015)					Future Patch Size Trending
	< 50	50-100	100 - 1000	> 1000	Total	
<b>PG (ha)</b>	11,642	13,941	27,615	140,977	194,175	
<b>PG (%)</b>	6.0%	7.2%	14.2%	72.6%	100.0%	
<b>Moist Interior Mtn Target</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>100%</b>	Trend toward small / larger / large patches
<b>PG (ha)</b>	590.5	1,376.6	1,277.6	1,301.2	4,546	
<b>PG (%)</b>	13.0%	30.3%	28.1%	28.6%	100.0%	
<b>McGregor Plateau Target</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>100%</b>	Trend toward larger / Large patches
<b>PG (ha)</b>	4,919	8,903	15,269	15,714	44,804	
<b>PG (%)</b>	11.0%	19.9%	34.1%	35.1%	100%	
<b>Wet Trench Valley Target</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>	Trend toward small / larger / large patches
<b>PG (ha)</b>	7,766	11,472	19,751	3,163	42,152	
<b>PG (%)</b>	18.4%	27.2%	46.9%	7.5%	100%	
<b>Wet Trench Mtn Target</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>	Trend toward small / larger patches
<b>8463)PG (ha)</b>	2,410	4,917	5,934	2,403	15,664	
<b>PG (%)</b>	15.4%	31.4%	37.9%	15.3%	100%	
<b>Wet Mtn Target</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>	Trend toward small / larger / large patches
<b>PG (ha)</b>	2,833	6,929	6,999	1,294		
<b>PG (%)</b>	15.7%	38.4%	38.8%	7.2%	100%	

According to the 5 year patch analysis results delivered in 2011, one NDU within the PG District does not meet the trending rules as agreed to by the LLOWG under the rules of the Prince George Landscape Biodiversity Order. As the Wet Mountain NDU does trend toward the targets, the following rationale was developed by the LLOWG for this NDU:

**The rationale for not trending towards the target within the Wet Mountain NDU can be broken into the following categories:**

#### **Harvest Activity:**

Harvesting within the Wet Mountain NDU was limited to the first four years (2004 to 2007), after which no further harvesting took place. The primary reason for this, was that during these initial years, mountain pine salvage was taking place elsewhere in the Timber Supply Area. During 2007, harvesting within this area stopped as most of the remaining volume is non pine species. As harvesting within the TSA was focused on mountain pine beetle (MPB) salvage, and MPB salvage operations within the Wet Mountain NDU were limited, the ability to manage for the Order's patch size objective was in itself very limited.

#### **Conflicting Management Objectives:**

As noted above, with the current harvest priorities focused on the mountain pine beetle killed timber, managing for patch size has, to a certain degree, become a conflicting management objective.

When taking into consideration the multitude of constraining objectives (i.e. visual management, species at risk and midterm timber supplies), the ability to manage for patch size becomes increasingly difficult. In addition, it has been a major focus for Government as well as licensees to salvage as much MPB killed timber as possible. In doing this, patch distribution becomes more of a function of species distribution. With the recently announced

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) partition within the PGTSA (January 2011), the licensees' ability to manage for the patch size objective has become even more of a challenge.

### Strategy to Achieve Objective

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.

**Table 4: TFL30 DFA - Young Patch Distribution**

Landscape Unit	Patch Size Category	Patch Size Class (ha)	Target Distribution Range (%)	2004 Status (%)	2006 Status (%)	2012 Status (%)	"Future" (planned blocks +4 years)	Trend:	Actions:
Averil	Small	<40	10-20	6.5	9.5	11.2	12.4	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	51.5	46.2	Away	
	Large	250-1000	60-80	32.7	26.9	17.4	25.3	Toward	
	Extra Large	>1000	0	14.4	7.6	20.0	16.1	Toward	
Seebach	Small	<40	30-40	4.8	3.8	9.4	19.0	Toward	Create a few more small patches
	Medium	40-79	30-40	17.2	17.2	39.3	46.2	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	20-50	29.1	33.4	40.2	27.6	Achieving	
	Extra Large	>250	0	48.9	45.7	11.1	4.7	Toward	
Woodall	Small	<40	30-40	5.4	13.7	22.7	36.0	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	49.4	Away	
	Large	80-250	20-40	29.3	16.2	16.0	14.7	Away	
	Extra Large	>250	0	45.6	39.4	0.0	0.0	Achieving	

**Indicator 1.1.4(a) Degree of within-stand structural retention (stand-level retention)**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas	<u>Target:</u> Average of 7% annually for blocks harvested within the DFA, with a minimum of 3.5% <u>Variance:</u> For BCTS: As retention areas may relate to more than one cutblock 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%.
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

Stand level retention consists primarily of wildlife tree patches (WTP) and riparian management areas. WTP are forested patches of timber within or adjacent to a harvested cutblock while riparian management areas are associated with water features within or adjacent to the harvest cutblock. Stand retention provides a source of habitat for wildlife, sustains local genetic diversity, and protects important landscape or habitat features, such as mineral licks and raptor nesting sites. Maintenance of habitat through stand retention contributes to conservation of ecosystem diversity by conserving a variety of forest age classes, stand structure and unique features at the stand level.

Canfor and BCTS manage stand level retention for each cutblock. Retention levels in each block are documented in the associated Site Plan, recorded in the Licensee/ BCTS database systems and reported in RESULTS (Ministry of Forests and Range data base) on an annual basis.

The current status for average stand level retention for all cutblocks > 15ha with completed harvesting between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012 in the DFA is found in Table 5. Note that as BCTS did not harvest any blocks on TFL30 during the reporting periods, these numbers reflect only Canfor's activities.

**Table 5: Stand Level Retention in Harvested Areas, 2011/12**

Licensee	Net Area Harvested (ha)*	Associated Total Retention (ha)	Average % Retained **	Total Number of Blocks	Blocks Achieving 3.5% Min. ***	% of Blocks Achieving 3.5% Minimum
Canfor	5298.3	811.6	15.1%	80	80	100.0%
BCTS	1293.3	250.0	16.2%	21	21	100.0%
TFL30	987.4	139.2	14.1%	16	16	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7579.0</b>	<b>1200.8</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Only blocks >15 ha with completed harvesting measured

\*\* Average % retention = (total reserve area with 100% retention / total reserve area with 100% retention and net area to be reforested) X 100. Does not include permanent access structures and non-productive ground or other areas not included in the productive forest.

\*\*\* Number of blocks achieving the 3.5% / total number of blocks harvested

**Indicator 1.1.4(c) Degree of within-stand structural retention (riparian management requirements)**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Number of non-conformances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in operational plans	<u>Target:</u> 0 <u>Variance:</u> 0
<b>Was the target met?</b> No – 2 incidents relating to riparian requirements on Canfor blocks (0 incidents on BCTS blocks)	
<b>Action Plan:</b> On a Canfor block in January 2012, a buncher crossed the Machine Free Zone (MFZ) ribbon near a stream (S4, fish-bearing). The ribbon was measured to be 8m from the stream centre, although it is supposed to be hung 10m from stream centre. The buncher tracks crossed the ribbon line by 2m and were therefore 6m from the stream edge. The ribbon in this particular location was difficult to see due to snow loading on the	

trees, and the ribbon being hung on understory balsam. As the snow pack at the time of the incident was approximately 1.0m in depth, impacts were minimal to non-existent. Canfor’s harvesting supervisor met with the contractor to review the incident, and the contractor implemented a policy of checking all MFZ locations prior to bunching the area. In addition, the contractor foreman will highlight on the map all MFZ areas when he is preworking the operators.

On a Canfor block in late March 2012, a harvesting inspection identified the fact that the leave tree specifications were not met near a stream (S4, fish-bearing). The Canfor harvesting supervisor reviewed the incident with the contractor foreman, who indicated that he had forgotten that both the prework and logging plan map stated the requirement for leave trees along the stream. The foreman had instructed a hand faller to remove all merchantable stems within the MFZ. The incident was reported by Canfor to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, and the importance of highlighting leave tree requirements for S4 streams when conducting preworks was emphasized at a subsequent Canfor harvesting team meeting.

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.

Canfor completed harvesting on 95 blocks during the reporting period, with incidents relating to riparian requirements occurring on two blocks (2%). BCTS completed harvesting on 30 blocks during the same period, with no incidents identified or reported.

**Indicator 1.2.1 Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk**

**Indicator 1.2.2 Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of forest management activities consistent with current Best Management Practices for Species of Management Concern	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> 0%
<b><i>Was the target met?</i></b> Yes	

This indicator evaluates the success of implementing specific management strategies for Species of Management Concern, including Species at Risk, as prescribed in operational plans. Appropriate management of these species and their habitat is crucial in ensuring populations of flora and fauna are sustained in the DFA.

Canfor and BCTS must ensure:

- Key staff are trained in Species at Risk (SAR) identification;
- SAR listings are reviewed and management strategies are updated periodically; and
- Strategies are implemented via operational plans.

Canfor and BCTS currently have systems in place to evaluate the consistency of forest operations with operational plans. Tracking this consistency will ensure problems in implementation are identified and corrected in a timely manner.

**Table 6: Forest Operations Consistent with Species and Risk and Sites of Biological Importance, 2011/12**

Licensee	Number of forest operations with management strategies for Species of Management Concern					Forest operations consistent with identified strategies	% in DFA*
	Planning / Permitting / Fieldwork	Roads	Harvesting	Silvi-culture	Total		
Canfor	3	0	0	0	3	3	
BCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* = (# of operations in accordance with identified strategies/ total operations with Species at Risk management strategies) X 100

DOC254 – Two separate sightings of Western Toads; all riparian features associated with the block were sufficiently buffered to protect breeding habitat.

MUS315 – Five sandhill cranes were noted on a neighbouring cutblock. A Species at Risk card was completed and filed; no management strategies were required as the adjacent wetlands and L1 C lake are located within a provincial park. As at December 2012, the Ministry of Environment's "BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer" website indicates that sandhill cranes are yellow listed in BC.

WEE275 – A goshawk nest was identified during layout, so a wildlife tree patch was field-marked around the nest for protection. Hawks were not present at the time of harvest.

Other areas that were identified but didn't require management strategies, included rare plant communities (SBSwk1 03, Lodgepole Pine / Black Huckleberry, and SBSmw 01). However, the Conservation Rank Matrix developed by Timberline Natural Resource Group determined the Element Occurrence (EO) Ranking of the SBSwk1 03 as "poor", mainly due to the severe mountain pine beetle (MPB) attack of the leading species, and the lack of regeneration of other species. The SBSmw 01 EO was also "poor" due to MPB attack, fragmentation, and range use.

### Indicator 1.2.3 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species

#### Indicator 1.3.1 Genetic diversity (not a core indicator)

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Artificial regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use	Target: 100% Variance: -5%
<b>Was the Target Met? Yes</b>	

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

Table 7 details the areas planted within the DFA in accordance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use for this reporting period.

**Table 7: Compliance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use, 2011/12**

Licensee	Total Area Planted (ha)	Area Planted in Accordance with Chief Forester's Standards* (ha)	Total % DFA**
Canfor – PG District	4905.3	4905.3	100.0%
Canfor – TFL30	545.6	545.6	100.0%
BCTS – PG District	3,353.5	3,353.5	100.0%
BCTS – TFL30	27.9	27.9	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,832.3</b>	<b>8,832.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Measured in terms of number of trees purchased \*\* % = (Area planted in accordance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use / total area planted) X 100

**Indicator 1.4.1 Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance as contained in operational plans	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> 0%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

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.

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.

**Table 8: Proportion of Identified Sites with Implemented Management Strategies, 2011/12**

Category	BCTS		Canfor	
	# of forest management activities with prescribed management strategies for:	# of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for:	# of forest management activities with prescribed management strategies for:	# of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for:
Protected areas	0	0	0	0
Sites of Biological Significance	0	0	1	1
Totals	0	0	1	1
Total %		100%		100%

As noted in the text for Indicator 1.2.1, WEE275 – A goshawk nest was identified during layout, so a wildlife tree patch was field-marked around the nest for protection. Hawks were not present at the time of harvest.

**Indicator 1.4.2 Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites**

**Indicator 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**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
% of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge	<u>Target:</u> 100% of known forest values, knowledge and

and uses considered in forestry planning processes	uses considered <u>Variance: 0%</u>
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

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.

**Table 9: Percent of Identified Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Uses Considered, 2011/12**

	BCTS		Canfor	
	# of Aboriginal forest values, uses & knowledge gathered during planning process	# of Aboriginal forest values, uses & knowledge considered during planning process	# of Aboriginal forest values, uses & knowledge gathered during planning process	# of Aboriginal forest values, uses & knowledge considered during planning process
Knowledge	2	2	0	0
Uses	1	1	5	5
Values	2	2	0	0
Total	5	5	0	0
<b>Total %</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>

During the reporting period, BCTS developed a timber sale adjacent to a First Nations community. All referral work for the block had been completed prior to the 2011 - 12 operating season. However, due to the proximity of the block to the community, BCTS held an open house and info sharing lunch for the band. Information was shared, including bus schedules, Carp Lake FSR usage by band members, and seasons of use for the area. The band also provided information related to traplines in the block, the Duz Cho trail, berry picking areas, and fire wood gathering. All information shared during the open house, as well as findings resulting from the archaeological impact assessment process, have been implemented thru the site plan, and by the contractor related to haul times, signage, and the number of hauls / day.

Canfor staff met or corresponded with various First Nations throughout the reporting period, but no specific forest values, uses and knowledge were gathered during the planning process. However, post-1846 culturally modified trees (CMT's) were identified either by field staff or through archaeological impact assessments (AIA's) on five blocks. Management strategies included avoidance, through moving the harvest boundary to exclude the CMT's on one block, and stubbing or harvesting of the CMT's on the four blocks in which the CMT's were pine killed by the mountain pine beetle. In all five instances, the AIA's and proposed management strategies were referred to the relevant First Nations, but no responses were received.

#### **Indicator 2.1.1(a) Reforestation success (regeneration delay)**

<b>Indicator Statement</b>	<b>Target and Variance</b>
The regeneration delay, by area, for stands established annually	<u>Target:</u> 100% of Net Area Reforested (NAR) regenerated within 3 years (artificial) and 6 years (natural) from harvest commencement. <u>Variance:</u> 0%
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

Prompt reforestation of harvested areas is a major component of sustainable forest management. Prompt reforestation ensures that the productive capacity of the forest landbase to grow trees is maintained.

Promptness also aids in providing young trees a head start against competing vegetation, helping to reduce the need for manual or chemical brushing treatments.

As is demonstrated in Table 10, during this reporting period, Canfor met the target of regenerating the Net Area to be Reforested within 3 years of harvest commencement.

Canfor's average time (weighted by area) was 18.6 months for regeneration establishment on areas where regeneration delay was declared.

**Table 10: Percent of area regenerated within 3 years after the commencement of harvesting**

Licensee	Harvesting (ha) on NAR commenced from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Of the area harvested, net area regenerated (ha) * by reporting year	% in DFA**
Canfor	13,907.5	13,907.5	
BCTS	2,523.5	2,379.7	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,431.0</b>	<b>16,287.2</b>	<b>99.0%</b>

\* Area qualified as regenerated as soon as planting takes place \*\* % = (Total area regenerated/ total area harvested) X 100

### Indicator 2.1.1(b) Reforestation success (free growing requirements)

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percent of block area that meets free growing requirements as identified in site plans	Target: 100% Variance: 0%
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

This indicator measures the percentage of harvested blocks that meet free growing obligations across the DFA. A free growing stand is a stand of healthy trees of a commercially valuable species, the growth of which is not impeded by competition from plants, shrubs or other trees (BC MOF 1995b). A free growing assessment is conducted on stands based on the time frame indicated by the site plan. If a survey indicates that the stand has not achieved free growing status by the required date, corrective actions will be prescribed immediately in order to remedy the situation while still meeting the late free growing deadline.

While this percentage is an important legal requirement for Canfor and BCTS, it is also important for sustainable forest management. Stands that meet free growing standards are deemed to have reached a stage where their continued presence and development is more assured. They are of a stand density, 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 evolve. It means that carbon sequestration will also continue, locking up additional green house gases as cellulose in the growing plantation.

For the reporting period of April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012 the target for this measure was met as demonstrated in Table 11.

**Table 11: Cutblock Area that Meets Free Growing Requirements as Identified in Site Plans**

Licensee	Cutblock Area Required to Meet Late Free Growing Status (ha)	Cutblock Area Meeting Free Growing Status (ha)	% in DFA*
Canfor – PG	6,041.2	6,041.2	100%
Canfor – TFL30	1,319.8	1,319.8	100%
BCTS - PG	2,198.2	2,198.2	100%
BCTS – TFL30	36.8	36.8	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,596.0</b>	<b>9,596.0</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

### Indicator 2.2.1(a) Additions and deletions to the forest area

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
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The % of gross landbase in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities	<u>Target:</u> <3% of the gross landbase in the DFA <u>Variance:</u> 0%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

Forested land is converted to non-forested land as a result of forest operations through the development of permanent roads, bridges, landings, gravel pits and other similar structures in order to provide timber harvesting access. These structures remain in place after forest operations are complete. As roads are constructed, the ability of the landbase to support forests that contribute to ecosystem diversity, productivity as well as soil and water conservation is either eliminated or reduced. Minimizing the loss of total forest landbase contributes to the sustainable forest management of the forest ecosystem for the DFA.

**Table 12: Percentage of Gross Landbase in the DFA converted to Non-Forest Land Use Through Forest Management Activities (2011)**

Gross Area = 2,230,831 ha.	Current Status	Forecast Future Status <sup>1</sup>
Ha	30,520	50,520
Percent of Gross Area	1.4%	1.9%

<sup>1</sup> Future Status is based on historic road construction of approximately 500 ha of roads per year, over a period of 20 years.

The Gross Area includes BCTS and Canfor operating areas, ecological reserves, parks and protected areas but excludes lakes and rivers.

### Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of the calculated long term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of volume harvested compared to allocated harvest level	<u>Target:</u> 100% over 5 years <u>Variance:</u> +10%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Pending end of cut control period	

To be considered sustainable, harvesting a renewable resource such as timber cannot deplete the resource on an ecological, economic or social basis. During the Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) determination, various considerations are examined including the long term sustainable harvest of the timber resource, community stability, wildlife use, recreation use, and the productivity of the DFA. The AAC is generally determined every five years by the Chief Forester of British Columbia, using extensive data and forecasts to assess the many resource values that need to be managed. On behalf of the Crown, the Chief Forester makes an independent determination of the rate of harvest that is considered sustainable for a particular Timber Supply Area (TSA). The Prince George DFA comprises about 44% of the larger Prince George TSA area.

The harvest level for a TSA must be met within thresholds that are established by the Crown. Maintaining the rate of harvest consistent with what is considered by the province to be sustainable ecologically, economically and socially within the DFA is considered sound forest management. The final review for this measure will be undertaken at the end of the cut control period.

**Table 13: Cut Level Volumes Compared to the Apportionment across the Timber Supply Area**

Licensee	5 year AAC Volume for DFA	Actual Volume Cut for Reporting Period*	Number of Years into Cut Control Period	Overall % of 5 Year Cut Control for DFA**
Canfor – PG	11,942,755	10,395,310	5	87.0%
Canfor – TFL30	1,535,190	54,755	2	19.1%

BCTS - PG	3,608,625	1,041,700	1	28.9%
BCTS – TFL30	106,560	0	1	0%

\*Actual volume cut, as per cut control letters

\*\*% = (Actual accumulated cut level volume / AAC volume apportioned) X 100

\*\*\* The calculation for BCTS will be different

+BCTS data from cut control letters for forest licenses or best information available at the time

### Indicator 3.1.1 Level of soil disturbance

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of harvested blocks meeting soil disturbance objectives identified in plans	Target: 100% of blocks meet soil disturbance objectives Variance: 0%
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

Conserving soil function and nutrition is crucial to sustainable forest management. To achieve this, forest operations have limits on the amount of soil disturbance they can create. Soil disturbance is expected to some extent from timber harvesting or silviculture activities, but these activities are held to soil conservation standards outlined in site plans (where they are more commonly known as "soil disturbance limits"). The site plan prescribes strategies for each site to achieve activities and still remain within acceptable soil disturbance limits.

As shown in the table below, 100% of forest operations conducted between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012 within the DFA are consistent with soil conservation standards as identified in the operational plans.

**Table 14: Harvested Blocks Meeting Soil Disturbance Objectives ID'd in Plans, 2011/12**

Licensee	Forest Operations Consistent with Soil Conservation Standards	
	Number of Blocks Harvested	
Canfor	95	
BCTS	30	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* % = (Operations completed in accordance with soil conservation standards / total operations completed) X 100

**Table 15: Trend of Harvested Blocks Meeting Legal Soil Disturbance Objectives**

	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	2011/12 Status
PG	100%	100%	100%	100%
TFL30	100%	100%	100%	100%

### Indicator 3.1.2 Level of downed woody debris

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of cutblocks where post harvest CWD levels are within the targets contained in plans	Target: 100% of blocks harvested annually will meet targets Variance: -10%
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

Coarse woody debris (CWD) is defined as material with the following characteristics and dimensions: minimum of 2.0 meters in length and greater than 7.5 cm in diameter at one end, in all stages of decay and consists of above-ground logs, exposed roots and large fallen branches (FPPR Sec.68. 2005). CWD is a vital component

of a healthy functioning forest ecosystem, providing habitat for plants, animals and insects. It is an important source of soil nutrients and aids in soil moisture retention. Targets for CWD requirements are identified in operational plans, typically the site plan for each specific cutblock.

Canfor and BCTS have met the target of 100% consistency with CWD requirements in operational plans for the operating period of April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012 (Table 16). Canfor and BCTS will continue to implement contractor training, pre-work checklists, interim inspections, and final reviews to ensure targets continue to be met.

**Table 16: Percent of Cutblocks Where Post Harvest Coarse Woody Debris Levels are Within Targets Contained in Plans**

Licensee	Total Number of Blocks Harvested with CWD Strategies*	Number of Blocks Harvested Consistent with CWD Strategies	Overall %**
Canfor	95	95	100%
BCTS	30	30	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Blocks must be > 15 ha \*\* % = (Blocks harvested in accordance with prescribed strategies/total blocks harvested with CWD strategies) X 100

### Indicator 3.2.1(a) Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of watersheds with active operations that have had a watershed assessment completed	Target: 100% Variance: 0%
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

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.

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.

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, Canfor 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.

**Table 17: Active Watersheds with Risk Evaluation Completed, 2011/12**

Licensee	Total Number of Watersheds With Active Operations	Total Number of Watersheds with Assessment Completed	DFA%
Canfor	79	79	

BCTS	10	10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Indicator 3.2.1(b) Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of active operations within high risk watersheds that implement the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> 0%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

Of the watersheds in which BCTS was active during the reporting period, all ranked as low or moderate risk, with the exception of two. Lee Evans, RPF, downgraded the risk to moderate for the watersheds, preventing the need for a hydrologist to provide a full scale assessment for the watershed. Lee Evans' rationale for the downgrade of both watersheds is based on the theory that the watersheds are located in operating areas with very low elevational change between the above and below H60 line, meaning that, as per the theory of the assessment procedure, snow accumulations within these watersheds would accumulate and melt at a relative equal pace throughout the watershed areas, with little effect to PFI, as there would be no sudden surge of runoff from any one point in the watersheds. Also, due to the locations of the two watersheds, they are in low lying, low elevational areas with relatively low snow accumulation and melt, leading to a low likelihood of any adverse effects to stream damage during spring freshette.

**Table 18: Percent of Active Operations Within High Risk Watersheds that Implement the Recommendations of a Hydrologic Assessment**

Licensee	Total number of active operations within high risk watersheds	Number of high risk watersheds that have had a watershed assessment completed by a professional	Number of these operations that had implemented the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment	DFA%
Canfor	0	0	0	
BCTS	2	2	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>

None of the watersheds in which Canfor conducted operations during the reporting period have been assessed as high risk (sensitivity of 4 or 5).

### Indicator 3.2.1(c) Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of high hazard drainage structures in watersheds with identified water quality concerns that have mitigation strategies implemented	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> 0%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

Sedimentation can damage water bodies by degrading spawning beds, increasing turbidity, and reducing water depths. Forest management activities may create unnatural inputs of sedimentation into water bodies. In addition to the effects of roads, sedimentation may also occur from slope failures as a result of forestry activities. Once sedimentation occurrences are detected, mitigating actions must be taken to stop further damage and rehabilitate the site. Tracking these mitigation actions contributes to sustainable forest management by

evaluating where, when and how sedimentation occurs and then monitoring results of mitigation actions. Forestry personnel detect sedimentation occurrences during stream crossing inspections, road inspections, silviculture activities, and other general activities. 100% of the unnatural known sediment occurrences had mitigation actions taken as shown in Table 19.

**Table 19: High Hazard Drainage Structures with Mitigation Strategies Implemented**

Licensee	Total Number of Unnatural Known Sedimentation Occurrences	Total Number of Mitigation Actions Required	Total Number of Mitigation Actions Taken	% DFA *
Canfor	0	0	0	
BCTS	2	2	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* % = (Total number mitigation actions taken / total number of mitigation actions required) X 100

For the 2011/12 reporting period, two culverts were identified as high hazard within the DFA for BCTS, requiring implementation of mitigation strategies. Due to large rain volume, two culverts located on roads inside BCTS operating areas were washed out. Engineering staff for BCTS found the washed-out culverts, but had no time frame for when the washouts may have occurred. There was little impact to the surrounding area, the culverts were re-installed, and the issue mitigated according to ITS. No further actions required and the ITS issues have been closed.

#### Indicator 4.1.1(a) Net carbon uptake

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> -10%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

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.

Table 20 shows the areas with stand damaging agents that were prioritized for treatment between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012 within the DFA.

**Table 20: Areas with Stand Damaging Agents Prioritized for Treatment**

Licensee	Total Area with Stand Damaging Agents Identified	Area with Stand Damaging Agents that are Prioritized for Treatment (ha)	% for DFA*
Canfor	1,137,218	1,137,218	100%
BCTS	555,699	555,699	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,692,917</b>	<b>1,692,917</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* % = (Area with damaging agents prioritized for treatment / total area with stand damaging agents identified) X 100

#### Indicator 5.1.1(b) Quantity and quality of timber and non-timber benefits, products and services produced in the DFA

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in plans	<u>Target:</u> No non-conformances for site level plans <u>Variance:</u> 0
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

Non-timber benefits 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 can 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 can also involve public expectations related to forest access, visual quality or specific recreational or ecotourism opportunities. Additionally, plan commitments can 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.

The recreation strategies contained within Canfor's plans included protecting a snowmobile/all terrain vehicle trail within a reserve corridor connecting a lake and river system, and locating harvest boundaries greater than 100 m away from an established recreation trail.

**Table 21: Conformance with Strategies for Non-Timber Benefits Identified in Operational Plans, 2011/12**

Value	Canfor			BCTS		
	Plans <sup>1</sup>	Non-conformances <sup>2</sup>	Percent	Plans	Non-conformances	Percent
Guide	0	0		0	0	
Lakeshore	0	0		0	0	
Range	0	0		1	0	100%
Recreation	5	0	100%	0	0	
Trapper	0	0		0	0	
Tenure/Private land	0	0		0	0	
Terrain	0	0		0	0	
VQO	2	0	100%	2	0	100%
Other	0	0		0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup> - Plans that have commitments identified.

<sup>2</sup> - Plans that did not meet their commitments.

**Indicator 5.2.1(a) Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of money spent on forest operations and management in the DFA provided by North Central Interior suppliers and contractors	<u>Target:</u> >=90% of dollars spent in local communities (5 year rolling average) <u>Variance:</u> -5%
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

In addition to the many biological and ecological benefits provided by forests, social and economic benefits are also provided by forest management. 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.

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).

As can be seen in Table 22, this target was achieved for the reporting period of 2011/12.

**Table 22: Forest Operations and Management Provided by NCI Suppliers/Contractors, 2011/12**

Licensee	% Money Spent in NCI*** (2011/12)
Canfor	97.0%
BCTS	99.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98.0%</b>

\*\*\* % Money spent in NCI does not include taxes

#### Indicator 5.2.1(b) Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Number of donations to the local community - applies to Canfor only	<u>Target:</u> >=6 donations <u>Variance:</u> 0
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

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

During the reporting period, Canfor donated to many recipients within the local community, including but not limited to the following:

- Prince George Community Foundation
- University of Northern British Columbia
- United Way of Northern BC
- St. Vincent de Paul Society
- Yellowhead Rotary Club – Adventures in Forestry program (staff time)
- Council of Forest Industries – Natural Resources Management Camp (staff time)

#### Indicator 5.2.2 Level of investment in training and skills development

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans	<u>Target:</u> 100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental and safety training. <u>Variance:</u> -5%
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

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.

**Table 23: Training in Environmental and Safety Procedures in Compliance with Company Training Plans, 2011/12**

	# of staff required to receive environmental & safety training	# of staff who received environmental & safety training	# of contractors required to receive environmental & safety training	# of contractors who received environmental & safety training	
Canfor	95	95	22	22	100%
BCTS	22	21	82	82	99%
Totals	117	116	104	104	

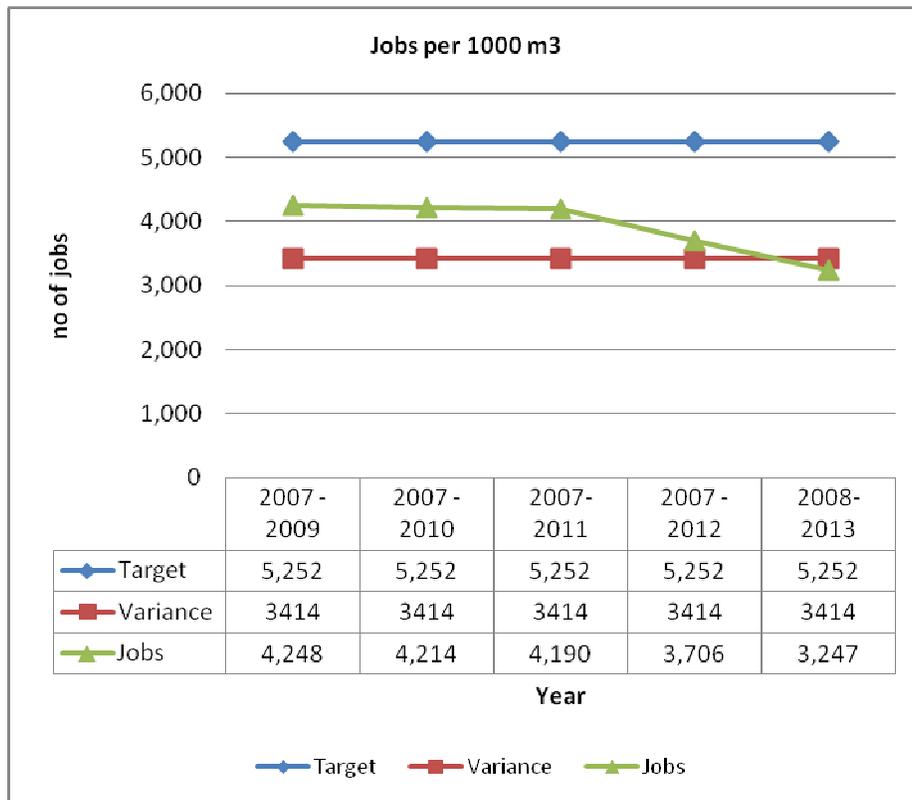
**Indicator 5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Level of direct and indirect employment	<u>Target:</u> Cut control volume harvested, multiplied by most current local direct and indirect employment multiplier, as a five-year rolling average (5252) <u>Variance:</u> >=65% of the target (5252 jobs)
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

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.

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.

As per the following graph, the level of direct and indirect employment for 2012 is below target but within the acceptable variance. The number of generated jobs is forecast to drop below the acceptable variance within the next five-year period (2008-2013) due to the shift in harvesting activities from the Prince George DFA to the Fort St. James DFA, in order to focus on harvesting mountain pine beetle attacked stands.



**Indicator 5.2.4 Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Number of opportunities for Aboriginals to participate in the forest economy.	Target: >= number of realized opportunities from baseline assessment (3-year rolling average) Variance: -10% of baseline
<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>	

This indicator is focused on 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 following Aboriginal communities have interests in the DFA: Lheidli T’enneh First Nation, McLeod Lake Indian Band, West Moberly First Nation, Halfway River First Nation, Nak’azdli First Nation, Nazko First Nation, Lhtako Dene Nation (formerly Red Bluff Band), Lhoosk’uz Dene Government Administration, Saik’uz First Nation, and the Prince George Métis Community Association.

The baseline assessment is four realized opportunities (2011 data). The target is intended to recognize and respect that there may be occasions when Aboriginals, after being offered an opportunity, elect not to participate for a variety of reasons.

**Table 24: Number of Opportunities for Aboriginals to Participate in the Forest Economy, 2011/12**

Type of Opportunity	Number of Realized Opportunities in 2011/12	Number of Aboriginal Communities Involved in Realized Opportunities in 2011/12	3-year Rolling Average (note: 2011/12 constitutes the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year)
Manual Brushing	2		
Harvesting Contract	1		

Capacity Development	1		
Volume Contract	1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.5</b>

### Indicator 6.1.1 Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Employees will receive Aboriginal awareness training	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> -10%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

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.

This indicator is new to the PG/TFL30 SFMP as of July 2012. Although this type of training has been offered in past years at Canfor, the training records weren't tracked in such a way that the numbers can be reported for 2011/12.

Moving forward, the intent is to report this indicator as a percentage, based on the total number of employees required to receive Aboriginal awareness training over the past five year period, versus the number of employees completing the training during that period.

### Indicator 6.1.2 Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans

#### 6.4.3 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities.	<u>Target:</u> >=3 approaches/Aboriginal community within the DFA, for 100% of management plans, as required <u>Variance:</u> None
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

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).

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).

**Table 25: Evidence of Best Efforts to Share Interests and Plans with Aboriginal Communities, 2011/12**

Aboriginal Community	2011/12 Status	
	# of Plans Shared	Forms of Communication Initiated
Lheidli T'enneh First Nation	8	Mailed letters and packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings
McLeod Lake (Tsekani) First Nation	8	Mailed letters and packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings
Nak'azdli Band	5	Mailed letters and packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings
Nazko Band	4	Mailed letters and packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings
Saik'uz First Nation	3	Letter, email
Halfway River First Nation	1	Letter
West Moberly First Nations	3	Mailed letters and packages, emails, phone, face-to-face meetings
Prince George Métis Community Association	Communications not yet initiated but will be in 2012/13	

**Indicator 6.1.3 Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting, fishing, gathering) occur**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
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.	<u>Target:</u> 100% compliance with operational plans <u>Variance:</u> -0%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

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.

**Table 26: Percent of Forest Operations in Conformance with Plans Developed to Address Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Uses, 2011/12**

	Number of Instances Where Discussions Led to ID of Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Use that Required Specific Management or Protection	Number of Times Where Operational Plans Specified How Communicated Values, Knowledge and Use was Considered	% of Forest Operations in Conformance with Operational/Site Plans Developed to Address Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge and Use	Number of Requests Received from First Nations to Protect or Consider Site-Specific Management	Efforts to Accommodate
Canfor	0	5	100%	0	n/a
BCTS	2	2	100%	Not available	Not available

**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	Target and Variance
Primary and by-products that are bought, sold, or traded with other forest-dependent businesses in the local area.	<u>Target:</u> Increasing number of purchase/sale/trade relationships <u>Variance:</u> +
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

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.

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.

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).

As this indicator is new to the SFMP as of July 2012, the following table will serve as the baseline to report in future years as to an increasing trend in purchase, sale and trade relationships with other forest-dependent businesses.

**Table 27: Purchase, Sale and Trade Relationships with Other Forest-Dependent Businesses in DFA, 2011/12**

Product	Number of opportunities	Organization
Log Sales	6	West Fraser, 550031 BC Ltd., Kermod 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.

<b>Chips</b>	1	Canfor Pulp Limited Partnership
<b>Total</b>	16	

### Indicator 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

#### 6.3.3 Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Implementation and maintenance of a certified safety program	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> 0%
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

BCTS and Canfor's first measure of success is the health and safety of their 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.

All of BCTS and Canfor's forest operations are third party certified to a safety program that meets or exceeds provincial safety programs (the BC Forestry Safety Council's SAFE Certification program). Both parties have been SAFE certified since 2009.

#### Indicator 6.4.1 Level of participant satisfaction with the public participation process

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
PAG established and maintained, and satisfaction survey implemented according to the Terms of Reference.	<u>Target:</u> PAG meeting satisfaction score of $\geq 4$ <u>Variance:</u> 0
<b>Was the target met?</b> Yes	

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 (PAG) 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.

**Table 28: Level of Participant Satisfaction with the Public Participation Process**

	2008/09 Status	2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	2011/12 Status
PG	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.5
TFL30 <sup>1</sup>	4.3	4.6	4.3	

<sup>1</sup> as of October 10, 2010 the TFL30 and PG PAGs merged into one PAG

#### Indicator 6.4.2 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Number of educational opportunities for information/training that are delivered to the PAG.	<u>Target:</u> $\geq 2$ (annual) <u>Variance:</u> None

<b>Was the target met? Yes</b>
--------------------------------

This indicator recognizes the importance of providing information and/or training opportunities to facilitate a more knowledgeable and effective Public Advisory Group (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.

**Table 29: Number of Educational Opportunities Delivered to the PAG**

2009/10 Status	2010/11 Status	2011/12 Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two (2) opportunities: Q&amp;A session with Dave Bebb, KPMG auditor; Dr. Howie Harshaw, UBC – Public Opinion Survey results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>

**Indicator 6.5.1 Number of people reached through educational outreach**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of people who attend the educational opportunities provided	<u>Target:</u> >=200 people and >=4 events <u>Variance:</u> -10
<b>Was the target met? No</b>	

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.

This indicator is new to the SFMP as of July 2012. Actions to address the shortfall in the number of people reached will be actioned through conducting PAG field tours, public open houses and providing more forest management information at opportunities such as Canfor’s annual Canada Day seedling giveaway at Fort George Park.

**Table 30: Number of People Reached Through Educational Outreach, 2011/12**

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
<b>Total opportunities</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>165</b>

**Indicator 6.5.2 Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
SFMP Annual report made available to the public.	<u>Target:</u> SFMP monitoring report available to public annually via the web. <u>Variance:</u> None
<b><i>Was the target met?</i></b> No	

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 SFMP Monitoring report and make recommendations for improvement.

As per the July 2012 SFMP, the annual report is to be made publicly available by December 31<sup>st</sup> each year. The 2011/12 annual report was not completed by December 31<sup>st</sup> 2012, but will be posted publicly once finalized.