SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 4

2006 ANNUAL REPORT

TFL 48

Final

Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Chetwynd Division
PO Box 180
Chetwynd, BC V0C 1J0

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SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 4

2006 ANNUAL REPORT

Canadian Forest Products Ltd.

Chetwynd Operations — TFL 48

Prepared by:

Don Rosen
Strategic Planning Coordinator

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As shown in the following Table 1 of the 55 Indicators 9 were not reported on this year as next reporting is 2010, of the remaining 46 indicators 44 or 96% met the targets while in 2 instances (4%) of the targets were not met.

Table 1 Summary of 2006 Performance

Indicator	Target		
	Met	Not Met	Not Reported (Next Date for Reporting)
2.1 Ecosystem Representation	✓		
2.2 Forest Types			2010
2.3 Late Seral Forest	✓		
2.4 Patch Size Distribution	✓		
2.5 Snags/Live Tree Retention	✓		
2.6 Coarse Woody Debris			2010
2.7 Average Minimum Width of RRZ and RMZ	✓		
2.8 Shrubs/Early Forest			2010
2.9 Wildlife Tree Patches	✓		
2.10 Habitat Supply for Species of Public Concern			2010
2.11 Species of Management Concern	✓		
2.12 Coniferous Seeds	✓		
2.13 Deciduous Seeds and Vegetative Material	✓		
2.14 Class A Parks, Ecological Reserves and LRMP Designated Protected Areas	✓		
2.15 Wildlife Habitat Areas, Ungulate Winter Ranges and Dunlevy Creek Management Plan	✓		
2.16 Forest Health	✓		
2.17 Proportion of Completed Forest Health Action Plans	✓		
2.18 Regeneration Declaration	✓		
2.19 Free Growing Stands	✓		
2.20 Permanent Access Corridors			2010
2.21 Site Index	✓		
2.22 AAC	✓		
2.23 Soil Degradation	✓		
2.24 Soil Disturbance Surveys	✓		
2.25 Use of Environmentally Friendly Lubricants	✓		
2.26 Spills Entering Waterbodies	✓		
2.27 Stream Crossing Quality Index	✓		
2.28 Action Plans for High Water Quality Concern Rating (WQCR)		✓	
2.29 Peak Flow Index	✓		
2.30 Watershed Reviews	✓		
2.31 Carbon Sequestration			2010
2.32 Ecosystem Carbon Storage (Mg) in the DFA			2010
2.33 Area of Forested Land			2010
2.34 Range Opportunities	✓		
2.35 Maintenance of Visual Landscape Inventory	✓		
2.36 Proportion of Harvesting Consistent with Visual Quality Objective	✓		
2.37 Back Country Condition	✓		
2.38 Recreational Sites	✓		
2.39 Harvest Levels/Volumes	✓		

Indicator	Target		
	Met	Not Met	Not Reported (Next Date for Reporting)
2.40 Waste	✓		
2.41 Harvest Method	✓		
2.42 Summer and Fall Deliveries	✓		
2.43 Local Employment	✓		
2.44 Community Donations	✓		
2.45 Consistency with Third Party Action Plans	✓		
2.46 Known Values and Uses Addressed in Operational Planning	✓		
2.47 Conformance to Elements Pertinent to Treaty Rights	✓		
2.48 LRMP Implementation Meetings Attended by Canfor	✓		
2.49 Public Advisory Committee	✓		
2.50 Public Advisory Committee Terms of Reference	✓		
2.51 Open Houses		✓	
2.52 Response to Public Inquiries	✓		
2.53 Distribution/Access to SFM Plan, Annual Reports and Audit Results	✓		
2.54 Spatial Forecasting and Analysis			2010
2.55 Currency of Vegetation Resource Inventory	✓		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the Chetwynd Woodlands staff and BC Timber Sales (Dawson Creek) staff and Louisiana Pacific staff on behalf of Tembec for compiling or providing data.

We would also like to thank the Public Advisory Committee members and advisors for their continued input to the Sustainable Forest Management process and providing input on the draft document.

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1 INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) achieved registration under the Canadian Standards Association CAN/CSA Z809-96 Sustainable Forest Management System for Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 48's (see Figure 1) forestry operations in July 2000, and re-registration in 2002. In 2005 the Sustainable Forest Management Plan 4 was updated to the CAN/CSA Z809-02 Sustainable Forest Management: Requirements and Guidance. In partial fulfillment of achieving registration, a public group — the Chetwynd Public Advisory Committee (PAC) — was formed at the beginning of 2000 to help Canfor identify quantifiable local-level values, objectives indicators and targets for sustainable forest management. The original indicators and targets identified by the PAC were detailed with associated forest management practices to achieve those targets in the Sustainable Forest Management Plan for Tree Farm Licence 48 (Canfor 2006). The 2006 Annual Report is a summary report on the status of each indicator and provides revisions to several indicators, targets, or the way they are measured. The 2006 Annual Report is the seventh time annual reporting has been undertaken for SFMP's and the second for SFMP 4.

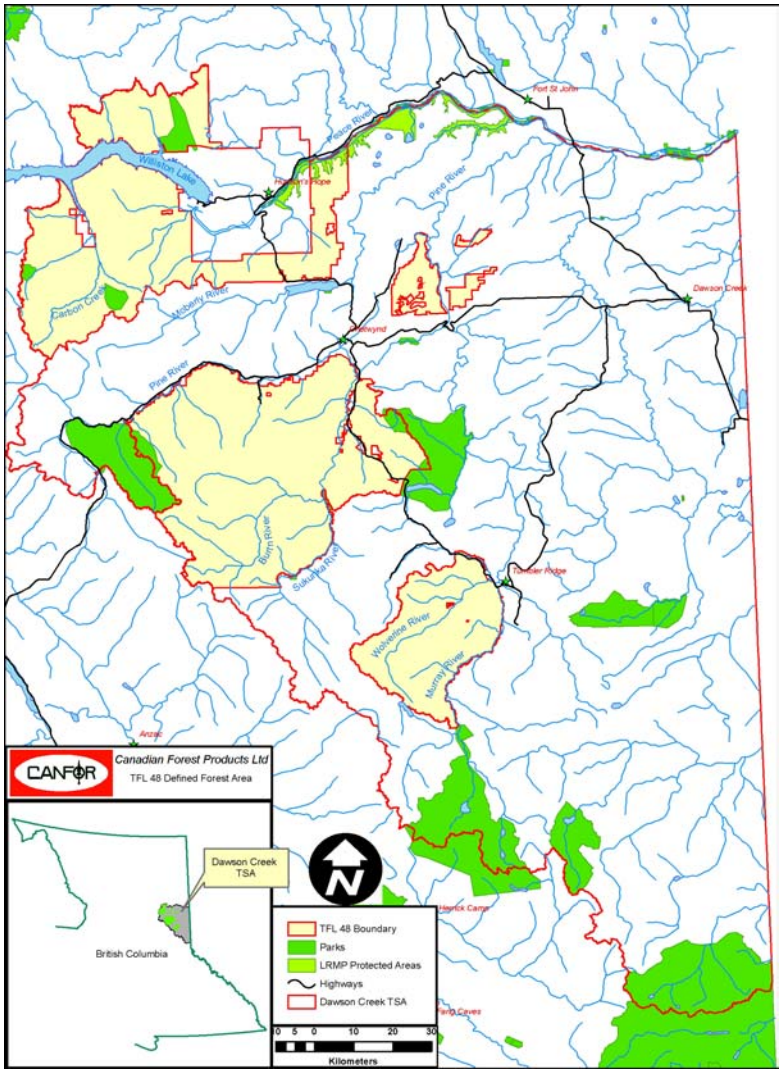

Figure 1: Tree Farm Licence 48

This report is prepared as an annual report required by the CSA standard and also serves as a TFL Annual Report. In this report, each Indicator is reiterated, and a brief status report is provided. For additional information on the Indicators and Objectives, or the practices involved, the reader should refer to Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Plan 4 for Tree Farm Licence 48 (Canfor, 2006).

The Public Advisory Committee reviewed this report on October 25, 2007.

1.1 OVERVIEW

The format of the remainder of this document and the detailed status of each indicator are provided below. *This document is subject to review by the Public Advisory Committee (PAC).*

Information noted as SBFEP was collected and provided by BC Timber Sales staff at the Dawson Creek office of the Peace Forest District. Canfor then included this information into applicable indicator reporting. Information provided by Tembec for harvesting, road construction and silviculture activity was included into the applicable indicators.

1.2 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

A significant development in the management of TFL 48 is the achievement of BC Timber Sales and Canfor of obtaining a joint certification to the CAN/CSA Z809-02 standard for TFL 48 in 2006.

2 SFM INDICATORS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion of rare ecosystem groups (3, 6, 7, 10, 21) reserved from harvest	100% of rare ecosystems reserved from harvest
SFM Objective: We will conserve or restore ecosystem diversity within the natural range of variation within DFA over time. We will conserve genetic diversity of both wildlife and plant species.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

As per the SFMP 4 the following blocks were required to be assessed for the presence of rare ecosystems. Only one of the blocks that remained to be assessed had fieldwork completed in 2005 (T4068) and no rare ecosystems were identified. There were no other blocks where rare ecosystems were identified in 2006.

Table 2: Status of Blocks where Rare Ecosystems are to be Confirmed

LICENCE	BLOCK ID	BLOCK STATE	Rare Sites Comments
TFL48	T1001	CAT A APPR	Block not laid out
TFL48	T1002	CAT A APPR	Block not laid out
TFL48	T1005	CAT A APPR	Block not laid out
TFL48	T2031	CAT A APPR	Block not laid out
TFL48	T2034	INFORMATION	Block not laid out
TFL48	T4068	CAT A APPR	Site plan fieldwork confirmed that the rare site was not present on block.
TFL48	T4072	CAT A APPR	Block not laid out
TFL48	T5007	CAT A APPR	Block not laid out

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.2 FOREST TYPES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percent distribution of forest type (deciduous, deciduous mixed wood, conifer mixed wood, conifer) >20 years old across DFA	100% of forest type groups will be within the target range (Conifer - 75-85%, Conifer Mixedwood - 4-6%, Deciduous - 9-15%, Deciduous Mixedwood - 2-4%)
SFM Objective: We will conserve or restore ecosystem diversity within the natural range of variation within the DFA over time. We will sustain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress. We will sustain the natural range of ecosystem productivity to support naturally occurring species.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

This indicator's status was reported in SFMP 4 and will not be reported on again until 2010. The following Table 3 shows the status as reported in SFMP 4.

Table 3: Forest Type Distribution Current and FDP Status and Target Ranges

	Area by Forest Type					
Forest Type	MP 3 %[1]	2005	%	2010	%	Target Range
Coniferous	80%	407,906	80%	413,252	80%	75-85%
Mixed - Coniferous	5%	26,477	5%	26,858	5%	4-6%
Mixed - Deciduous	3%	17,723	3%	17,876	3%	2-4%
Deciduous	12%	62,437	12%	63,394	12%	9-15%
Grand Total		514,543	100%	521,380	100%	

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.3 LATE SERAL FOREST

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The minimum acceptable proportion (%) of late seral forest by Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU) and NDU by BEC	The minimum proportion (%) of late seral forest by NDU and NDU by BEC as shown in (SFMP 4 Table 11)
SFM Objective: We will conserve or restore ecosystem diversity within the natural range of variation within DFA over time. We will conserve genetic diversity of both wildlife and plant species.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In support of the 2006 FDP Amendment for TFL 48 an assessment of the impact of the proposed harvest was made on the late seral targets for TFL 48.

The following provides a summary of the results:

NDU/BEC Targets:

All targets are met for the Boreal Plains and Boreal Foothills – Valley Deciduous units (See Table 4).

Boreal Plains Conifer (See Table 5)**:**

Targets are met at the BEC variant level however the targets are not met at the NDU level, although the deficit has decreased from 3,828 ha to 1,546 ha through recruitment. There has been no new proposed harvesting in the Boreal Plains – Conifer unit as part of this amendment.

Boreal Foothills – Valley – Conifer:

Targets are met at the BEC variant level and at the NDU level.

[1] MP 3 data is shown as a percent due to a slight change in the way this indicator is reported. The indicator has change to reporting only stands greater than 20 years old and there have been some changes to the area of TFL 48.

Boreal Foothills – Mountain

Targets are met at the BEC variant level and at the NDU level by the end of the projected harvesting. This unit has moved from having a 1,462 ha deficit to having a 989 ha surplus regardless of the 753 ha of proposed harvesting within this amendment.

Omineca – Valley:

Targets are met at the BEC variant and NDU level for this unit. There is no new proposed harvesting in this amendment.

Omineca – Mountain:

Targets are met at the BEC variant level but not at the NDU level. There has been a decrease in the deficit from 3,397 ha to 3,205 ha due to recruitment. There is no new proposed harvesting in this unit as part of this amendment.

Wet Mountain:

Targets are met at the BEC variant level but not at the NDU level. There has been an increase in the deficit from 20,911 ha to 22,236 ha. The current and post FDP amendment status of the wet mountain unit is 60% and 58% 141 years old or older respectively. There are a total of 1,215 ha of new harvesting proposed in the wet mountains of which 886 ha is 141 years old or older. The target for this unit is 84% 141 years old or older. It is projected that the full targets will be met within 80 years. The harvesting proposed in this amendment will not jeopardize the achievement of this target as there is 26,193 ha of recruitment available in the lower 2 age groups. The proposed harvesting in this unit is consistent with SFMP 4 for TFL 48 section 3.3 indicator, target and acceptable variance.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

Table 4: 2006 and Post FDP Status of Late Seral Forest - Deciduous

		<40				40-100				101+								
NDU	BECLABEL	2006 ha	%	2010 ha	%	2006 ha	%	2010 ha	%	2006 ha	%	Surplus / Deficit	2010 ha	%	Surplus / Deficit	Total Forested Area (ha)	101+ Target	Years to Meet Target
Boreal Plains - Deciduous	BWBSmw 1	2,854	8%	5,385	14%	21,138	56%	20,038	53%	13,870	37%	10,084	12,440	33%	8,654	37,863	10%	
	BWBSwk 1	129	3%	205	5%	3,008	76%	3,008	76%	843	21%	445	767	19%	369	3,981	10%	
	ESSFmv 2	13	3%	11	2%	348	80%	350	80%	75	17%	31	75	17%	31	436	10%	
	SBS wk 2		0%		0%	11	28%	11	28%	29	72%	N/A	29	72%	N/A	40	N/A	
Boreal Plains - Deciduous		2,997	7%	5,601	13%	24,505	58%	23,407	55%	14,817	35%	10,585	13,311	31%	9,079	42,319	10%	0
Boreal Foothills - Valley - Deciduous	BWBSmw 1	2,296	10%	2,797	13%	10,976	50%	10,447	47%	8,880	40%	6,664	8,908	40%	6,693	22,152	10%	
	BWBSwk 1	28	2%	54	4%	1,065	72%	1,064	72%	380	26%	233	355	24%	208	1,473	10%	
	BWBSwk 2	184	4%	416	8%	2,091	41%	2,017	40%	2,828	55%	2,318	2,670	52%	2,160	5,103	10%	
	SBS wk 2	471	5%	869	10%	5,500	64%	5,002	58%	2,611	30%	1,752	2,710	32%	1,852	8,581	10%	
Boreal Foothills - Valley - Deciduous Total		2,978	8%	4,136	11%	19,632	53%	18,530	50%	14,698	39%	10,967	14,643	39%	10,912	37,309	10%	0
Grand Total		5,975	8%	9,736	12%	44,137	55%	41,937	53%	29,515	37%	29,515	27,954	35%	27,954	79,628		

Table 5: 2006 and Post FDP Status of Late Seral Forest - Coniferous

		<40				40-100				101-140				141+							
NDU	BECLABEL	2006 ha	%	2010 ha	%	2006 ha	%	2010 ha	%	2006 ha	%	2010 ha	%	2006 ha	%	Surplus / Deficit	2010 ha	%	Surplus / Deficit	Total Forested Area (ha)	141+ Target	Years to Meet Target
Boreal Plains - Conifer	BWBSmw 1	7,723	24%	8,900	27%	10,435	32%	9,663	30%	12,015	37%	10,808	33%	2,288	7%	665	3,092	10%	1,469	32,462	5%	
	BWBSwk 1	2,306	10%	3,901	16%	6,451	27%	5,873	25%	12,823	54%	10,722	45%	2,190	9%	1,001	3,273	14%	2,084	23,770	5%	
	ESSFmv 2	448	3%	717	6%	2,254	17%	1,988	15%	6,826	52%	6,427	49%	3,488	27%	2,837	3,883	30%	3,232	13,015	5%	
	SBS wk 2	0	0%	0	0%	178	89%	178	89%	10	5%	10	5%	13	6%	N/A	13	6%	N/A	201	N/A	
Boreal Plains - Conifer Total		10,476	15%	13,518	19%	19,318	28%	17,703	25%	31,674	46%	27,967	40%	7,978	11%	(3,828)	10,260	15%	(1,546)	69,447	17%	20
Boreal Foothills - Valley - Conifer	BWBSmw 1	4,287	13%	5,339	17%	8,768	28%	8,283	26%	12,589	40%	10,666	33%	6,211	19%	3,981	7,567	24%	5,337	31,855	7%	
	BWBSwk 1	653	12%	1,094	20%	1,650	30%	1,621	30%	1,374	25%	938	17%	1,751	32%	1,371	1,775	33%	1,395	5,427	7%	
	BWBSwk 2	272	4%	481	6%	3,545	48%	3,528	47%	2,933	39%	2,768	37%	695	9%	173	667	9%	146	7,444	7%	
	SBS wk 2	12,695	15%	19,794	24%	24,997	30%	19,782	24%	24,078	29%	20,522	25%	21,354	26%	15,536	23,026	28%	17,208	83,124	7%	
Boreal Foothills - Valley - Conifer Total		17,907	14%	26,708	21%	38,960	30%	33,215	26%	40,973	32%	34,893	27%	30,010	23%	605	33,034	26%	3,629	127,851	23%	10
Boreal Foothills - Mountain	ESSFmv 2	9,191	9%	10,604	10%	26,420	25%	25,476	24%	31,633	30%	29,101	27%	38,979	37%	28,356	41,042	39%	30,420	106,223	10%	
	ESSFmv 4	339	3%	581	5%	5,600	48%	5,353	46%	4,465	38%	4,358	37%	1,334	11%	160	1,445	12%	271	11,738	10%	
	ESSFwc 3	1,287	5%	798	3%	5,176	21%	5,726	23%	10,541	43%	9,672	39%	7,522	31%	5,070	8,331	34%	5,878	24,527	10%	
	ESSFwk 2	3,117	12%	5,961	23%	7,207	27%	6,684	25%	9,644	37%	7,855	30%	6,438	24%	3,798	5,906	22%	3,265	26,406	10%	
Boreal Foothills - Mountain Total		13,935	8%	17,945	11%	44,403	26%	43,238	26%	56,282	33%	50,986	30%	54,273	32%	(1,462)	56,724	34%	989	168,893	33%	10
Omineca - Valley	BWBSmw 1		0%		0%	10	36%	10	36%	17	64%	17	64%		0%	N/A		0%	N/A	27	N/A	
	SBS wk 2	666	11%	642	10%	608	10%	444	7%	3,436	56%	3,405	55%	1,466	24%	1,034	1,687	27%	1,254	6,177	7%	
Omineca - Valley Total		666	11%	642	10%	618	10%	453	7%	3,454	56%	3,422	55%	1,466	24%	39	1,687	27%	260	6,204	23%	0
Omineca - Mountain	ESSFmv 2	745	6%	1,178	9%	1,623	12%	1,236	9%	6,568	50%	6,329	48%	4,251	32%	2,009	4,443	34%	2,202	13,186	17%	
Omineca - Mountain Total		745	6%	1,178	9%	1,623	12%	1,236	9%	6,568	50%	6,329	48%	4,251	32%	(3,397)	4,443	34%	(3,205)	13,186	58%	40
Wet Mountain	ESSFmv 2	374	2%	721	4%	3,341	21%	3,127	19%	3,219	20%	3,210	20%	9,322	57%	5,258	9,200	57%	5,135	16,257	25%	
	ESSFwc 3	495	2%	650	2%	4,644	14%	4,399	14%	6,281	19%	6,145	19%	20,926	65%	12,840	21,153	65%	13,066	32,347	25%	
	ESSFwk 2	3,527	13%	4,663	18%	3,293	13%	2,832	11%	2,449	9%	2,469	9%	16,971	65%	10,411	16,276	62%	9,716	26,240	25%	
	SBS wk 2	1,895	16%	3,831	33%	3,327	29%	2,346	20%	1,888	16%	1,668	14%	4,445	38%	1,556	3,712	32%	823	11,556	25%	
Wet Mountain Total		6,292	7%	9,866	11%	14,606	17%	12,703	15%	13,838	16%	13,490	16%	51,665	60%	(20,911)	50,340	58%	(22,236)	86,400	84%	80
Grand Total		50,022	11%	69,857	15%	119,527	25%	108,548	23%	152,790	32%	137,089	29%	149,644	32%	149,644	156,488	33%	156,488	471,982		

Source: VRI – 2004 and Current TFL 48 FDP (2006 Major Amendment)

2.4 PATCH SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percent area by Patch Size Class (0-50, 51-100 and >100 ha) by Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU) by early or mature and proportion of mature interior forest condition.	Targets by Patch Size Class by NDU by early or mature are shown in SFMP 4 Table 14
SFM Objective: We will conserve or restore ecosystem diversity within the natural range of variation within DFA over time.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 a major amendment to the Forest Development Plan was completed the following Table 6 and Table 7 show the results of the additional development. The early and mature forest patch size targets are all being met after the proposed development. The proportion of mature forest in an interior condition is met for the Boreal Plains and Boreal Foothill/Omineca NDU's while the Wet Mountain interior forest condition decreases slightly from 56% to 55% while the target is >60%. This decline is due to the impact of salvage harvesting of Mountain Pine Beetle infested stands. This variation is within the acceptable variance. The status of this indicator will continue to be tracked and upon completion of the current MPB infestation action plans to achieve the desired interior forest condition will be developed. Any plans at this stage of the infestation would be premature and likely subject to change as the infestation continues to develop.

Table 6: Early Patch Size Class 2006 and 2010

NDU	Patch Class (ha)														
	<50				50-100					100+					Total ha 2006	Total ha 2010
	ha 2006	% 2006	ha 2010	% 2010	ha 2006	% 2006	ha 2010	% 2010	Target	ha 2006	% 2006	ha 2010	% 2010	Target		
Boreal Plains	1,958	13%	1,763	9%	1,074	7%	1,082	5%	<15%	11,584	79%	17,577	86%	>50%	14,616	20,423
Boreal Foothills/Omineca	6,734	17%	6,120	11%	7,207	19%	6,448	11%	<20%	24,586	64%	45,158	78%	>40%	38,527	57,727
Wet Mountain	675	15%	688	12%	1,046	23%	525	9%	<25%	2,808	62%	4,402	78%	<60%	4,529	5,614
Grand Total	9,367	16%	8,571	10%	9,328	16%	8,055	10%		38,978	68%	67,138	80%		57,672	83,764

Table 7: Mature Patch Size Class 2006 and 2010

NDU	Year	Patch Size Class (ha)						Target	Grand Total	Total Interior Forest %	Interior Forest Target
		<50		50-100		100+					
		ha	%	ha	%	ha	%				
Boreal Plains	2006	8,904	16%	3,677	7%	43,927	78%	>70%	56,507	47%	>30%
	2010	8,854	17%	3,560	7%	39,146	76%	>70%	51,560	44%	>30%
Boreal Foothills/Omineca	2006	21,374	10%	8,661	4%	188,343	86%	>80%	218,377	54%	>35%
	2010	21,163	10%	8,490	4%	175,884	86%	>80%	205,537	52%	>35%
Wet Mountain	2006	3,053	4%	357	1%	66,052	95%	>85%	69,462	56%	>60%
	2010	3,093	5%	529	1%	63,107	95%	>85%	66,729	55%	>60%

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.5 SNAGS/LIVE TREE RETENTION

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of snags and/or live trees (>17.5cm dbh) per ha on prescribed areas	Retain annually an average of at least 2 snags and/or live trees (>17.5 cm dbh) per hectare on prescribed areas

SFM Objective:

We will sustain sufficient and appropriately distributed suitable habitat elements to maintain native species richness.

We will sustain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There were 27 blocks on which harvesting was started in 2006 of these 26% of the area was laid out in the field prior to this indicator being adopted, and 2% was in MPB salvage blocks where retention was not required and 72% of the area of blocks had some retention prescribed. Of this 52% of the area had retention prescribed

Table 8: Status of prescribed retention for blocks harvested in 2006

	Cable harvest		Conventional harvest				Total Area (ha)	Strategy Implemented Correctly
	Clear Cut		Clear Cut		Retention			
Block ID	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%		
638-001	26	44%	32	56%		0%	58	Pre 2005 layout
638-002		0%		0%	47	100%	47	Pre 2005 layout
638-003		0%		0%	34	100%	34	Pre 2005 layout
721-006	25	75%	8	25%		0%	32	Pre 2005 layout
B0060		0%	2	100%		0%	2	MPB Salvage
B0061		0%	4	100%		0%	4	MPB Salvage
C0028		0%	12	100%		0%	12	MPB Salvage
C0029		0%	13	100%		0%	13	MPB Salvage
T4016		0%	37	100%		0%	37	Pre 2005 layout
T4031		0%	25	100%		0%	25	Pre 2005 layout
T4034		0%	24	100%		0%	24	Pre 2005 layout
T4035		0%	23	100%		0%	23	Pre 2005 layout
T4053		0%	27	100%		0%	27	Pre 2005 layout
T4055	9	90%	1	10%		0%	10	Pre 2005 layout
T4057	26	29%	64	71%		0%	90	Pre 2005 layout
T4068	62	28%		0%	157	72%	219	OK
T4104	10	59%	7	41%		0%	16	Pre 2005 layout
T4108	66	60%	45	40%		0%	111	OK (11% WTP)
T5015	63	77%	7	8%	12	14%	82	OK
T5016	79	34%		0%	156	66%	235	OK
T5017	141	77%		0%	41	23%	183	OK
T5018	51	73%	2	2%	17	24%	70	OK
T5019		0%	11	30%	25	70%	36	OK
T5020		0%		0%	23	100%	23	OK
T5021		0%		0%	34	100%	34	OK

	Cable harvest		Conventional harvest				Total Area (ha)	Strategy Implemented Correctly
	Clear Cut		Clear Cut		Retention			
Block ID	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%		
T5022	36	48%	4	6%	34	46%	74	OK
T5032		0%		0%	111	100%	111	OK
Grand Total	594	36%	347	21%	692	42%	1,633	

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.6 COARSE WOODY DEBRIS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Average Coarse Woody debris size and m^3/ha on blocks harvested on the TFL since Jan 1, 2004	Average retention level over the TFL since Jan 1, 2004 will be at least 92 m^3/ha of which a minimum of 46 m^3/ha will be greater than 17.5cm in diameter
SFM Objective: We will sustain sufficient and appropriately distributed suitable habitat elements to maintain native species richness. We will sustain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Currently there are 21 plots that are required to be established on TFL 48. It is planned to establish these during the 2007 field season. Next reporting on the status of this indicator will be in 2010.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.7 AVERAGE MINIMUM WIDTH OF RRZ AND RMZ

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Average minimum width of retention by Riparian Reserve Zone or Riparian Management Zone by appropriate stream, lake or wetland classification within cutblocks	We will meet or exceed the regulatory retention widths by Riparian Reserve Zone by appropriate stream, lake or wetland classification within cutblocks
SFM Objective: To have representative areas of naturally occurring and important ecosystems, and rare physical environments protected at both the broad and site specific levels across or adjacent to the DFA We will maintain water quality and quantity.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The following table (Table 9) shows the summary of riparian reserve and management zones from 2000 to 2006. The targets have been met in 2006 and all previous years. It should be noted that where the minimum riparian management area (RMA) is not met this is due to more area being contained within the reserve zone (RRZ).

Table 9: Summary of Riparian Reserve and Management Zones in 2000-2005

Year	Stream, Wetland or Lake Class	Total Stream Length (m)[b]	RRZ – Required Width (m)[c]	RRZ–Actual Width (m)[c]	RMZ Required Width (m)[c]	RMZ – Actual Width (m)[c]	RMA Required Required (m)	RMA - Actual Actual (m)
2000	S1[a] (n=0)	**0**	50	0	20	0	70	0
	S2 (n=2)	**2.200**	30	30	20	50	50	80
	S3 (n=1)	**350**	20	20	20	60	40	80
	S4 (n=1)	**1.700**	0	0	30	30	30	30
	S5 (n=0)	**0**	0	0	30	0	30	0
	S6 (n=19)	**13.750**	0	0	20	32	20	32
2001	S1[a] (n=1)	**800**	50	78.7	20	0	70	78.7
	S2 (n=0)	**0**	30	0	20	0	50	0
	S3 (n=0)	**0**	20	0	20	0	40	0
	S4 (n=0)	**0**	0	0	30	0	30	0
	S5 (n=7)	**6.680**	0	46.3	30	4.8	30	51.1
	S6 (n=83)	**36.985**	0	9.1	20	15.3	20	24.4
2002	S1[a] (n=0)	**0**	50	0	20	0	70	0
	S2 (n=0)	**0**	30	0	20	0	50	0
	S3 (n=4)	**5.100**	20	61.4	20	5	40	66.4
	S4 (n=3)	**2.400**	0	0	30	30	30	30
	S5 (n=9)	**6.050**	0	0	30	34.2	30	34.2
	S6 (n=42)	**40.590**	0	0	20	26.7	20	26.7
2003	S1[a] (n=7)	**3.000**	50	50	20	20	70	70
	S2 (n=6)	**2.150**	30	30	20	20	50	74.4
	S3 (n=10)	**4.830**	20	61.8	20	3.6	40	65.5
	S4 (n=10)	**4.185**	0	6.7	30	30	30	34.2
	S5 (n=5)	**615**	0	0	30	30	30	30
	S6 (n=73)	**33.070**	0	1.6	20	18.7	20	20.3
2004	S1[a] (n=5)	**966**	50	61.4	20	10.4	70	71.8
	S2 (n=4)	**1.084**	30	102.9	20	9.1	50	112
	S3 (n=7)	**962**	20	33	20	6.7	40	39.7
	S4 (n=1)	**228**	0	21.1	30	9.9	30	31
	S5 (n=0)	**0**	0	0	30	0	30	0
	S6 (n=24)	**22.344**	0	17	20	6.2	20	23.2
2005	S1 (n=5)	**15.048**	50	67.2	20	2.8	70	70.0
	S2 (n=4)	**2.984**	30	125.6	20	2.1	50	127.7
	S3 (n=13)	**6.482**	20	79.2	20	3.7	40	82.9
	S4 (n=4)	**1.475**	0	20.0	30	10.4	30	30.4
	S5 (n=10)	**5.844**	0	27.8	30	6.2	30	34.0
	S6 (n=77)	**34.130**	0	15.9	20	12.4	20	28.4
	W3 (n=2)	**382**	0	29.6	30	0.4	30	30.0
2006	S1 (n=5)	**8.330**	50	88.3	20	6.4	70	94.7
	S2 (n=9)	**4.666**	30	69.8	20	2.6	50	72.4
	S3 (n=8)	**5.861**	20	53.9	20	4.5	40	58.4
	S4 (n=13)	**4.026**	0	17.7	30	16.8	30	34.5
	S5 (n=7)	**4.196**	0	52.8	30	1.8	30	54.6
	S6 (n=68)	**25.813**	0	6.5	20	15.9	20	22.5
	W3 (n=0)	**-**	0	-	30	-	30	-

Year	Stream, Wetland or Lake Class	Total Stream Length (m)[b]	RRZ – Required Width (m)[c]	RRZ–Actual Width (m)[c]	RMZ Required Width (m)[c]	RMZ – Actual Width (m)[c]	RMA Required Required (m)	RMA - Actual Actual (m)
Average	S1	**28.144**	50	71.8	20	5.9	70	77.6
	S2	**13.084**	30	72.0	20	13.8	50	85.9
	S3	**23.585**	20	62.7	20	5.1	40	67.9
	S4	**14.014**	0	9.5	30	23.8	30	33.4
	S5	**23.385**	0	29.6	30	12.9	30	42.5
	S6	**206.682**	0	7.2	20	17.8	20	25.0
	W3	**382**	0	29.6	30	0.4	30	30.0

a Channel widths for S1 streams are >20m, <100m.

b Streams that flow through, rather than adjacent to a block have had their lengths doubled to account for the application of RMA's to both sides. Therefore true stream length is less than reported in this table.

c RRZ and RMZ widths are applied to a single side of a stream. If stream flows through the block the length has been doubled (see footnote b) but the widths are not doubled.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.8 SHRUBS/EARLY FOREST

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The minimum proportion of shrub habitat (%) by Natural Disturbance Unit	Each Natural Disturbance Unit will meet or exceed the baseline target (%) proportion of shrub habitat as indicated in Table 10
SFM Objective: We will sustain sufficient and appropriately distributed habitat elements to maintain native species richness.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The following table (Table 10) indicates the current and post FDP condition of shrub habitat within the DFA as reported in the 2005 SFMP Annual Report. This indicator was changed in the 2005 Annual Report and will next be reported on in SFMP 5

Table 10: Proposed Shrub Habitat Targets, Current and FDP Condition

NDU	NDU Subunit	Total NDU Area	2005 Shrub		2010 Shrub		Baseline Target %
			Ha	%	Ha	%	
Boreal Plains		120,891	15,762	13%	21,507	18%	14%
Boreal Foothills	Valley	178,225	25,245	14%	30,653	17%	12%
	Mountain	205,406	20,936	10%	24,540	12%	11%
Omineca	Valley	6,504	727	11%	722	11%	7%
	Mountain	15,031	1,277	8%	1,705	11%	10%
Wet Mountain		117,618	12,634	11%	14,919	13%	7%
Grand Total		643,676	76,581	12%	94,045	15%	

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.9 WILDLIFE TREE PATCHES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Cumulative wildlife tree patch percentage in blocks harvested since 1995 by BEC sub zone	Cumulative wildlife tree patch % will be at least 8% by BEC sub zone
SFM Objective: We will sustain sufficient and appropriately distributed suitable habitat elements to maintain native species richness. We will sustain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure, which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The table below summarizes the current status for WTP retention levels for blocks on which harvesting began since 1995 and to the end of 2006. The WTP retention levels exceed the target in all subzones except the ESSFwc3, however 75% or 539 ha of the 714 ha under prescription have been harvested with an irregular shelterwood retention system. Typically 55% of the area is retained between the trails so 55% of the 539 ha is 296 ha plus the 39 ha of WTP prescribed is a total of 335 ha of retention or 47% of the total area under prescription.

Table 11: Summary of WTP's in Areas Harvested Since 1995

BEC Sub Zone	Total Area Under Prescription	WTP Area	WTP %
BWBSmw	8,025	1,280	16%
BWBSwk	1,343	263	20%
ESSFmv	5,649	619	11%
ESSFwc	714	39	5%
ESSFwk	3,839	343	9%
SBS wk	7,863	1,275	16%
Grand Total	**27,434**	**3,820**	**14%**

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.10 HABITAT SUPPLY FOR SPECIES OF PUBLIC CONCERN

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Habitat supply for species of public interest (grizzly bear, wolverine, marten, fisher, elk, moose, caribou)	When habitat supply decreases by 20% over time beyond the natural range of variation baseline for species of public interest, stand level management strategies will be developed within one year
SFM Objective: We will sustain sufficient and appropriately distributed suitable habitat elements to maintain native species richness.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

This indicator was first reported on in 2005 in the Draft SFMP 4. When the final analysis was completed in support of the timber supply analysis this indicator was reassessed. The information presented in the following charts is also included in the proposed SFMP 4. Next reporting of this indicator will be done in conjunction with SFMP 5.

Moose was modeled for the summer feeding period. TFL 48 represents excellent moose habitat with over 340,000 ha classified in very high, high and moderate categories of habitat supply.

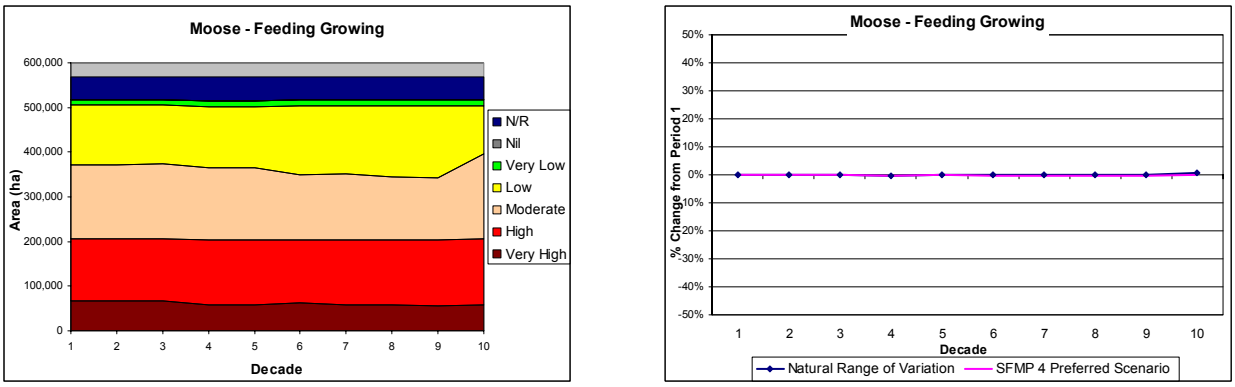

Figure 2: Moose Habitat Supply

Elk habitat was modeled as summer feeding habitat. TFL 48 represents excellent elk habitat with over 230,000 ha classified in very high, high and moderate categories of habitat supply.

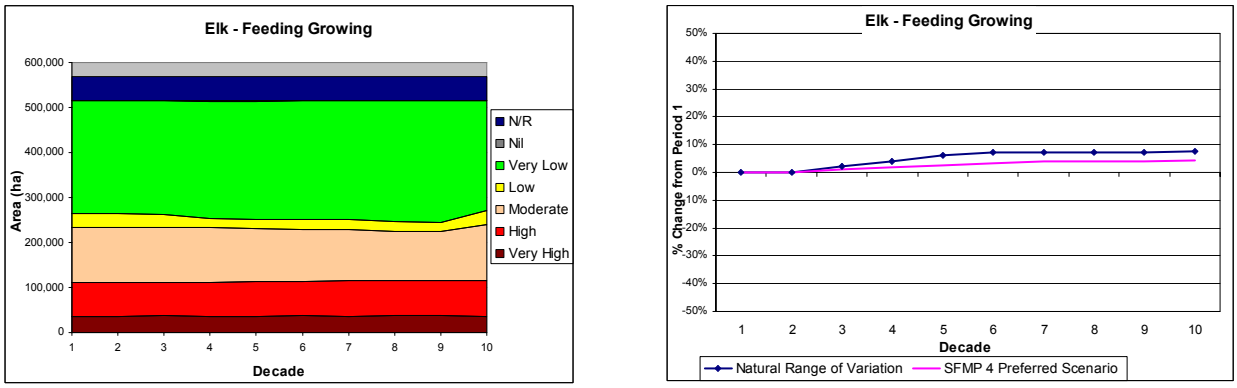

Figure 3: Elk Habitat Supply

Caribou was modeled for both late and early winter habitat types. In contrast to moose and elk there is comparatively little very high, high and moderate habitat for caribou, approximately 15,000 ha of early winter. (This is likely underrepresented with the current model.) Late winter habitat trends to a significantly less amount in the preferred scenario versus the natural range of variation baseline.

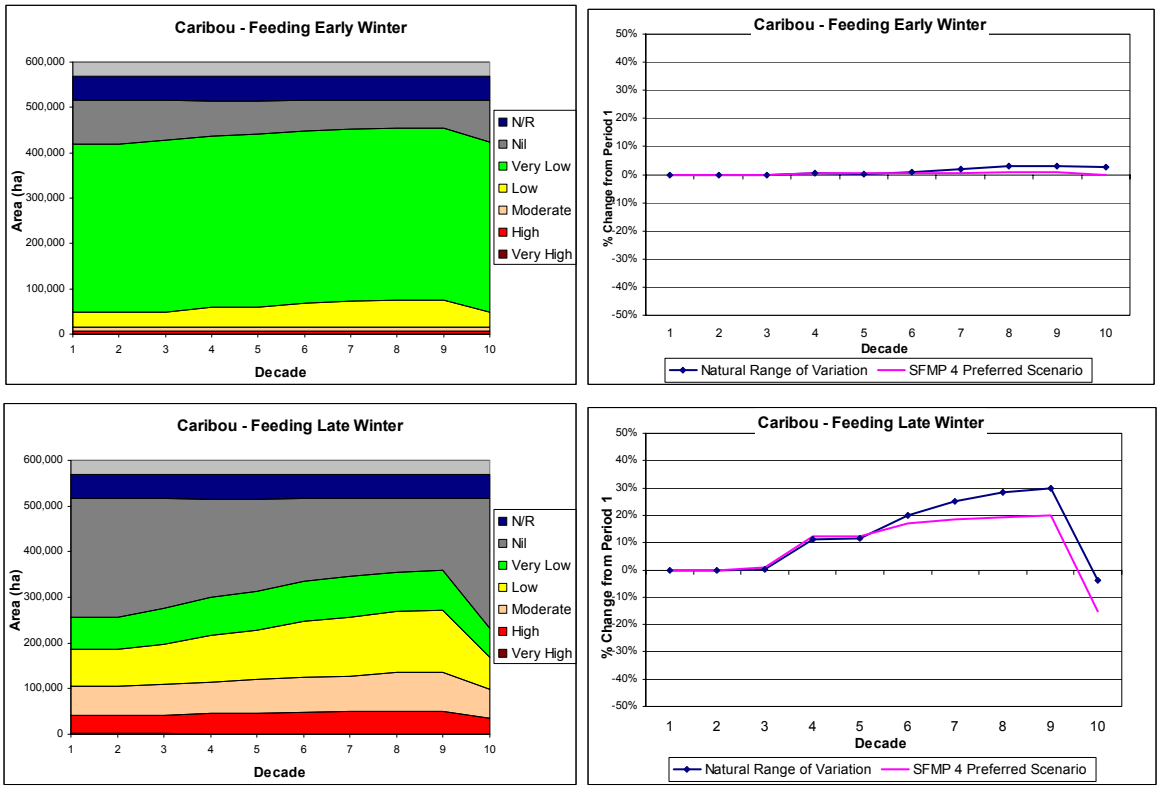

Figure 4: Caribou Habitat Supply

Marten habitat was modeled as general winter habitat. TFL 48 has a large amount of habitat (over 250,000 ha) modeled as very high, high and moderate. While habitat steadily declines over the 100 year simulation the preferred scenario has less of a decline than the natural range of variation simulation.

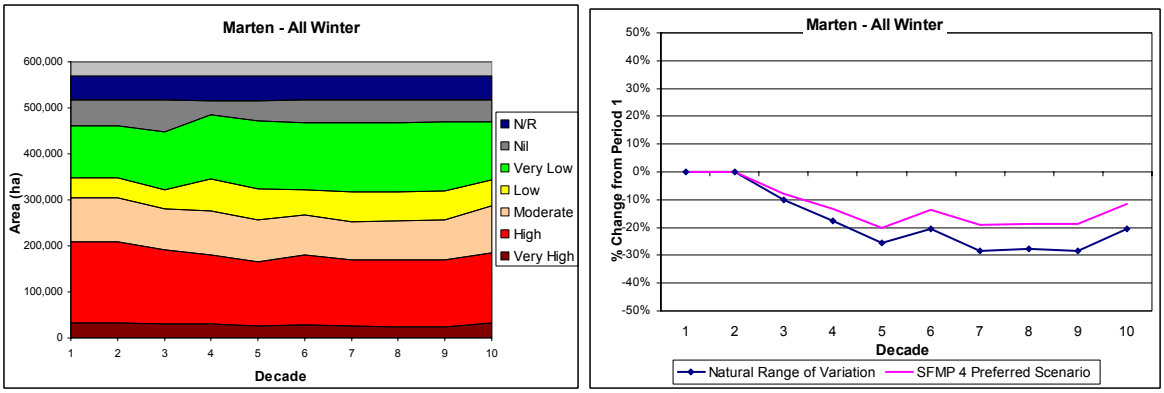

Figure 5: Marten Habitat Supply

Fisher habitat was modeled as general winter habitat. TFL 48 represents a large area of very high, high and moderate habitat with over 196,000 ha classified in these categories.

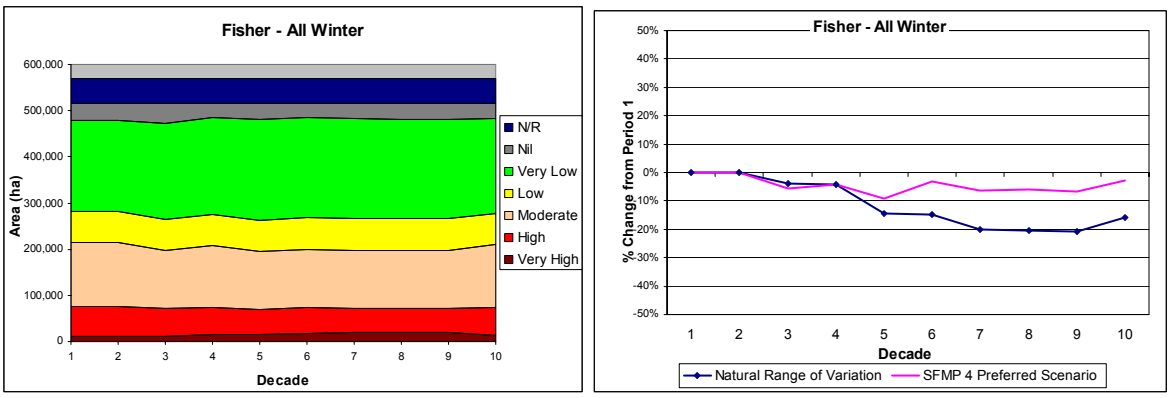

Figure 6: Fisher Habitat Supply

Grizzly bear habitat was modeled as spring feeding habitat. TFL 48 has a moderate amount of very high, high and moderate grizzly bear habitat with over 111,000 ha classified in these categories.

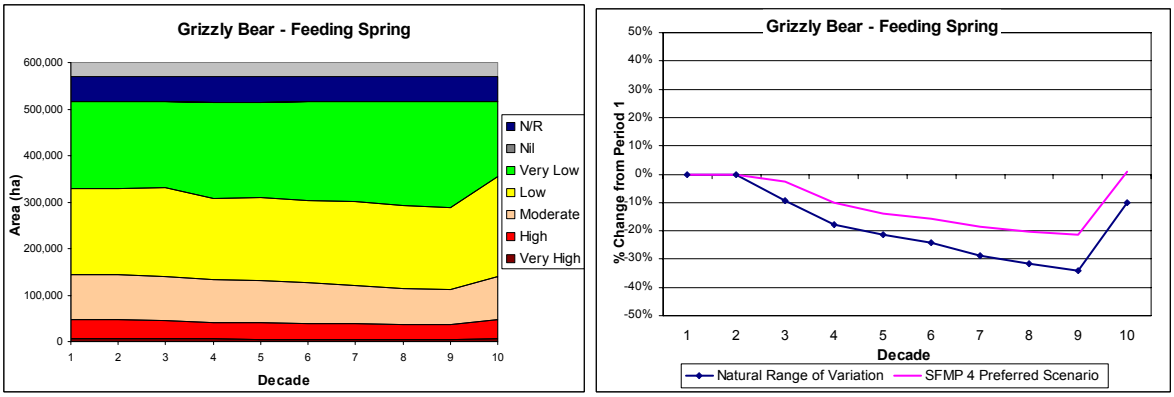

Figure 7: Grizzly Bear Habitat Supply

Wolverine habitat was modeled as winter feeding habitat. TFL 48 represents an excellent area for wolverine with over 440,000 ha modeled as high and moderate habitat quality. Again while the trend is for a decline in the overall amount of high quality habitat the preferred scenario shows less of a decline than the natural range of variation.

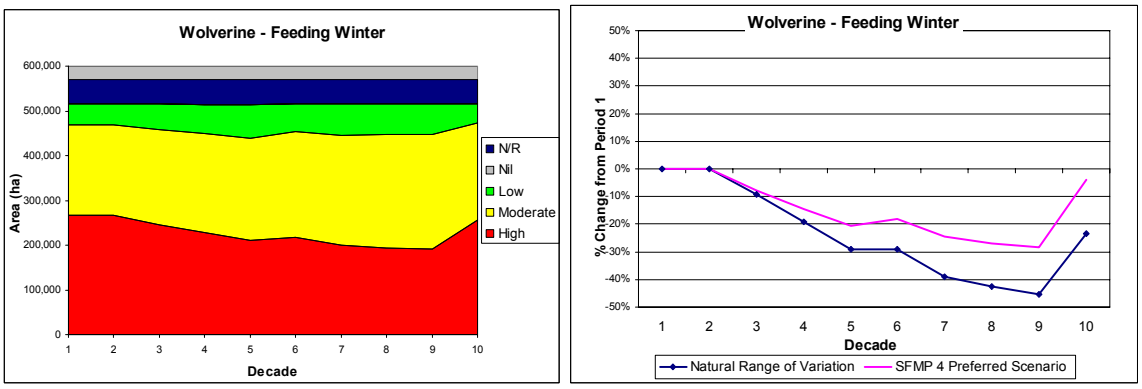

Figure 8: Wolverine Habitat Supply

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.11 SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percent consistency with management strategies for species of management concern	On an annual basis, 100% of the management strategies for species of management concern are consistently being implemented as scheduled
SFM Objective: We will maintain sufficient habitats for species at risk.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The implementation strategy for this indicator was to implement stand level management guidelines on all areas where layout was initiated after October 31, 2005. In 2006 there were 18 of 18 or 100% of blocks, which considered the management strategies for species of management concern.

Canfor Chetwynd Division, in partnership with academia and the provincial government, is developing a new approach for identifying species of potential conservation concern based on stewardship responsibility, trend, threat and vulnerability (Fred Bunnell, pers comm June 23, 2006). The progress on the process to identify the species of conservation concern for TFL48 is as follows:

1. List all terrestrial vertebrates, vascular plants and freshwater fish in TFL 48 (complete);
2. Extract species of conservation concern based on stewardship responsibility, trend, threat and vulnerability (Squires 2005) (draft completed, not yet reviewed or finalized);
3. Determine which species are forest-dwelling based on previous list (complete);
4. Determine which species are sensitive to forest practices based on the previous list; and (complete)
5. Determine if the habitat needs of the species that are sensitive to forest practices are adequately addressed by coarse (i.e., ecosystem representation) and/or medium (i.e., retention of habitat elements) filters. If not, fine scale management strategies will be developed.

It is anticipated that step 5 will be completed and fully implemented in the 2008 field season.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.12 CONIFEROUS SEEDS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The proportion of seeds for coniferous species collected and seedlings planted in accordance with the regulation	All coniferous seeds will be collected and seedlings will be planted in accordance with the regulations
SFM Objectives: Conserve genetic diversity of tree stock.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

All (100%) seedlots grown and planted within the DFA are registered in accordance with the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation and the Chief Forester's Seed Use Standards effective April 1, 2005.

All seeds have been registered with and tracked by Tree Improvement Branch of the Ministry of Forests and Range.

In 2006 there were a total of 3,005,724 trees planted on TFL 48 of which BCTS and Canfor planted 212,020 and 2,793,704 respectively. In 2006 all coniferous seeds were collected and seedlings were planted in accordance with the regulations (The Tree Cone, Seed and Vegetative Material Regulation (BC Reg 164/95)).

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.13 DECIDUOUS SEEDS AND VEGETATIVE MATERIAL

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The proportion of seed or vegetative material for deciduous species collected and planted in accordance with the regulation	All deciduous species will be collected and planted in accordance with the regulations
SFM Objectives: We will conserve genetic diversity of tree stock.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Canfor has not planted any deciduous seedlings or vegetative propagates on TFL 48. Any (100%) seedlots grown or planted within TFL 48 will be registered in accordance with the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation and the Chief Forester's Seed Use Standards effective April 1, 2005.

All seeds will be registered with and tracked by Tree Improvement Branch of the Ministry of Forests and Range.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.14 CLASS A PARKS, ECOLOGICAL RESERVES AND LRMP DESIGNATED PROTECTED AREAS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Hectares of forestry related harvesting or road construction within Class A parks, protected areas, ecological reserves and LRMP designated protected areas	Zero hectares of forestry related harvesting or road construction within Class A parks, protected areas, ecological reserves or LRMP designated protected areas
SFM Objective: We will implement management strategies appropriate to the long-term maintenance of protected areas and sites of special biological significance.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 there was no harvesting or road construction within Class A parks, protected areas, ecological reserves or LRMP designated protected areas.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.15 WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS, UNGULATE WINTER RANGES AND DUNLEVY CREEK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion of activities consistent with objectives of Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA), Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR), and Dunlevy Creek Management Plan	All forest management activities will be consistent with objectives of Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA), Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR), and Dunlevy Creek Management Plan
SFM Objective: We will implement management strategies appropriate to the long-term maintenance of protected areas and sites of special biological significance.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 there were no activities within UWR's, WHA's, or the Dunlevy Creek Management Plan area. This was consistent with the objectives.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) Canfor worked to develop Ungulate Winter Ranges for Caribou and Mountain Goat within TFL 48. These areas were declared under the Forest and Range Practices Act and Government Actions Regulation on October 22, 2006 (those UWR's labeled u-9-002 on Figure 9). Canfor is continuing to work with the MoE on WHA's throughout the TFL as well as formalizing the UWR's and WHA's located in the Dunlevy area of TFL 48.

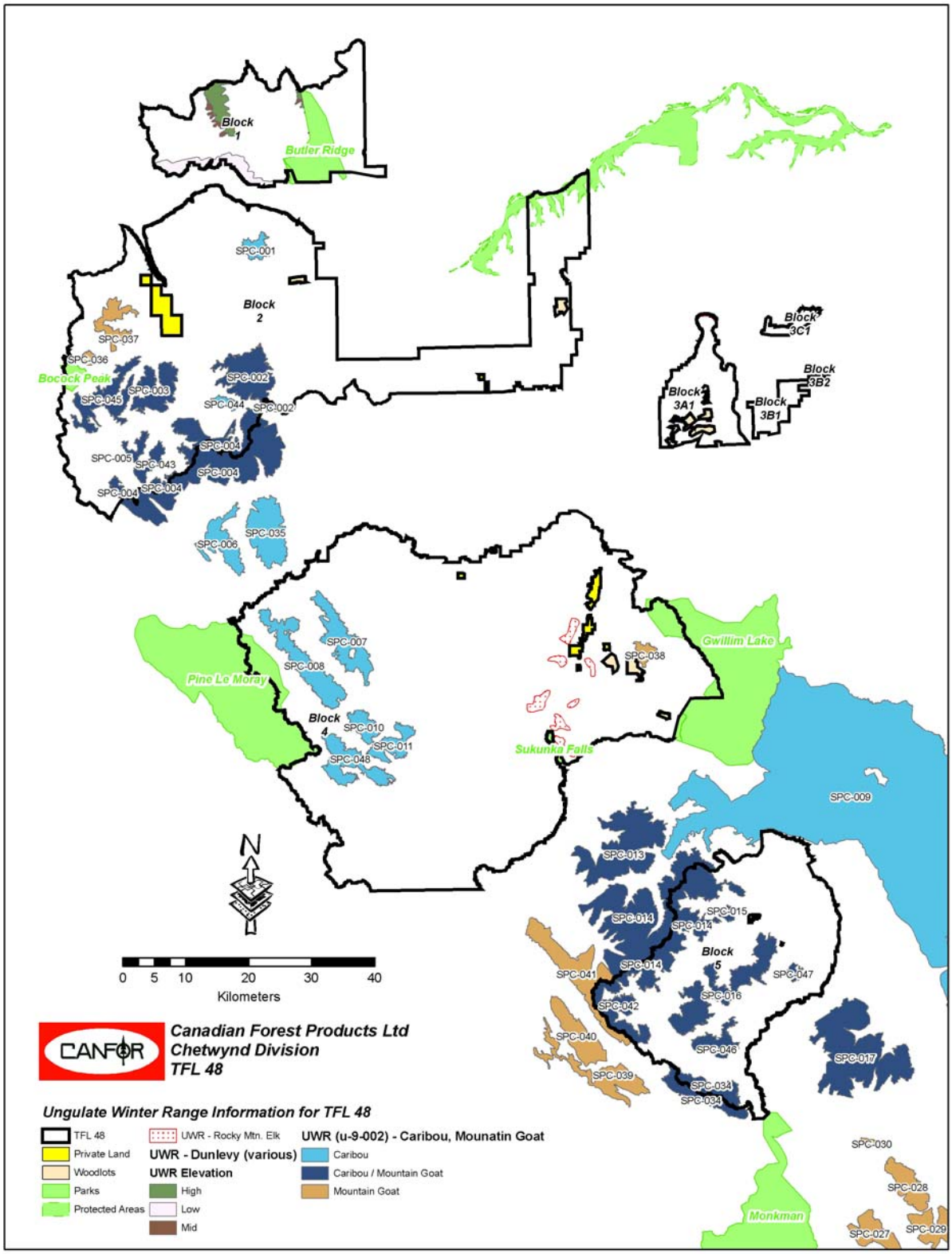

Figure 9: Ungulate Winter Ranges Declared in 2006

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.16 FOREST HEALTH

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
% of significant detected forest health damaging events which have treatment plans prepared	100% of significant detected forest health damaging events will have treatment plans prepared within 1 year of initial detection
SFM Objective: We will sustain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure, which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbances and stress.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 there was one significant forest health damaging event occurring on TFL and that is the ongoing Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) infestation. The level of incidence of the MPB exploded to over an estimated 5 million m^3 of attack in 2006.

Overview flights occurred in September 2006 over 100% of the TFL. Following the overview flight a forest health team consisting of the Peace Forest District and forest licensee staff prioritized and created a treatment strategy for all of the mountain pine beetle infestations within the TFL based on budget and beetle biology. Treatments ranged from no treatment for areas where the magnitude of infestation was too great for treatment to be effective in the southern portion of the TFL to 100% fall and burn treatment for areas in the Dunlevy (northern portion of the TFL) where infestation was light.

The Figure 10 below shows the 2006/2007 strategies for Mountain Pine Beetle, which involved maintaining Fort St John as a 100% treatment zone. The orange buffer zone along the Peace River and the Alberta Border was treated at a 50-80% treatment. The yellow zone, which is adjacent to a vast deciduous forest and farmland in Alberta, received minimal treatments. The green area, which covers the majority of the TFL, is a no treatment zone except for salvage harvest. Attack levels are from 50-100%.

The estimated incidence of pest damaging agents is similar to those reported in SFMP 4 with the exception of Mountain Pine Beetle where incidence has risen

Table 12: Estimated MPB Incidence Changes

MPB Estimated Incidence	Low	Mid	High
SMP4 Estimated Incidence	99.5%	0.5%	0%
2006 Estimated Incidence	40%	25%	35%

In 2006 there were also 3 fires within TFL 48, 2 were in the non-contributing land base while the other caused minimal damage in a spruce dominated area. Due to the damage being minimal and the area still retains a viable harvest opportunity and the species is primarily spruce a decision was made not to initiate any salvage operations.

Table 13: Summary of Forest Health Issues 2000-2006

Factor	2006 Volume (m^3)	2006 Area (ha)	2000-2006 Volume (m^3)	2000-2006 Area (ha)	Comments
Blow Down	0	0	10,665	38.8	Derived area from volume /275.
Mountain Pine Beetle	5,250,000	19,090	5,268,550	19,160	Derived volume based on .35 m^3 per tree. Derived area from volume /275.
Spruce Bark Beetle	0	0	1,800	6.5	Derived area from volume /275.
Fire	500	20	560	65.5	No salvage operations initiated
Balsam Bark Beetle	0	0	0	0	Very light incidence in mountain areas.
Spruce Budworm	0	0	0	0	Possible incidence in 2000 – may have been misclassified.
Forest Tent Caterpillar	0	0	0	0	Scattered levels in 2000.
Environmental	0	0	0	0	Incidental and scattered snow damage – not quantifiable.
Total	**5,252,506**	**21,116**	**5,281,569**	**19,264.8**	

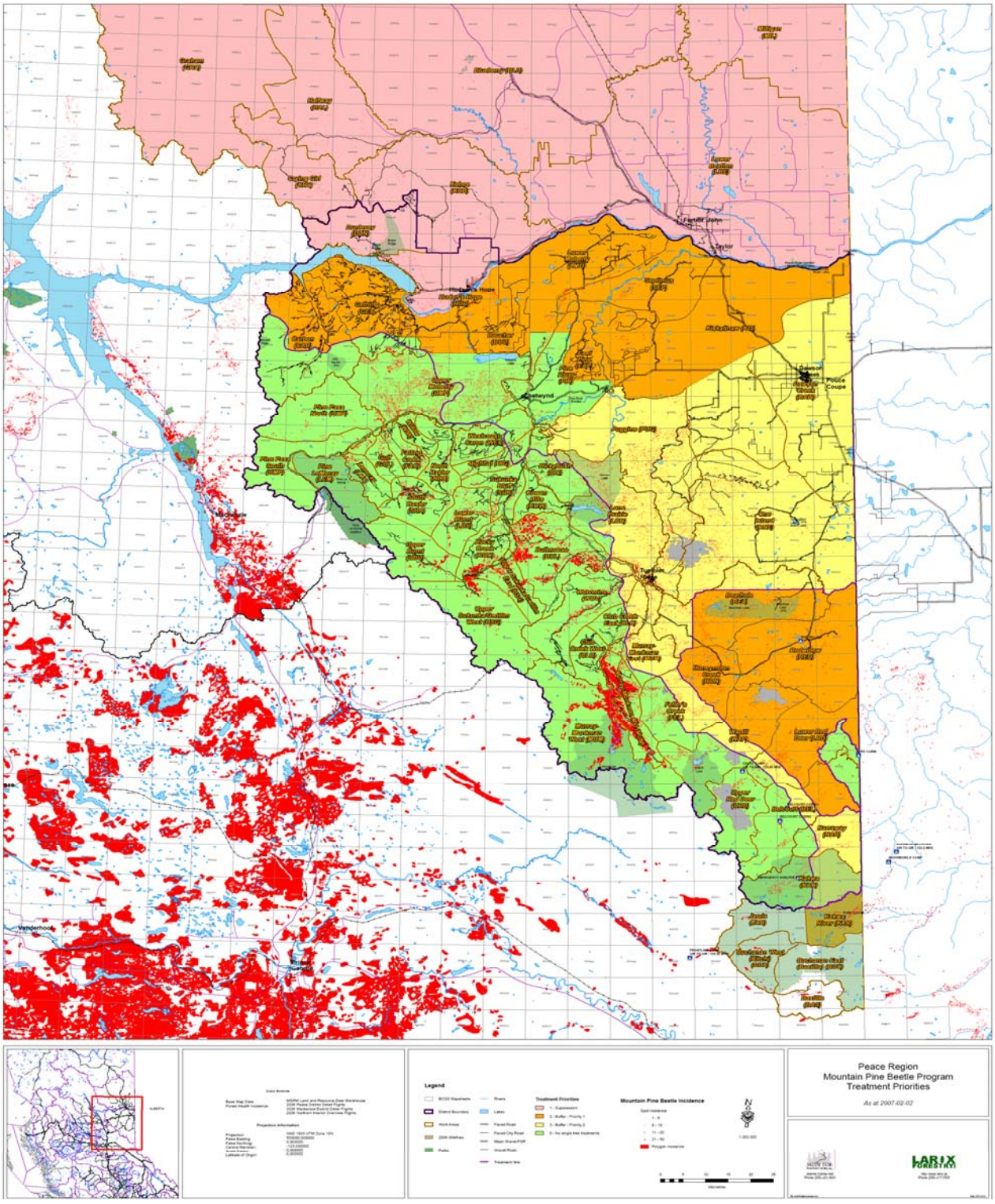

Figure 10: Peace Forest District MPB 2006 Treatment Program

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.17 PROPORTION OF COMPLETED FOREST HEALTH ACTION PLANS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion of required actions completed as per forest health treatment plans	100% of required actions will be completed as per forest health treatment plans
SFM Objective: We will sustain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbances and stress.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There was one forest health treatment plan created in 2006 and it was completed as required.

All action plans were completed as per the Dawson TSA and TFL beetle management program. All treatments were funding was available for within the TFL were implemented. Salvage Harvest plans within the scope of Canfor's AAC were created for areas that were not able to be single-tree treated. In 2006 there were 2,200 trees treated through fall and burn.

The Figure 10 above shows the 2006/2007 strategies for Mountain Pine Beetle, which involved maintaining Fort St John as a 100% treatment zone. The orange buffer zone along the Peace River and the Alberta Border was treated at a 50-80% treatment. The yellow zone, which is adjacent to a vast deciduous forest and farmland in Alberta, received minimal treatments. The green area, which covers the majority of the TFL, is a no treatment zone except for salvage harvest. Attack levels are from 50-100%.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.18 REGENERATION DECLARATION

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Area weighted average time delay from harvesting starting and initial restocking of harvest area by DFA	Average delay will be no more than 2 years
SFM Objectives: We will sustain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbances and stress	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

At the end of 2006 the average age of NSR on TFL 48 was 1.27 years for all areas where harvesting started prior to January 1, 2007.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.19 FREE GROWING STANDS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion of area harvested that has free growing stands re-established	100% of the area harvested will meet the free growing requirements identified in the silviculture prescriptions/site plans
SFM Objectives: We will sustain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbances and stress	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

All areas harvested have met free growing requirements as identified in the silviculture prescriptions/site plans. No areas are past the free growing timelines. See Figure 11 for status of areas harvested on TFL where there is a free growing requirement.

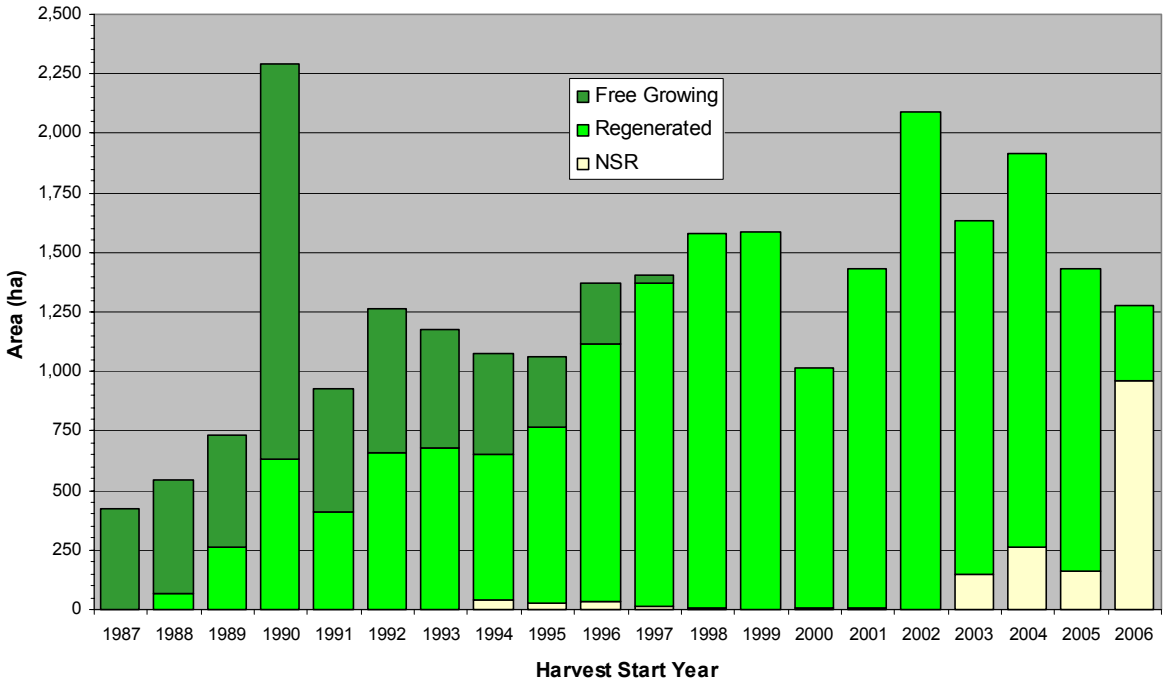

Figure 11: Regeneration/Free Growing Status by Year of Harvest Start

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.20 PERMANENT ACCESS CORRIDORS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percent of area of the DFA occupied by permanent access corridors associated with forest management activities	We will limit impacts on the land base due to the presence of permanent access corridors to less than 2.4% of the gross land base of the DFA
SFM Objective: We will sustain the natural range of ecosystem productivity to support naturally occurring species. We will protect soil resources to sustain productive forests. We will sustain forests within the DFA.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The following table reports the status as of SFMP 4. The next reporting of this indicator will be in done in conjunction with SFMP 5 in 2010.

Table 14: Permanent Access Corridors in TFL 48 (Existing)

Road Type (RoW width in metres)	Total Area (ha)	% of Gross TFL Area (653,576 ha)
Undistinguished Road type but delineated in VRI	4,709	0.72%
1 - ML (25m)	96	0.01%
2 - ML Sec (20m)	329	0.05%
3 - Operational (15m)	760	0.12%
4 - Block Perm (8m)	1,676	0.26%
Gravel Sec (30m)	52	0.01%
Grand Total	7,623	1.17%

Source VRI 2004

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.21 SITE INDEX

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Area weighted average Site Index by ecological site series by leading species	The area weighted average Site Index by leading species by site series at free growing will not be less than the SIBEC predicted site index
SFM Objective: We will sustain the natural range of ecosystem productivity to support naturally occurring species. We will protect soil resources to sustain productive forests.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The following Table 15 shows the current status for stands declared free growing on TFL 48 and site productivity assessed using the growth intercept methodology. The area declared free growing is 5,955 ha that have had surveys completed which have collected growth intercept data during free growing surveys.

The SBSwk2 01, 05 and 06 White Spruce units are currently below the predicted site index. They are however, within the 10% allowable variance.

Table 15: Site Index by Leading Species for Free Growing Stands

		Species								
		Alpine Fir			White Spruce			Lodgepole Pine - Interior		
BEC	Site Series	ha	SI[2]	Predicted SI	ha	SI	Predicted SI	ha	SI	Predicted SI
BWBSmw1	01	37.8	21.9	N/A	323.7	22.0	17.7	314.1	26.8	18.0
	02	3.9	22.0	N/A	8.6	21.7	9.0	12.2	28.1	12.0
	03	1.6	22.1	N/A	60.8	23.4	17.0	12.8	28.8	18.0
	04	0.1	25.0	N/A	28.4	24.0	12.0	6.4	25.2	15.0
	05	0.3	22.4	N/A	19.1	23.3	18.0	38.0	28.5	18.0
	06	0.0	0.0	N/A	8.4	17.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	18.0
	07	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.1	22.0	18.0	0.0	20.0	18.0
BWBSmw1 Total		43.7	22.0	N/A	449.0	22.2	17.1	383.5	27.1	17.8
BWBSwk1	01	0.0	0.0	N/A	192.9	20.8	12.0	88.1	17.8	15.0
	02	0.0	0.0	N/A	21.2	20.0	9.0	9.9	16.3	12.0
	03	0.0	0.0	N/A	22.7	19.4	9.0	15.3	16.5	12.0
	04	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.3	20.6	12.0	0.5	16.0	15.0
	05	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.1	21.0	15.0	0.0	21.0	15.0
	06	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	21.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
BWBSwk1 Total		0.0	0.0	N/A	238.3	20.6	11.4	113.9	17.5	14.3
BWBSwk2	01	4.3	19.0	N/A	76.8	18.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
	02	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.9	18.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
	03	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.3	18.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
	04	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.5	18.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
	05	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.6	18.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
BWBSwk2 Total		4.3	19.0	N/A	85.1	18.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESSFmv2	01	326.0	19.1	12.0	621.7	18.4	15.0	159.5	20.1	15.0
	02	9.8	21.7	9.0	48.0	19.5	9.0	2.7	21.9	12.0
	03	6.8	21.6	6.0	19.3	17.4	6.0	22.6	22.0	9.0
	04	15.2	21.7	15.0	203.7	19.8	15.0	2.5	18.1	18.0
	05	0.0	0.0	15.0	1.0	19.9	15.0	0.4	22.0	15.0
	06	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.8	19.8	15.0	0.0	24.0	15.0
ESSFmv2 Total		357.8	19.4	11.9	894.5	18.8	14.5	187.8	20.3	14.3
ESSFmv4	01	0.0	0.0	12.0	45.8	18.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
	02	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.2	18.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
	03	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	18.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
	04	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.5	18.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	18.0
ESSFmv4 Total		0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	18.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESSFwk2	01	158.0	21.5	15.0	93.4	17.9	15.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
	02	14.9	18.7	9.0	36.2	18.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
	03	46.8	20.0	12.0	67.3	21.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
	04	62.4	19.0	15.0	8.9	20.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
	05	41.2	28.7	15.0	1.2	21.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
	06	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.1	19.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
ESSFwk2 Total		323.3	21.6	14.3	208.1	19.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SBSwk2	01	453.3	23.1	15.0	922.6	20.4	21.8	68.1	21.2	21.0
	02	31.6	19.8	12.0	43.9	21.1	15.0	2.6	20.9	15.0
	03	65.6	23.8	12.0	327.0	21.0	18.0	48.0	18.4	18.0
	04	135.2	20.0	N/A	86.5	21.0	15.0	1.7	21.3	18.0
	05	118.2	23.2	18.0	197.2	20.6	21.0	36.6	22.6	21.0
	06	19.2	26.1	18.0	23.5	21.9	24.0	4.7	21.3	21.0
	07	13.5	23.2	N/A	13.8	19.0	N/A	6.5	15.0	N/A
SBSwk2 Total		836.6	22.6	15.2	1,614.6	20.6	20.4	168.2	20.5	20.0
Grand Total		1,565.7	21.6	13.8	3,536.1	20.2	17.2	853.4	23.0	17.0

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

[2] Based on SIBEC March 2007 Version

2.22 AAC

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Allowable Annual Cut	We will ensure that the Allowable Annual Cut will not adversely impact Long Term Harvest Level
SFM Objective: We will sustain the natural range of ecosystem productivity to support naturally occurring species. We will balance annual growth rate and harvest rate.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The latest TSR Analysis Report was completed and submitted in March 2001, and the AAC Rationale was effective September 20th, 2001. See Table 16 for a history of the AAC's for TFL 48 and a summary of the proposed AAC for SFMP 4. The next TSR Analysis was submitted to the Chief Forester and the determination to be completed prior to September 20th, 2006. At this time there is no change to the proposed AAC reported in the draft SFMP 4.

Table 16: Annual Allowable Cut and Long-Term Harvest Level

Partition	MP 1	MP 2	SFMP 3	SFMP 4	
	AAC	AAC	AAC	Proposed AAC Decade 1	Proposed AAC Decade 2+
Coniferous	410,000	460,000	525,000	729,000	558,000
Deciduous	0	54,000	55,000	85,000	85,000
Total	**410,000**	**514,000**	**580,000**	**814,001**	**643,000**

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.23 SOIL DEGRADATION

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Soil degradation	We will not exceed site degradation guidelines as defined in site plans
SFM Objective: We will protect soil resources to sustain productive forests.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

All blocks with harvest completed in 2006 (n=36) have been within the site degradation guidelines defined in site plans.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.24 SOIL DISTURBANCE SURVEYS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Soil disturbance surveys	We will not exceed soil disturbance limits within cutblocks as defined in site plans
SFM Objective: We will protect soil resources to sustain productive forests.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

All blocks with harvest completed in 2006 (n=36) have been within the soil disturbance guidelines defined in site plans.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.25 USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY LUBRICANTS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Use of environmentally friendly lubricants	We will research and identify environmentally friendly lubricants bi-annually
SFM Objective: We will protect soil resources to sustain productive forests.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Synthetic and vegetable-based hydraulic fluids are available, however they are currently regarded as inferior to hydrocarbon based fluids on the basis of cost and performance. Therefore no operational use of these lubricants has occurred.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.26 SPILLS ENTERING WATERBODIES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of reportable spills or misapplications entering water bodies	Zero reportable spills or misapplications entering water bodies
SFM Objective: Maintenance of water quality	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There were no spills or misapplications entering water bodies in 2006 or since monitoring of this indicator began in 2000.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.27 STREAM CROSSING QUALITY INDEX

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Maximum Stream Crossing Quality Index (SCQI) by watershed	The maximum SCQI score is 0.40 by watershed
SFM Objective: We will maintain water quality and quantity.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In the 2006 field season 106 crossings were surveyed in the Burnt River watershed, and 86 additional crossings in the Lower Sukunka watershed for a total of 192 crossings. Sampling of the Burnt River watershed is now completed and based on the SCQI cumulative effects hazard rating there is a low potential that surface erosion originating from stream crossings will lead to cumulative watershed effects. The cumulative results to date are summarized by watershed in Table 17. All watersheds are below the maximum target level.

Table 17: SCQI and Water Quality Concerns for Three Sub-Basins within TFL 48 – Sampling Completed 2001 to 2006

Watershed Name	n	Erosion Indices			Water Quality Concern Ratings				
		Stream Crossing Density Index	Sum of Stream Crossing Quality Scores	Stream Crossing Quality Index	Stream Width Class[1]	None[2] % (#streams/ #streams sampled)	Low[3] % (#streams/ #streams sampled)	Medium[4] % (#streams/ #streams sampled)	High[5] % (#streams/ #streams sampled)
Gaylard	47	0.30	14.9	0.10	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					2	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
					3	40.0	20.0	26.7	13.3
					4	46.7	13.3	26.7	13.3
					5	36.4	18.2	9.0	36.4
Lower Peace	61	0.44	18.7	0.14	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					2	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
					3	12.5	75.0	12.5	0.0
					4	31.3	50.0	0.0	18.7
					5	23.5	41.2	11.8	23.5
Gething	70	0.38	28.3	0.15	1	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
					2	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3
					3	36.4	27.2	36.4	0.0
					4	24.0	40.0	4.0	32.0
					5	19.2	23.1	19.2	38.5
Wolverine	51	0.28	16.2	0.09	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					2	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
					3	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
					4	46.7	33.3	13.3	6.7
					5	18.5	44.5	33.3	3.7
Middle Wolverine	22	0.13	3.96	0.02	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					2	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3
					3	72.7	9.1	0.0	18.2
					4	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
					5	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Hasler	119	0.63	71.23	0.37	1	0	0	0	0
					2	0	66.7	33.3	0
					3	5.9	17.7	29.4	47.1
					4	3.3	26.7	26.7	43.3
					5	0	29.7	35.1	35.1

Watershed Name	n	Erosion Indices			Water Quality Concern Ratings				
		Stream Crossing Density Index	Sum of Stream Crossing Quality Scores	Stream Crossing Quality Index	Stream Width Class[1]	None[2] % (#streams/ #streams sampled)	Low[3] % (#streams/ #streams sampled)	Medium[4] % (#streams/ #streams sampled)	High[5] % (#streams/ #streams sampled)
Brazion	105	0.32	34.48	0.11	1	0	0	0	0
					2	20.0	40.0	0	40.0
					3	5.6	44.4	22.2	27.8
					4	27.2	47.3	16.4	9.1
					5	22.2	55.6	14.8	7.4
Highhat	108	0.68	30.27	0.19	1	0	0	0	0
					2	0	0	100.0	0
					3	20.0	50.0	10.0	20.0
					4	21.3	42.6	23.0	13.1
					5	36.1	44.4	16.7	2.8
Lower Carbon	61	0.46	23.32	0.17	1	0	100.0	0	0
					2	100.0	0	0	0
					3	16.7	25.0	33.3	25.0
					4	13.8	44.8	37.9	3.5
					5	11.1	33.3	38.9	16.7
Seven Mile	28	0.36	15.1	0.19	1	0	0	0	0
					2	100.0	0	0	0
					3	0	100.0	0	0
					4	0	27.8	38.9	33.3
					5	0	80.0	20.0	0
Eleven Mile	37	0.17	5.31	0.02	1	0	0	0	0
					2	33.3	66.7	0	0
					3	42.9	57.1	0	0
					4	35.0	55.0	10.0	0
					5	14.3	57.1	28.6	0
East and West Carbon	39	N/A[6]	N/A[6]	N/A[6]	1	0	0	0	0
					2	0	0	0	0
					3	0	50.0	37.5	12.5
					4	0	32.0	48.0	20.0
					5	0	66.7	33.3	0
Lower Sukunka	191	0.36	70.63	0.13	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					2	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3
					3	10.0	30.0	15.0	45.0
					4	20.2	41.5	10.6	27.7
					5	28.8	37.0	23.3	10.9
Upper Sukunka	90	N/A[6]	N/A[6]	N/A[6]	1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
					2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
					3	30.0	20.0	20.0	30.0
					4	18.8	43.7	18.8	18.7
					5	31.0	34.5	31.0	3.4
Lower Pine	44	0.27	17.44	0.11	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					3	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
					4	16.7	46.7	13.3	23.4
					5	41.7	25.0	25.0	8.3
Burnt River	205	0.33	72.66	0.12	1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
					2	25	37.5	25	12.5
					3	37.9	27.6	20.7	13.8
					4	37.3	22.9	19.3	20.4
					5	29.3	26.8	20.7	33.2

1. 1 = greater than 20m, 2 = 5 to 20m, 3 = 1.5 to 5m, 4 = 0.5 to 1.5m, 5 = less than 0.5m
2. SCQI scores of 0.00
3. SCQI scores between 0.01 and 0.39
4. SCQI scores between 0.40 and 0.79
5. SCQI scores greater than 0.80
6. Erosion indices cannot be calculated because these areas are not true watersheds.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.28 ACTION PLANS FOR HIGH WATER QUALITY CONCERN RATING (WQCR)

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of crossings with a High Water Quality Concern (WQCR) with actions plans prepared within one year of discovery	100% of High WQCR crossings will have action plans prepared within one year of discovery
SFM Objective: We will maintain water quality and quantity.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

For 2005 field surveys the high WQCR crossings did not have had action plans prepared at the time of production of the annual report. Canfor has developed an action plan to ensure that this work is completed prior to the end of the 2007 field season.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective

2.29 PEAK FLOW INDEX

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of watersheds within TFL 48 achieving baseline thresholds for Peak Flow Index	A minimum of 95% of the watersheds within TFL 48 will be below the baseline threshold
SFM Objective: We will maintain water quality and quantity.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There has been no change to the projected status of this indicator since it was reported in SFMP 4. Currently 33 of 34 watersheds (97%) are meeting the PFI target. The Johnson watershed is currently not meeting the PFI target. This is due to the RAN fire (1985), which covered a large portion of the watershed. There is no new proposed harvesting within the Johnson watershed.

In the Medicine Woman Creek watershed there is an ECA area of 784 ha proposed which results in a post FDP PFI of 41.8 exceeding the max PFI of 35. No fieldwork has been completed in the Medicine Woman Creek watershed. The intent of harvest areas proposed within this watershed is a system of reserves, patches and retention. The original analysis completed for this assessment assumed that all areas would be harvested with no retention. When harvest areas are defined in the field the total harvest area will be reduced through the inclusion of reserves, patches or other retention to ensure compliance with the maximum peak flow index threshold.

In 2006 a FDP amendment was done to add addition Mountain Pine Beetle salvage areas. As part of this amendment an analysis was conducted to determine the impact on PFI. The table below and in particular those watersheds highlighted in light blue indicate those where salvage was proposed and the resulting impact on the PFI potential. All areas are within the PFI target.

Table 18: Peak Flow Index Current Status and Post FDP Status

TFL Block	Watershed	Watershed or Residual	H60 Elevation	Watershed Area	Disturbance Area (ha)	Current ECA (ha)	Current PFI (%)	Post FDP ECA (ha)	Post FDP PFI (%)	Max PFI
1	Adams Creek	W	1107	5,458	0	0	0	0	0	43
1	Aylard Creek	W	1036	5,456	25	37	0.7	37	0.7	37
1	Basin "862"	W	853	4,884	767	953	19.5	953	19.5	43
1	Beany Creek	W	958	3,899	54	55	1.4	858	22.0	37
1	Dunlevy Creek	W	1047	17,007	307	401	2.4	1,171	6.9	31
1	North Peace Residual	R	929	9,462	22	24	0.3	24	0.3	50
1	Ruddy Creek	W	922	6,445	81	84	1.3	422	6.6	31
2	Cameron Creek	W	783	3,613	0	0	0	0	0	50
2	Eleven Mile	W	1326	21,603	585	583	2.7	1,549	7.2	43
2	Gaylard	W	1029	15,638	2,408	2,850	18.2	3,947	25.2	31
2	Gething	W	996	18,505	2,514	2,658	14.4	3,548	19.2	31
2	Johnson	W	891	21,153	7,241	7,967	37.7	7,967	37.7	37
2	Lebleu Creek	W	874	1,999	0	0	0	40	2.0	50
2	Lower Carbon	W	1057	13,167	1,038	1,199	9.1	1,766	13.4	50
2	Lower Peace Reach	R	955	14,347	2,485	2,951	20.6	2,951	20.6	50
2	Medicine Woman Creek	W	975	1,876	0	0	0	784	41.8	35
2	Seven Mile	W	1257	7,878	254	288	3.7	690	8.8	43
2	Upper Carbon	W	1291	46,258	1,943	1,849	4.0	3,164	6.8	37
4	Brazion Creek	W	1220	32,375	8,067	4,034	12.5	5,457	16.9	37
4	Burnt Creek	W	1185	62,161	8,594	6,397	10.3	10,047	16.2	37
4	Gwillim	W	1066	4,488	173	147	3.3	557	12.4	43
4	Hasler Creek	W	1077	19,010	2,335	2,305	12.1	4,218	22.2	37
4	Highat Creek	W	1037	15,647	2,719	2,632	16.8	3,578	22.9	43
4	Lemoray Creek	W	1291	11,190	425	340	3.0	340	3.0	37
4	Lower Pine Residual	R	923	16,228	1,255	1,844	11.4	3,139	19.3	43
4	Lower Sukunka	W	904	54,089	4,436	4,771	8.8	6,183	11.4	43
4	Trapper Creek	W	1179	7,571	1	0	0.0	0	0	37
4	Upper Pine Residual	R	1082	40,084	1,967	2,235	5.6	6,151	15.4	37
4	Upper Sukunka	W	1075	23,444	2,149	2,201	9.4	6,435	27.4	43
5	Lower Murray	W	1066	17,398	104	112	0.7	2,739	15.7	37
5	Lower Wolverine	W	1161	23,241	1,826	2,157	9.3	2,301	9.9	37
5	Middle Wolverine	W	1205	17,585	5,017	3,372	19.2	3,771	21.5	43
5	Upper Murray	W	1294	17,858	1,310	1,343	7.5	3,745	21.0	37
5	Upper Wolverine	W	1378	18,032	2,444	1,525	8.5	1,841	10.2	37

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.30 WATERSHED REVIEWS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of watersheds reviews completed where the baseline threshold is exceeded	100% of watersheds that exceed the baseline threshold will have a watershed review completed when new harvesting is planned
SFM Objective: We will maintain water quality and quantity.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Currently there are no watershed reviews required.

There are 2 watersheds where the PFI is currently exceeded or proposed to be exceeded, the Johnson and Medicine Woman Creek watersheds (see Table 18). No new harvesting is proposed in the Johnson watershed so a review is not required. If new harvesting is proposed then a watershed review will be conducted to ensure that there are no detrimental effects created through the additional harvesting.

In the Medicine Woman Creek watershed there is an ECA area of 784 ha proposed which results in a post FDP PFI of 41.8 exceeding the max PFI of 35. No fieldwork has been completed in the Medicine Woman Creek watershed. The intent of harvest areas proposed within this watershed is a system of reserves, patches and retention. The original analysis completed for this assessment assumed that all areas would be harvested with no retention. When harvest areas are defined in the field the total harvest area will be reduced through the use of reserves, patches or other retention to ensure compliance with the maximum peak flow index threshold. Should the PFI still be exceeded then a detailed review will be conducted prior to harvest commencement consistent with this indicator.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.31 CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
DFA Average Carbon (C) sequestration rate (Mg C/year)	Maintain DFA average carbon sequestration rates that are no more than 15% less than those achieved using the minimum natural range of variation
SFM Objective: We will maintain the processes for carbon uptake and storage within the natural range of variation.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There has been no change in the status of this indicator since reported in SFMP 4. The next reporting of this indicator will be in 2010 or in conjunction with a change in the proposed harvest levels.

Following are two graphs, which provides an example of the average C sequestration rate for both an individual stand (Forecast AU 3 – Natural and Forecast AU 34 – Managed) and shows the average C sequestration rate over the whole DFA over time.

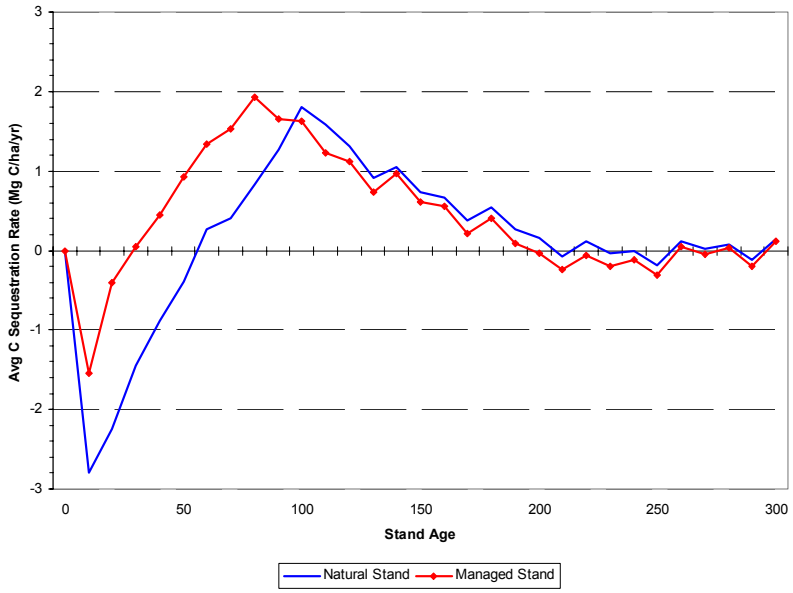

Figure 12: An Example of Average C Sequestration Rates for a Natural Spruce Leading BWBS Mesic Site Stand (Forecast AU 5) and an Associated Managed Stand (Forecast AU m^3)

At the stand level there is a greater release of C to the atmosphere following the decomposition of the larger pool of dead organic matter (snags and CWD) in the natural stand which results in a lower sequestration rate during the first several decades of stand development (Figure 12). In the example provided, the average sequestration rate takes longer to return to positive values in the natural stand versus the managed stand. This is partly related to the fact that the harvested wood removed from the site during harvesting does not contribute to ecosystem C release to the atmosphere. Rather, it is assumed to be stored in wood products.

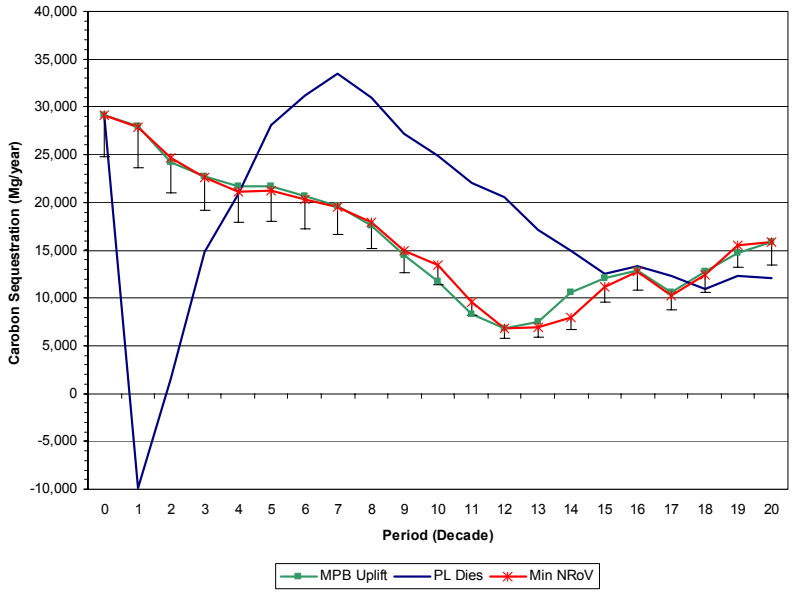

Figure 13: Carbon Sequestration (Mg C/year) within TFL 48 Over Time

At the DFA level the average sequestration rate declines from the present level of about 29,000 Mg C/yr over the next 120 years and stabilizes between 10,000 and 15,000 Mg C/yr in the long term. The decline from the current situation is due to the large amount of area (approximately 62%) that is between 40 and 140 years old and only 29% greater than 140 years old versus in 100 years the projection is that there will be only 31% of the land base between 40 and 140 years old and 58% greater than 140 years old. Over time the age class distribution is more evenly distributed with more area in younger stands and older stands with lower sequestration rates therefore the DFA level sequestration rate declines. For comparison purposes an estimate of the rate of C sequestration is provided for both the proposed AAC the sequestration rates using the minimum natural range of variation and the scenario where all pine is assumed to be killed in a mountain pine beetle outbreak.

There is no significant difference between the proposed harvest level and the minimum natural range of variation except for periods 10 and 11 in the simulation. After this point in time the sequestration rate is above or equivalent for the proposed harvest level.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.32 ECOSYSTEM CARBON STORAGE (MG) IN THE DFA

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Ecosystem Carbon (C) Storage (Mg) in the DFA	Minimum of 95% of minimum natural range of variation disturbance levels of Ecosystem Carbon Storage
SFM Objective: We will maintain the processes for carbon uptake and storage within the natural range of variation.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There has been no change in the status of this indicator since reported in SFMP 4. The next reporting of this indicator will be in 2010 or in conjunction with a change in the proposed harvest levels.

There is an estimated 122 million Mg of C currently stored in the TFL 48 ecosystem declining in the long term to approximately 76 million Mg of C (Figure 15). Both the C storage levels based on the proposed AAC and the minimum and maximum range of variation decline over the next 180 years and then stabilize for the remainder of the simulation. There is no significant difference between the different alternate strategies and the proposed strategy in ecosystem carbon storage over time.

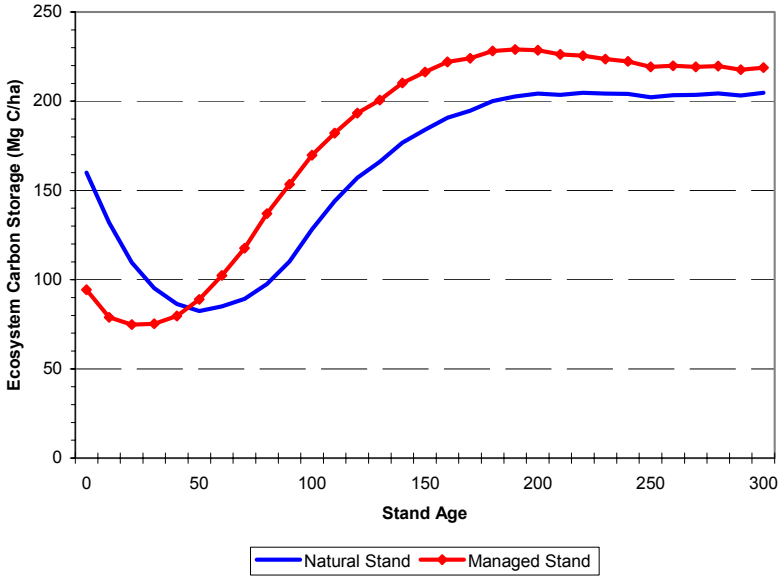

Figure 14: An Example of C Storage for a Natural Spruce Leading BWBS Mesic Site Stand (Forecast AU 5) and an Associated Managed Stand (Forecast AU m^3)

For comparison a stand level graph (Figure 14) is provided which demonstrates a natural stand and its associated managed stand C storage levels over time. Note that while the natural stand started with more C remaining on the site after the disturbance the managed stand catches up in about 40 years.

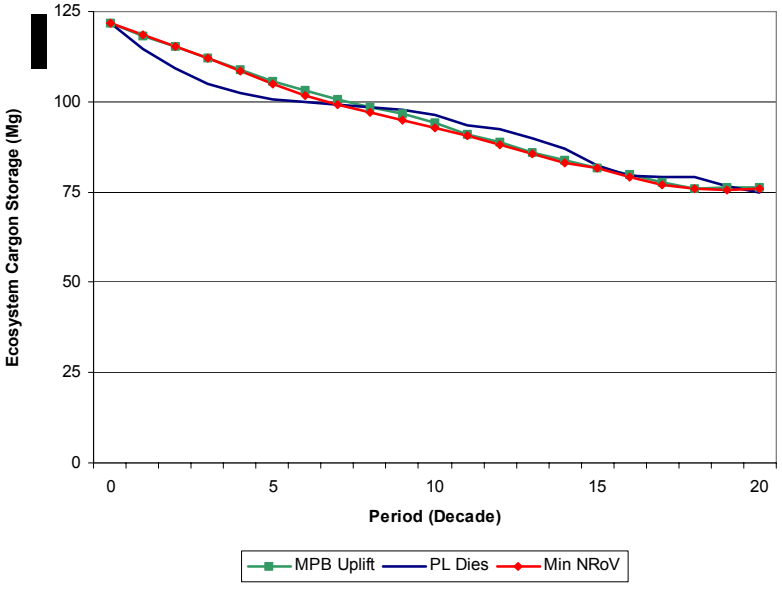

Figure 15: Total Ecosystem Carbon (Mg) Storage in the DFA Over Time

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.33 AREA OF FORESTED LAND

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Area of forested land lost due to non-forest industry	We will track and monitor losses to other non-forest industry uses and incorporate these losses into AAC calculation every 5 years
SFM Objective: We will sustain forests within the DFA.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There has been no change in the status of this indicator since reported in SFMP 4. The next reporting of this indicator will be in 2010 or in conjunction with a change in the proposed harvest levels.

During the term of MP 3 Canfor developed a spatial tracking system to identify what and where non-forest related activities were occurring within TFL 48. All activities proposed within TFL 48 are referred to Canfor and comments are provided which stress the objective of minimizing permanent removal of area from the forested land base. The following table (Table 19) shows reductions to the land base due to other uses.

Table 19: Reductions to Land Base Due to Other Uses (Excluding Roads[3])

Feature	Total Area (ha)
Well sites[4]	258
Mines [5][6]	1,723
Pipelines	388
Cutlines	1,793
Trails	485
Transmission Lines	201
Grand Total	4,848

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

[3] Roads are captured in Indicator 2.20 Permanent Access Corridors and are not easily separated as to which are used only by other industries or which are used only by the forest industry.

[4] Includes camps, decking areas, borrow pits and sumps

[5] Includes mines where clearing had started prior to December 2004 (Quintette, Pine Valley Coal and Dillon Mine). Other proposed mines are included as a sensitivity analysis.

[6] Includes roads within mine-cleared areas.

2.34 RANGE OPPORTUNITIES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Annual minimum number of Animal Unit Months opportunity	We will maintain an annual minimum of 1,500 Animal Unit Months (excludes brush control by sheep grazing)
SFM Objective: We will provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, visual quality, and non-timber commercial activities.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The following table indicates the amount of grazing AUM's provided on TFL 48 in 2006. Spatial data was obtained from the Land and Resource Data Warehouse AUM's under permit were obtained from the MoFR Peace Forest District staff.

Table 20: AUM's on TFL48 in 2006

Range Tenure	Total AUMs	TFL Proportion	TFL AUM's
RAN073342	401	62.4%	250
RAN073616	275	26.5%	73
RAN073876	1035	35.1%	363
RAN074239	62	100.0%	62
RAN074307	240	40.3%	97
RAN075491	263	11.3%	30
RAN075680	278	88.3%	246
RAN075991	177	100.0%	177
RAN076149	120	2.7%	3
RAN076313	349	0.1%	0
RAN076505	120	9.9%	12
RAN076672	611	62.5%	382
RAN076673	387	60.3%	234
Total			**1,929**

REVISIONS:

This indicator target was increased to a minimum of 1,500 AUM's based on review by the Public Advisory Committee. It is recognized that this target is not a cap and that AUM's issued above the 1,500 level are acceptable. The current status reports the amount authorized by the MoFR which at times may be less than the opportunity that exists within TFL 48.

2.35 MAINTENANCE OF VISUAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Maintenance of Visual Landscape Inventory	We will maintain and update an approved visual landscape inventory
SFM Objective: We will provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, visual quality, and non-timber commercial activities.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Canfor completed an update to the VLI in 1999, and provided recommended Visual Quality Objectives in March 2002. In 2005 the Ministry of Forests and Range subsequently reviewed all VLI's completed in the previous Dawson Creek Forest District and consolidated all information including Canfor's 1999 inventory, into one seamless VLI. During this process it was discovered that there were some errors in Canfor's previous VLI in that it did not contain some known scenic areas. The consolidated VLI polygons were classified into two separate classes, those with existing visual quality objectives (EVQO) and those new polygons (added in the Canfor 1999 VLI) with recommended visual quality classes (RVQC). The EVQO polygons including those previously missing from Canfor's data have been used in the base case timber supply analysis being completed in support of the SFMP 4. The RVQC polygons will be added to the EVQO areas and the impacts modeled in a sensitivity analysis. Pending the sensitivity analysis the MoFR will make a decision on establishing these as VQO's through a Government Actions Regulation Order. The analysis was completed and submitted to the MoFR in the summer of 2006. It is expected that the MoFR will formally establish all areas in the VLI in the near future.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.36 PROPORTION OF HARVESTING CONSISTENT WITH VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion of harvesting within known visual areas that are consistent with the Visual Quality Objective (VQO)	100% of harvesting within visual areas will be consistent with the Visual Quality Objective (VQO)
SFM Objective: We will provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, visual quality, and non-timber commercial activities.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The blocks listed in Table 21 had harvesting completed in 2006 and were within areas with visual quality objectives. 2 of the blocks in have been assessed to determine that they were consistent with the VQO, the remaining 7 blocks had harvesting completed late in the winter of 2006 and will be assessed prior to the end of summer 2007. All blocks had Visual Impact Assessments completed prior to harvest.

Table 21: Blocks Harvested in 2006 in Visual Zones

Cut Block ID	Consistent with VQO
MC-3	Yes
MC-5	Yes
T5017	To Be Assessed
T5018	To Be Assessed
T5018	To Be Assessed
T5019	To Be Assessed
T5019	To Be Assessed
T5020	To Be Assessed
T5021	To Be Assessed

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.37 BACK COUNTRY CONDITION

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion (%)of back country areas (ha) that are in a semi-primitive recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) class	We will maintain or increase semi-primitive ROS in Klin se za, Bocock, Butler Ridge, Pine/Lemoray, Peace River/Boudreau and Elephant Ridge/Gwillim Protected Areas and manage Special Management Zones (Klin se za, North Burnt, Dunlevy) as per LRMP (See Table 22 for baseline)
SFM Objective: We will provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, visual quality, and non-timber commercial activities.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There has been no change to the status of this indicator since reported in the SFMP 4 in 2005. In 2006 there was one block (T2050) harvested with a small portion within the Klin Se Za

Headwaters backcountry area. The harvesting was in an existing roaded natural class area and as such there is no change to the status of the ROS.

The baseline (2001) and current (2005) recreational opportunity spectrum for the stated Backcountry areas are shown on the following tables (Table 22 and Table 23). Over the term of MP 3 there has been harvesting and road building activity in both the Dunlevy and North Burnt back country areas. Primary road construction, harvesting, silviculture activities and deactivation have been completed. The change in condition has moved approximately 945 ha in the Dunlevy and 1,798 ha in the North Burnt areas from semi-primitive non-motorized to the semi primitive motorized classification. This change is acceptable within this indicator as the deactivation and removal of bridges in the Dunlevy and North Burnt, and de-construction of the road access to CP 722 in the northern portion of the North Burnt area have maintained motorized access barriers.

Table 22: Baseline Condition – ROS Inventory

Back Country Area	ROS Class Baseline Condition – (2001)							
	Roaded			Roaded Total	Semi Primitive		Semi Primitive Total	Grand Total
	Rural	Modified	Natural		Motorized	Non Motorized		
BOCOCK PEAK						1,126	1,126	1,126
BUTLER RIDGE			1,133	1,133	1,309	4,151	5,460	6,593
DUNLEVY CREEK			5,283	5,283	5,001	21,564	26,565	31,848
ELEPHANT RIDGE / GWILLIM		12		12		2,801	2,801	2,813
NORTH BURNT		53		53	6,076	10,683	16,759	16,813
PEACE RIVER / BOUDREAU	990			990		1,219	1,219	2,209
PINE - LEMORAY					882	2,260	3,142	3,142
KLIN SE ZA			0	0		2,668	2,668	2,669
KLIN SE ZA HEADWATERS			7,140	7,140	137	10,581	10,718	17,857
KLIN SE ZA MOUNTAIN			1,711	1,711		4,639	4,639	6,350
Grand Total	990	65	15,266	16,321	13,404	61,694	75,098	91,419

Table 23: Current Condition – ROS Inventory Updated to June 2005

Back Country Area	ROS Class (2005))							
	Roaded			Roaded Total	Semi Primitive		Semi Primitive Total	Grand Total
	Rural	Modified	Natural		Motorized	Non Motorized		
BOCOCK PEAK						1,126	1,126	1,126
BUTLER RIDGE			1,133	1,133	1,309	4,151	5,460	6,593
DUNLEVY CREEK			5,283	5,283	5,946	20,619	26,565	31,848
ELEPHANT RIDGE / GWILLIM		12		12		2,801	2,801	2,813
NORTH BURNT		53		53	7,874	8,886	16,759	16,813
PEACE RIVER / BOUDREAU	990			990		1,219	1,219	2,209
PINE - LEMORAY					882	2,260	3,142	3,142
KLIN SE ZA			0	0		2,668	2,668	2,669
KLIN SE ZA HEADWATERS			7,140	7,140	137	10,581	10,718	17,857
KLIN SE ZA MOUNTAIN			1,711	1,711		4,639	4,639	6,350
Grand Total	990	65	15,266	16,321	16,147	58,951	75,098	91,419

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.38 RECREATIONAL SITES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of recreational trails and campsites maintained by Canfor	Canfor will provide and/or maintain 1 backcountry trail and 3 campsites on TFL 48
SFM Objective: We will provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, visual quality and non-timber commercial values.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Canfor currently maintains the Gething Creek, Carbon Lake and Wright Lake campsites and the 11 Mile Lake Trail. The Gething and Carbon are road access sites. Wright Lake campsite is a remote wilderness site with off highway vehicle or hiking access. The 11 Mile Lake trailhead is road accessible and with a gentle hike you can be in the alpine in just a few hours. All of these recreational values provide a number of outdoor activities (hunting, fishing, hiking and canoeing). All of the above recreational sites can be accessed from the Johnson Creek FSR.

In 2006 Canfor conducted maintenance at all of these locations, including:

- Snag falling,
- General clean up and refuse removal, all sites.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective

2.39 HARVEST LEVELS/VOLUMES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Harvest levels/volumes	Harvest volumes will not exceed 110% of the 5 year periodic cut control volume for the DFA
SFM Objective: We will ensure that harvest levels do not adversely impact the long term harvest level.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Canfor and BCTS have harvested 98.1% and 71.5% respectively of the total available harvest in the 2002 to 2006 cut control period. 2007 is the beginning of a new cut control period.

Table 24: Actual Recorded and Allowable Annual Cut Summary

Year	Canfor Annual Cut Summary				BCTS Summary[2]			Deciduous Harvest Summary
	Allowable Annual Cut (m^3)	Adjustment (m^3)	Actual Recorded Cut (m^3)	Cut Control (%)	Allowable Annual Cut (m^3)	Actual Recorded Cut (m^3)	Cut Control (%)	
1987	348,500.0		319,871.0	91.8				
1988	348,500.0		277,930.0	79.8				
1989	348,500.0		183,330.0	52.6				
1990	348,500.0		456,600.0	131.0				
1991	348,500.0		555,001.0	159.3				
1987-1991 Total	**1,742,500.0**		**1,787,732.0**	**102.6**				
1992	348,500.0	-8,315.0	280,820.0	82.5				
1993	348,500.0	-8,315.0	389,447.9	114.5				
1994	348,500.0	-8,314.0	284,526.6	83.6				
1995	348,500.0	-8,314.0	313,409.0	92.1				
1996	348,500.0	-8,314.0	391,717.0	115.1				
1992-1996 Total	**1,742,500.0**	**-41,572.0**	**1,659,920.5**	**97.6**				
1997	401,370.0	16,516.0	343,587.6	82.2				
1998	401,370.0	16,516.0	435,088.2	104.1				
1999	401,370.0	16,516.0	532,574.3	127.4				
2000	401,370.0	16,516.0	302,668.0	72.4				
2001	419,713.0	16,516.0	339,306.1	77.8				
1997-2001 Total	**2,025,193.0**	**82,580.0**	**1,953,224.2**	**92.7**				
2002	466,370.0	0.00	499,000.0	107.0	55,350.0	57,400.7	103.7	0
2003	466,370.0	14,393.76	320,971.0[1]	66.8	55,350.0	93,978.1	169.8	0
2004	466,370.0	14,393.76	546,512.7	113.7	55,350.0	0.0	0.0	0
2005	466,370.0	14,393.76	525,673.5	109.3	55,350.0	6,104.3[3]	11.0	0
2006	466,370.0	14,393.76	452,352.70	94.1	55,350.0	40,514.12[4]	73.2	66,084.52[5]
Running Total	**2,331,850.0**	**57,575.04**	**2,344,509.91**	**98.1**	**276,750.0**	**197,997.25**	**71.5**	**66,084.52**

Source: MoF Annual Cut Control Letters (1987-2006)

1 Note that this value represents the Ministries official billed volume. However based on Canfor's records the volume delivered to Canfor's scale was 431,324 m^3 or 89.7% of the AAC. The difference is due to some problems with the Ministry's billing of stumpage at the end of the cut control annual period. The MoF reported this volume in 2004.

2 BCTS volumes were reported using the MoFR Harvest Billing System reports.

3 This value represents the volume delivered from A77788 in 2005 as reported in the MoFR Harvest Billing System (HBS).

4 This value represents the volume delivered from A77788 in 2006 as reported in the MoFR Harvest Billing System (HBS).

5 This value represents the volume delivered as reported in the MoFR Harvest Billing System (HBS)

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective

2.40 WASTE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of blocks and roads assessed in which avoidable waste and residue levels are within the target range	Annually, 100% of cutblocks and roads will fall within the target avoidable waste and residue range
SFM Objective: We will ensure that harvest levels do not adversely impact the long term harvest level.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

All blocks were harvesting was completed in 2006 were within the target avoidable waste and residue range.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective

2.41 HARVEST METHOD

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion (%) of coniferous harvesting area completed with conventional ground based methods by 5 year cut control period	A maximum of 81% of the coniferous harvesting area (ha) will be completed with conventional ground based methods by 5 year cut control period
SFM Objective: We will ensure that harvest levels do not adversely impact the long-term harvest level.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The following Figure 16 shows the status over the current cut control period 2002 – 2006. The status is that over this period 78% of the harvesting on has been completed using conventional ground based methods, with the remainder 22% being conducted with cable or aerial methods. This information is restated from the proposed SFMP submitted in September 2006 and it did not fully account for BCTS areas harvested within the period.

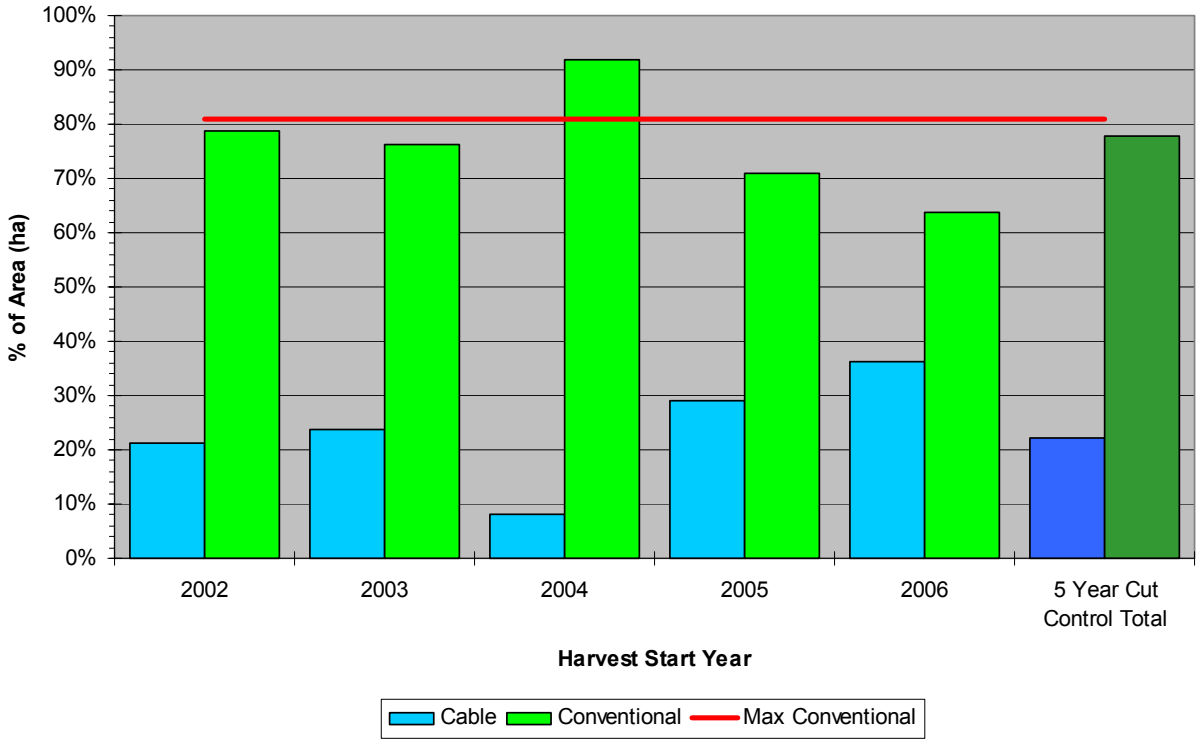

Figure 16: Proportion of Conventional Harvest Systems Used 2002-2006

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective

2.42 SUMMER AND FALL DELIVERIES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Volume (m^3) of timber delivered annually to Canfor Chetwynd mill between May 1st and October 31st	Minimum of 150,000 m^3 coniferous delivered to Canfor Chetwynd mill
SFM Objective: We will maintain a local, up to date timber processing facility and infrastructure.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 there were 180,445 m^3 of timber delivered from TFL 48 to the Canfor Chetwynd sawmill.

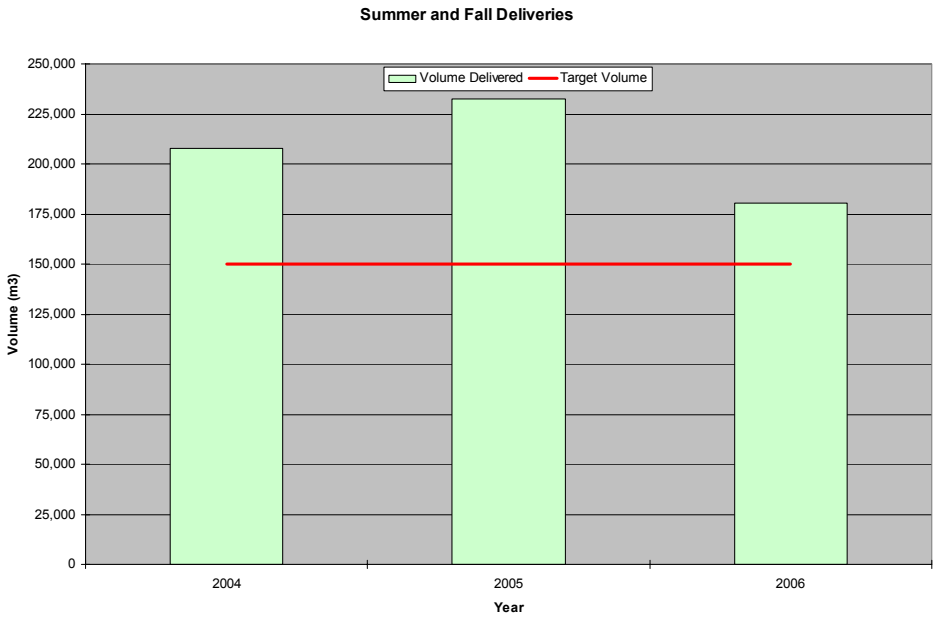

Figure 17: Summer and Fall Deliveries

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.43 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The proportion of dollars spent on local versus non-local contractors	A 5 year rolling average of 65% of local vs. non-local contractors and an annual minimum of 50% local versus non-local
SFM Objective: We will ensure local communities and contractors have the opportunity to share in benefits such as jobs, contracts and sales.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

See Figure 18 for current status of this indicator. In 2006, not including stumpage, Canfor paid $48,917,478 to all vendors. Local vendors or contractors were paid $41,529,351 or 85% of total expenditures. The five-year rolling average from 2002 through 2006 saw 77% of expenditures made to local vendors or contractors.

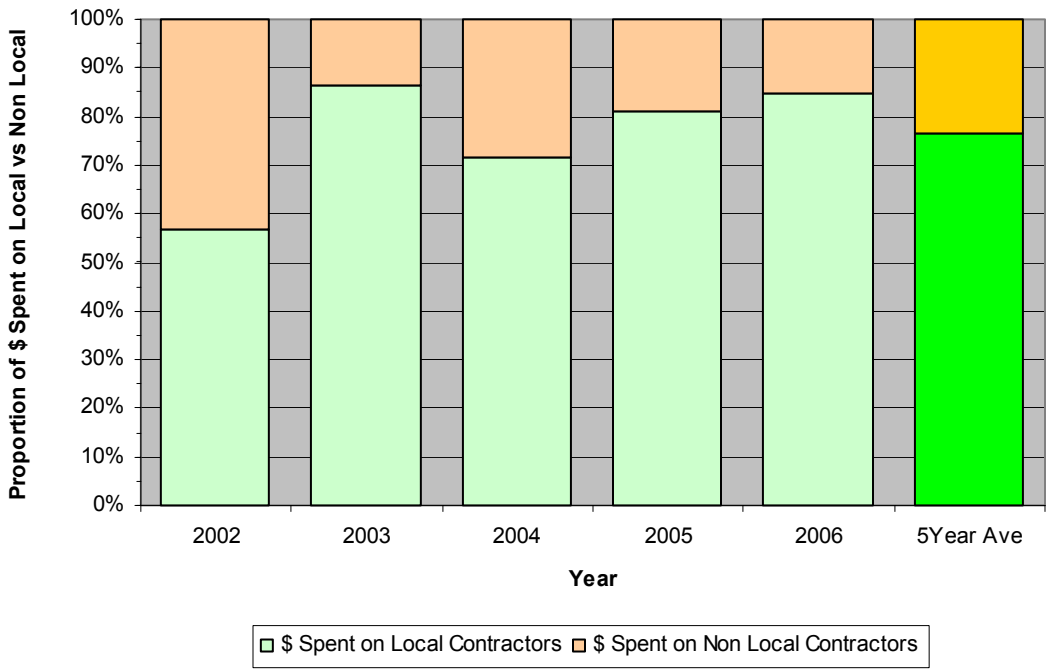

Figure 18: Proportion of Dollars Spent on Local vs Non-Local Contractors

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective

2.44 COMMUNITY DONATIONS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Canfor community donations per year	A minimum of $7,000/year will be made available for community donations
SFM Objective: We will ensure contributions and benefits to the community (ie. donations, training).	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 Canfor made available a minimum of $7,000 for community donations in fact $16,431.58 was distributed to 22 different organizations in Chetwynd, Tumbler Ridge, Dawson Creek and Moberly Lake.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.45 CONSISTENCY WITH THIRD PARTY ACTION PLANS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Consistency with mutually agreed upon action plans for guides, trappers, range tenure holders, and other non-timber commercial interests	Operations 100% consistent with the resultant action plans
SFM Objective: To help ensure distribution of benefits, cooperative relationships, across local stakeholders and First Nations.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 there were no specific third party action plans developed.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.46 KNOWN VALUES AND USES ADDRESSED IN OPERATIONAL PLANNING

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of known traditional site-specific aboriginal values and uses identified during SFMP, FDP, FSP, or PMP referrals addressed in operational plans	100% of known traditional site-specific aboriginal values and uses identified during SFMP, FDP, FSP, or PMP referrals will be addressed in operational plans
SFM Objective: We will recognize and respect Treaty 8 rights.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 one site-specific aboriginal value or use was made know to Canfor within TFL 48. This value or use was addressed as indicated below:

- Saulteau First Nation expressed concerns about herbicide treatments on CP 360 in the Boucher Lake area. A meeting was held and subsequently it was determined that a field visit was necessary to identify site-specific values or uses. During this visit a site specific use of cow parsnip and potential reduction in moose browse were identified as values or uses. Canfor reviewed the occurrence of cow parsnip and moose browse in the area and determined that there were significant areas outside the proposed treatment area that could provide this use. Canfor agreed to delay treatment for one year to allow more time for Saulteau First Nation to complete their community consultation and to provide additional communication material to the Saulteau Land and Environment manager to use during this consultation. This area is scheduled for treatment in 2007.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.47 CONFORMANCE TO ELEMENTS PERTINENT TO TREATY RIGHTS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
% conformance to SFM elements pertinent to treaty rights (i.e., hunting, fishing and trapping) defined in Treaty 8	100% conformance to the SFM indicators and targets of the SFM Elements pertinent to sustaining hunting, fishing and trapping, as follows: • Element 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity (Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4), and Element 1.2 Species Diversity (Habitat Elements) Indicators (3.5, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10), and • Element 3.2 Water Quality and Quantity Indicators (3.26, 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, and 3.30)
SFM Objective: We will recognize and respect Treaty 8 rights, and respect known traditional aboriginal forest values and uses.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006, 100% of the indicators listed in the target statement were achieved.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.48 LRMP IMPLEMENTATION MEETINGS ATTENDED BY CANFOR

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion of LRMP implementation or update meetings attended by Canfor and BCTS	100% of meetings will be attended by Canfor and BCTS and information provided as required
SFM Objective: We will support land use processes including the LRMP implementation.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There were no LRMP meetings held in 2006.

Table 25: LRMP Meetings

Year	Number of LRMP Meetings	Number Attended by Canfor
1999	2	2
2000	4	4
2001	4	4
2002	1	1
2003	0	0
2004	1	1
2005	1	1
2006	0	0

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.49 PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Public Advisory Committee	We will establish and maintain Public Advisory Committee and hold at least one meeting annually
SFM Objective: We will have an effective and satisfactory process that enables public participation of stakeholders and First Nations.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

There was one PAC meeting held in 2006. The purpose of this meeting was to review the annual report and to provide direction on the review of alternative strategies and selection of the preferred scenario prior to submission of the proposed SFMP 4 to the Ministry of Forests and Range.

Table 26: Public Advisory Committee Meetings

Year	Number of PAC Meetings
2000	8
2001	3
2002	3 (+1 field trip)
2003	1
2004	4
2005	5
2006	1

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.50 PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Terms of reference (TOR) for the Chetwynd TFL 48 DFA public participation process	Obtain PAC acceptance of TOR for public participation process bi-annually (every 2 years)
SFM Objective: We will have an effective and satisfactory process that enables public participation of stakeholders and First Nations.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The first Terms of Reference (TOR) was agreed to with the PAC on March 7, 2000. The last review was on August 31, 2006 minor changes have been made to the ToR between 2000 and 2006. The most significant changes were in 2006 with the addition of BCTS as a joint registrant on the DFA. The next scheduled review of the TOR is due in 2008.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.51 OPEN HOUSES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of open houses held to solicit broad public input	We will hold a minimum of one annual open house to review SFM plan performance.
SFM Objective: We will have an effective and satisfactory process that enables public participation of stakeholders and First Nations.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 there was no open house held. This was a non-conformance to the indicator.

REVISIONS:

Due to continued poor attendance at open houses held between 2000 and 2005 and after being reviewed with the Public Advisory Committee it was agreed that this indicator would be discontinued. There will be no further requirement or reporting of this indicator going forward.

2.52 RESPONSE TO PUBLIC INQUIRIES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of timely responses to public inquiries	We will respond to 100% of public inquiries concerning our forestry practices within one month of receipt and provide summary to PAC annually
SFM Objective: We will have an effective and satisfactory process that enables public participation of stakeholders and First Nations.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

In 2006 there were two public inquiries and 100% of these were responded to within one month of receipt. The summary of inquires and Canfor's responses are listed in Table 27.

Table 27: Summary of Public Inquiries and Response for 2005

Issue Identifier	Issue Description	Issue Date	Response	Response Date
ITS-CH2006-OP0001	Canfor received a public complaint (local residents of Willow Flats) and gas plant employees complained to their management expressing concerns about poor air quality as a result of pile burning conducted on 6km Hasler Sort Yard. Smoke vented poorly and caused problems with poor air quality for local residents and raised concerns with Duke Energy Gas Plant employees. The heavy smoke hung around in the valley for the first 24hours following pile light up.	16-Jan-06	Canfor returned calls from complainants and advised that Canfor apologizes for the smoke and will implement the following strategies for burning near communities or other facilities, such as piling debris in smaller piles to enable a smaller burn at one time, and ensuring that burning is done during appropriate venting indexes.	16-Jan-06

Issue Identifier	Issue Description	Issue Date	Response	Response Date
ITS-CH2006-OP0002	Member of the public phoned to complain about the smoke from pile burning activities in the Hasler Sort Yard. Person indicated that the smoke was still drifting down the valley to his residence on Jan 19th when the burn took place on Jan 14, 2006 and mop-up had been ongoing from Jan 15th. He was concerned for the health of his family, cattle and wildlife in the area.	19-Jan-06	Canfor woods supervisor drove out to the site and reported a very minor amount of smoke near the complainant's fields but none near his home.	19-Jan-06
ITS-Chet-2006-014	Request for information on FIA projects PEM accuracy assessment and CMI plots from West Moberly First Nation. Don provided brief overview of projects and indicated that the CMI project will not proceed this year due to no bidders	20-Sep-06	Canfor provided brief overview of projects and indicated that the CMI project will not proceed this year due to no bidders. Copy of PEM creation report mailed to WMFN Sep 20, 2006 Copy of PEM accuracy assessment report was sent when it was completed (Oct 4, 2006)	20-Sep-06

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.53 DISTRIBUTION/ACCESS TO SFM PLAN, ANNUAL REPORTS AND AUDIT RESULTS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Distribution/access to SFM Plan, Annual Reports and Audit Results	All SFM plans, annual reports, and audit reports will be made available during open houses, on Canfor's website (http://www.canfor.com/sustainability/certification/csa.asp), others upon request and distributed to PAC members and advisors
SFM Objective: We will provide information to public and First Nations about forest ecosystem values and management.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

The SFM plan for TFL 48 is available on Canfor's website at the following location (http://www.canfor.com/sustainability/certification/csa.asp). Also included are copies of annual reports and summaries of the 3rd party external audits completed on TFL 48. Copies of the above have been circulated to members of the PAC and advisors as well.

The 2006 annual report is posted at essentially the same time as distribution to the Public Advisory Committee.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.54 SPATIAL FORECASTING AND ANALYSIS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Spatial forecasting and analysis models	We will use spatial forecasting and analysis models to develop strategic SFM analysis and rotation length plans for SFMP 4
SFM Objective: We will improve and apply knowledge of forest ecosystems, values and management.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Canfor has chosen to use the Remsoft Spatial Planning System (Woodstock v3.2, Spatial Woodstock and Stanley v5) for the timber supply analysis completed in support of this SFM plan and the AAC determination. Next reporting will be done in conjunction with the next timber supply analysis scheduled for 2010.

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.

2.55 CURRENCY OF VEGETATION RESOURCE INVENTORY

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Currency of vegetation inventory	We will use up-to-date vegetation inventory
SFM Objective: We will improve and apply knowledge of forest ecosystems, values and management.	

STATUS AND COMMENTS:

Phase I for TFL 48 was completed in 2000 and Phase II including Net Volume Adjustment Factoring (NVAF) was completed in 2004. The VRI was updated to account for activities and depletion to the end of 2004 due to harvesting, road construction and uses by other industrial users. Ages, heights and volumes were projected to 2005. This is the information that formed the basis for the analysis of this SFM plan and the associated timber supply analysis.

Height, age, and net merchantable volume were adjusted as a result of the Phase II and NVAF sampling completed on TFL 48. TSR volume is defined as the net merchantable volume at the 12.5cm+ utilization level in lodgepole pine leading stands and the 17.5cm+ level in all other stands. After adjustment, the average height increased by 5%, age decreased by 7% and TSR volume increase by 34%. The TSR volume increased by 18% in the high priority sample areas (those mature areas most likely to contribute to the timber harvesting land base) (JS Thrower & Associates 2005).

REVISIONS:

No revisions are suggested for this indicator or objective.