

*Nicola Thompson Fraser*  
**Sustainable Forest Management Plan**

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**Annual Monitoring Report**

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*January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012*

Released April 2013

Cover Photo: Cow moose and two calves crossing Mann Creek at daybreak – TFL 18.

Photo by Rowena Volkers, Canfor

**PARTICIPATING Forest Licensees (FL & NRFL holders) :**

Adams Lake Indian Band ▪ Ardew Wood Products Ltd. ▪ Ashcroft Indian Band ▪ Aspen Planers Ltd. ▪ British Columbia Timber Sales ▪ Canadian Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Coldwater Indian Band ▪ Cook's Ferry Indian Band ▪ Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Interfor, Adams Lake Lumber ▪ Logan Lake Community Forest ▪ Lower Nicola Indian Band ▪ Lower North Thompson Community Forest Society ▪ Neskonlith Indian Band ▪ Nicola Pacific Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Nicomen First Nation ▪ Nooaitch Indian Band ▪ Siska Indian Band ▪ Stuwix Resources ▪ Tolko Industries Ltd. ▪ Upper Nicola First Nation

**PARTICIPATING Small Scale Salvage Program:**

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations - Cascades & Kamloops Districts

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## 1.0 Background

Between February 2000 and May 2001 the Forest Licensees operating in the Merritt and Kamloops Timber Supply Areas (TSA) worked with local public groups and First Nation representatives (the SFM Advisory Group) to develop Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Plans for the Merritt and Kamloops areas. A similar process occurred in the Lillooet Timber Supply Area in 2004.

Members of all three of these SFM Advisory Groups represented a cross section of local interests including recreation, ranching, forestry, conservation, water, community, and First Nations. In 2011, the Nicola Thompson Fraser SFM Plan brought together these three separate SFM Plans into one larger area plan with involvement of forest licensees, First Nations and public members from the broader area.

The Nicola Thompson Fraser Plan area is situated in the southern interior, east of the Coast Mountains and encompassing the Thompson-Okanagan Plateau. The area extends south to the Canada-USA border and northward to Wells Gray Provincial Park. The overall Plan area follows the administrative boundaries of the Kamloops, Merritt, and Lillooet Timber Supply Areas. See [Appendix II](#) for a detailed map of the Plan Area.

The Plan is based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Sustainable Forest Management standard, one of the primary forest certification systems currently being used in British Columbia. The CSA standard sets performance goals and targets over a defined forest area to reflect local and regional interests. The standard requires compliance with existing forest policies, laws and regulations.

Any licensee wishing to become registered to the Canada's national standard, known as CAN/CSAZ809 could use the plan, in part, to meet the forest certification requirements. The SFM Plan serves as a "roadmap" to current and long-term management, setting performance targets and management strategies that reflect the ecological and social values across the Plan area. See [Appendix III](#) for the CSA Registered Licensee Summary Reports.

## 2.0 Continual improvement

The SFM Plan contains indicators for sustainable forest management. Targets for these indicators are monitored annually using information provided by each licensee. Annual monitoring reports indicate performance against the indicators and targets.

The effectiveness of the SFM Plan will continually be improved by reviewing annual monitoring results. This review will provide licensees and the public with an opportunity to bring forward information concerning new or changing public values that can be incorporated into future SFM

### **Vision Statement**

*The Nicola Thompson Fraser Sustainable Forest Management Plan will foster forest management practices based on science, professional experience and local public and First Nations input that contribute to the long-term health and productivity of forest ecosystems, a strong economy and thriving communities throughout the Plan area*



Plan updates. Performance measures (Indicators and Targets) may also change as additional information becomes available.

### 3.0 Opportunities for Involvement

More information about sustainable forest management in the Kamloops, Merritt and Lillooet TSAs is available on the Nicola Thompson Fraser Sustainable Forestry website:

<http://thompsonokanagansustainableforestry.ca>

If you wish to be further involved or wish to know more about the annual performance results, please use the “Contact Us” tab on the above website or link to one of the Forest Licensees whose logos are listed on the website.



*Photo Credit: Reuben Irvine, MOFLNRO*

### 4.0 Licensee Reporting

Sustainable Forest Management Plan reporting for the 2012 period was completed by six major licensees (Replaceable Forest Licences) as well as by the holders of Non-replaceable Forest Licences (NRFL) managed by them. These licences are located throughout the three Timber Supply Areas. Some licensees have more than one licence and, consequently, have combined their reporting for each licence into one company report. Interfor, Adams Lake Lumber, is not a participating licensee and does not subscribe to the CSA standard, however they reported on Targets 2, 5-7, 9-12, 14-18, 21, 22, 25, 34, 35, 39 and reported partially on Targets 20, 23, 27, 28 and 29; Ardeu Wood Products is now shut-down and reported on Targets 2, 10 & 16 only. Reporting for TFL 18, except where noted has been rolled up into the Kamloops TSA reporting results.

#### a) Non-Replaceable Forest Licence Reporting

Non-replaceable Forest Licences (NRFL) reported on a subset of the SFM Plan Indicators that were agreed to with the SFM Public Advisory Group (PAG). The short term (5 year) NRFLs reported on Targets 2, 5, 6, 11-12, 14, 16, 18, 20-21, 23, 27, 30 and 36. The remaining targets have not been reported, generally they beyond the scope of their licence.

#### b) Small Scale Salvage Program Reporting

Over the past several years, the small scale salvage operations, managed by the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MoFLNRO) have significantly increased their operations to deal with the growing need to salvage trees killed by Mountain Pine Beetle with this program as well as the Forests for Tomorrow program. The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MoFLNRO) is committed to the achievement of the Plan and will report on their performance against the Targets they do influence. The Small Scale Salvage Program and the Forests for Tomorrow Program have reported against the following Targets: 2, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20-21, 23, 27, 30 and 36.

## 4.1 Highlights 2012

The following summarizes highlights from the Nicola Thompson Fraser Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2012 monitoring period:

- The total gross block area harvested in 2012 was 18,643.3ha, compared to 16,081.8ha harvested in 2011.
- Across the plan area, licensees with timber processing facilities reported 1,721,000 man hours worked and 832 full or part time manufacturing employees on payroll. Direct and indirect employment is estimated at 12,275 jobs.
- Provision for wildlife tree patches/individual wildlife trees/stubs in 96 percent of the cutblocks greater than 10 hectares in size.
- In the Kamloops TSA, 93% of the cutblocks declared free growing during the reporting year had three or more tree species in non-ESSF BGC zones, 100% of the cutblocks in TFL 18, 92% in the Lillooet TSA and 89% in the Merritt TSA.
- In the Plan area, 98.3 percent of the total area planted was done so within the third growing season since start of harvest. A total of 14,398.1ha was planted in 2012, compared to 13,517.2ha in 2011.
- There were 399 meetings and meaningful communications with First Nations.
- There were 66 working relationships with First Nations in the Nicola Thompson Fraser SFM Plan area in 2012, compared to 57 in 2011.
- There were 60 local business initiatives and partnerships.
- The average timeframe for road cut and fill slope grass seeding on new road construction was 7.8 months, against a target of 12 months. In 2011, the average was 7.1 months.
- One hundred percent of forest contractors had both environmental and safety training. Ninety-five percent were SAFE Company registered or certified. Ninety-five percent of BCTS awarded contracts and licensees were to SAFE Company registered and/or certified entities.
- In the Kamloops TSA, 12% of the AAC was allocated to First Nations, in the Lillooet TSA – 45%, and in the Merritt TSA – 34%. The total allocated volume was 1,540,000m<sup>3</sup>.

## 5.0 Performance 2012

Environmental, social and economic performance was assessed according to the six criteria in the CSA standard.

Annual performance related to the implementation of the SFM Plan is determined by the extent to which Targets for individual Indicators have been met. The overall achievement of sustainable forest management is assessed by reviewing progress toward the values and objectives identified for criteria and elements in the SFM Plan.

The six criteria included in the CSA standard define the broad parameters of sustainable forest management (i.e. biological diversity, forest ecosystem condition and productivity, soil and water resources, contributions to global ecological cycles, economic and social benefits, and society's responsibility for sustainable development).

A summary of the performance results for the Targets relating to each of the CSA criterion is provided as follows. Specific details on all performance Targets are provided in Section 5.1. Targets not met are shown in bold in the table below. Overall, 36 out of 41 targets (87.8%) were achieved. In 2011, 35 out of 41 targets (85.4%) were achieved. Note that there is no Target 26.

Criterion	Related Target	Percent Achieved
1. Conservation of Biological Diversity	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, <b>10</b> , 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	93%
2. Maintenance and Enhancement of Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity	16, 17, 18, 19, <b>20</b>	80%
3. Conservation of Soil and Water Resources	11, 18, <b>20</b> , 21, 22, 23, <b>24</b> , 25	75%
4. Forest Ecosystem Contribution to Global Ecological Cycles	3, 16, 17, 18	100%
5. Multiple Benefits to Society	19, 27, 28, 29, <b>30</b> , 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	90%
6. Accepting Society's Responsibility for Sustainable Development	14, 27, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, <b>41</b> , 42	92%

### 5.1 2012 Performance Summary by Indicators and Targets

In an SFM Plan, Indicators and Targets provide the performance measures that are to be met through on-the-ground forest management activities. Full compliance is required for many Indicators i.e., there is no variance. Where full compliance may not be achievable, an acceptable level of variance is indicated for the Indicator.

**Indicators** are measures to assess progress toward a value and objective.

**Targets** are specific short-term commitments to measure progress against identified Indicators.

The tables that follow indicate whether or not the targets in the SFM Plan were achieved (indicated by a checkmark "✓") or not achieved ("x") and how the targets fit into the SFM framework.

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>1.1 Ecosystem Diversity</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Healthy, functioning ecosystems that support natural processes	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Healthy, connected ecosystems with a representation of natural attributes	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
1.1.1 Ecosystem area by type	<b>1.</b> Maintain the presence of Biogeoclimatic Zones to the subzone level within the Plan area.	✓
1.1.2 Forest area by type or species composition	<b>2.</b> 70% of harvested cutblocks having three or more tree species (non-ESSF) or two or more species (ESSF) identified in the free growing inventory.	✓
1.1.3 Forest area by seral stage or age class	<b>3.</b> Progress towards a stable forest age class distribution on the timber harvesting land base	✓
	<b>4.</b> Maintain the existing old growth management area (no net loss).	✓
1.1.4 Degree of within-stand structural retention or age class	<b>5.</b> 80 percent of cutblocks greater than 10 hectares will have individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches within the block.	✓
	Of the blocks that have individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches; at least 50 percent of the time these blocks will have dispersed individual trees, stubs or small (<0.25 ha) patches retained.	✓

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>1.2 Species Diversity</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Abundance and distribution of habitat to conserve populations of native flora and fauna	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Maintain a variety of habitats for naturally occurring species. Use practices to reduce the spread of invasive plant populations within forested ecosystems	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
1.2.1 Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk.	<b>6.</b> Identification and protection of wildlife (mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and amphibians) at risk	✓
	<b>7.</b> Affected licencees adhere to the current management strategies for mountain caribou.	✓
	<b>8.</b> Affected licencees adhere to the current management strategies for northern spotted owl.	✓
1.2.2 Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk	<b>7.</b> Affected licencees adhere to the current management strategies for mountain caribou.	✓
	<b>8.</b> Affected licencees adhere to the current management strategies for northern spotted owl.	✓
	<b>9.</b> 100% conservation of habitat for select focal species	✓
1.2.3 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species	<b>10.</b> 100% of trees planted will conform to plan commitments related to the species requirements within approved stocking standard (requires reforestation with commercially valuable and ecologically suitable tree species).	x
1.2.4 Timing of grass seed application (non-core indicator)	<b>11.</b> Road cuts and fill slopes will be grass seeded within 12 months.	✓

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>1.3 Genetic diversity</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Genetic diversity within all native tree species	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Maintain genetic diversity of all tree species native to the DFA	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
1.1.2 Forest area by type or species composition	<b>2.</b> 70% of harvested cutblocks having three or more tree species (non-ESSF) or two or more species (ESSF) identified in the free growing inventory.	✓
1.2.3 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species	<b>10.</b> 100% of trees planted will conform to plan commitments related to the species requirements within approved stocking standard (requires reforestation with commercially valuable and ecologically suitable tree species).	x
1.1.3 Forest area by seral stage or age class	<b>3.</b> Progress towards a stable forest age class distribution on the timber harvesting land base.	✓
	<b>4.</b> Maintain the existing old growth management area (no net loss).	✓

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>1.4 Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Appropriate management of protected areas and sites of special geological, biological, and/or cultural significance.	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Protected areas and sites of special significance are identified and appropriately managed.	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
1.4.1 Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies	<u>Kamloops</u> <b>12.</b> Prioritized Red-listed ecological communities will be protected by retaining existing forest.	✓
	<u>Lillooet</u> <b>13.</b> Harvesting not to exceed greater than 50% of the total of each identified rare landscape unit / BEC zone variants.	✓
	<u>Merritt</u> <b>6.</b> Identification and protection of wildlife (mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and amphibians) at risk	✓
1.4.2 Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites	<b>14.</b> 100% protection of culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites that have been identified and mapped <u>and</u> 100% conformance to all plan commitments specifically designed to manage for culturally important, sacred, and spiritual sites that have been identified and mapped.	✓ ✓
1.4.3 Management and or protection of special geological features (non-core indicator).	<b>15.</b> Report the special geological features that were identified and managed. Additionally, Licencees will report the management activities that they undertook for each special geological feature.	✓

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>2.1 Forest Ecosystem Resilience</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Sustainable forest ecosystems	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Forest management does not compromise forest ecosystem resilience	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
2.1.1 Reforestation success	<p><b>16.</b> 90% of area prescribed for planting is completed within the third growing season from start date of harvest.</p> <p><b>17.</b> All cutblocks will reach free growing requirements on or before the latest date.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>2.2 Forest Ecosystem Productivity</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Productive, well functioning forest ecosystems	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Well functioning connected ecosystems that are managed for timber and non timber forest values	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
2.2.1 Additions and deletions to the forest area	<b>18.</b> Less than 6%, (7% within the Lillooet TSA), on average, of harvested areas will be in permanent roads and landings.	✓
2.2.2 Proportion of the calculated long-term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested	<b>19.</b> Harvest the cut allocation for the year consistent with the cut control regulation and policy.	✓
2.2.3 Riparian conformance (non-core indicator)	<b>20.</b> 100% conformance to riparian and lakeshore commitments made within plans.	<b>x</b>

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>3.1 Soil Quality and Quantity</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Conservation of soil quality and quantity	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Maintain productive capacity of forest soils. Minimize compaction and detrimental disturbance	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
3.1.1 Level of soil disturbance	<p><b>18.</b> Less than 6%, (7% within the Lillooet TSA), on average, of harvested areas will be in permanent roads and landings.</p> <p><b>21.</b> 100% conformance to soil conservation measures contained with operational plans.</p> <p><b>22.</b> No operationally caused slides resulting from a failure to perform a terrain stability field assessment or from a failure to follow the recommendations within a completed assessment.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
3.1.2 Level of downed woody debris	<b>23.</b> 100 percent of cutblocks will manage coarse woody debris (CWD) consistent with commitments in operational plans (5% variance).	✓

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>3.2 Water Quality and Quantity</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Conservation of water quality and quantity	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Water quality and quantity that maintains pre-existing conditions and supports communities (human and ecological) and aquatic life	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
3.2.1 Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance	<u>Kamloops reporting only</u> <b>24.</b> Equivalent clear cut area (ECA) not to exceed 35% without doing further hydrological assessments prior to harvesting. Target applies to the highest risk rated watersheds (post MPB) as identified in SFM Plan Appendix.	<b>x</b>
	<u>Lillooet and Merritt reporting only</u> <b>24.</b> Equivalent clear cut area (ECA) not to exceed 35% (at the sub-basin level) without doing further hydrological assessments prior to harvesting.	<b>x</b>
3.2.2 Managing water quality through road inspections (non-core indicator).	<b>25.</b> All permanent status roads and associated structures will have inspections and related maintenance completed as scheduled.	✓
1.2.4 Grass seeding application on newly constructed roads (non-core indicator).	<b>11.</b> All planned road cut and fill slope seeding application carried out using certified seed and within 12 months of completed road construction on suitable sites.	✓
2.2.3 Respect for riparian areas (non-core indicator).	<b>20.</b> 100% conformance to riparian and lakeshore commitments made within plans.	<b>x</b>

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>4.1 Carbon Uptake and Storage</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Healthy, functioning ecosystems that support natural processes	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Conduct forest activities to maintain ecological processes that facilitate carbon uptake and storage: actively growing, healthy forests, maintain natural sources of nutrient cycling	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
4.1.1 Net carbon uptake	<b>3.</b> Progress towards a stable forest age class distribution on the timber harvesting land base .	✓
	<b>18.</b> Less than 6%, (7% within the Lillooet TSA), on average, of harvested areas will be in permanent roads and landings.	✓
2.1.1 Reforestation success.	<b>16.</b> 90% of area prescribed for planting is completed within the third growing season from start date of harvest.	✓
	<b>17.</b> All cutblocks will reach free growing requirements on or before the latest date.	✓

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>4.2 Forest Land Conversion</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Maintenance of the forest land-base	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Minimal loss of forest land within the DFA	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
2.2.1 Additions and deletions to the forest area	<b>18.</b> Less than 6%, (7% within the Lillooet TSA), on average, of harvested areas will be in permanent roads and landings.	✓

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>5.1 Timber and Non-Timber Benefits</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	A sustainable flow of timber and non-timber benefits that contribute to quality of life	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Conserve or enhance non-timber values while managing forests for timber values and prosperous forest-based industries	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
5.1.1 Quantity and quality of timber and non-timber benefits, products, and services produced in the DFA	<b>19.</b> Harvest the cut allocation for the year consistent with the cut control regulation and policy.	✓
	<b>27.</b> Open communication with local First Nations will include an understanding of traditional territories and other aboriginal rights including cultural and spiritual values	✓
	Participating Licencees respond to all written requests for communication/information from First Nations.	✓
	<b>28.</b> Licencees will demonstrate efforts by participating in public multi-stakeholder meetings at both the strategic and at the local level. Licencees will report on the number of community meetings held or attended. Licencees will also report on the number of communications with concerned and engaged recreational users.	✓
	Participating licencees respond to all written requests from the public for communication within 30 days of their receipt.	✓
	<b>29.</b> 100% conformance to strategies in plans designed to achieve preservation and partial retention visual quality objectives.	✓
	<b>30.</b> 100% of known pre-existing recreational trails retained for continued recreational use on areas harvested in the reporting period.	x
<b>31.</b> Report business initiatives and partnerships.	✓	

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>5.2 Communities and Sustainability</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Sustained social and economic stability and vitality of all local communities	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	A productive forest resource that maintains a continual and balanced flow of benefits	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
5.2.1 Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability	<p><b>19.</b> Harvest the cut allocation for the year consistent with the cut control regulation and policy.</p> <p><b>32.</b> Report the board feet and chip volume produced by sawmills within the TSA.</p> <p><b>33.</b> Report number of timber processing facility operating days, the total number of man hours worked and the number of mill employees on payroll. Report separately for each TSA.</p> <p><b>31.</b> Report business initiatives and partnerships.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
5.2.2 Level of investment in training and skills development	<p><b>34.</b> 100% of DFA forest contractors will have both environmental and safety training (10% variance).</p> <p>100% of woodlands employees are trained in accordance with training plans (10% variance)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment	<p><b>19.</b> Harvest the cut allocation for the year consistent with the cut control regulation and policy.</p> <p><b>32.</b> Report the board feet and chip volume produced by sawmills within the TSA.</p> <p><b>33.</b> Report number of timber processing facility operating days, the total number of man hours worked and the number of mill employees on payroll. Report separately for each TSA.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
5.2.4 Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy	<p><b>35.</b> Maintain and/or increase the number of working relationships (partnerships, joint ventures, co-operative agreements, business contracts) with First Nations.</p>	<p>✓</p>

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>6.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Recognition of Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights as related to forest management	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
6.1.1 Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights	<p><b>27.</b> Open communication with local First Nations will include an understanding of traditional territories and other aboriginal rights including cultural and spiritual values</p> <p>Participating Licencees respond to all written requests for communication/information from First Nations.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
6.1.2 Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans	<p><b>27.</b> Open communication with local First Nations will include an understanding of traditional territories and other aboriginal rights including cultural and spiritual values</p> <p>Participating Licencees respond to all written requests for communication/information from First Nations.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
6.1.3 Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting, fishing, gathering) occur	<p><b>27.</b> Open communication with local First Nations will include an understanding of traditional territories and other aboriginal rights including cultural and spiritual values</p> <p>Participating Licencees respond to all written requests for communication/information from First Nations.</p> <p><b>14.</b> 100% protection of culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites that have been identified and mapped <u>and</u></p> <p>100% conformance to all plan commitments specifically designed to manage for culturally important, sacred, and spiritual sites that have been identified and mapped.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>6.2 Respect for Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge, and Uses</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Aboriginal title and rights, treaty rights and traditional knowledge are respected	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<p>Manage and/or protect important archaeological sites (as interpreted by First Nations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural, archaeological, and heritage sites and values, including spiritual.</li> <li>• Use of traditional knowledge.</li> <li>• Meaningful and informed participation of First Nations</li> </ul>	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
6.2.1 Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values	<p><b>27.</b> Open communication with local First Nations will include an understanding of traditional territories and other aboriginal rights including cultural and spiritual values</p> <p>Participating Licencees respond to all written requests for communication/information from First Nations.</p> <p><b>14.</b> 100% protection of culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites that have been identified and mapped <u>and</u></p> <p>100% conformance to all plan commitments specifically designed to manage for culturally important, sacred, and spiritual sites that have been identified and mapped.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>6.3 Forest Community well-being and resilience</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Economic benefits to society	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	A prosperous forest based economy with a sustainable supply of forest resources	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
6.3.1 Evidence that the organization has co-operated with other forest-dependent businesses, forest users, and the local community to strengthen and diversify the local economy	<p><b>36.</b> Where forest operations are planned within range units, the forest Licencee will communicate with the rancher in advance of those operations to minimize impact to affected ranchers.</p> <p><b>37.</b> Communication of forest operations to occur with trappers 100% of the time in advance of operations.</p> <p><b>29.</b> 100% conformance to strategies in plans designed to achieve preservation and partial retention visual quality objectives.</p> <p><b>31.</b> Report business initiatives and partnerships.</p> <p><b>28.</b> Licencees will demonstrate efforts by participating in public multi-stakeholder meetings at both the strategic and at the local level. Licencees will report on the number of community meetings held or attended. Licencees will also report on the number of communications with concerned and engaged recreational users.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
6.3.2 Evidence of co-operation with DFA-related workers and their unions to improve and enhance safety standards, procedures, and outcomes in all DFA-related workplaces and affected communities	<p><b>38.</b> A minimum of 80% of contractors conducting on-the-ground work are SAFE Company, or equivalent, registered and/or certified. And for BCTS, that a minimum of 80% of the Licences or contracts awarded were SAFE Company, or equivalent, registered and/or certified.</p>	<p>✓</p>
6.3.3 Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved	<p><b>39.</b> All forest companies/organizations subscribing to the SFM Plan are SAFE Company, or equivalent, certified.</p>	<p>✓</p>

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>6.4 Fair and effective decision making</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Recognition of advisory group values, shared knowledge, and informed decisions	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Engaged, dynamic public participation process	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
6.4.1 Level of participant satisfaction with the public participation process	<p><b>40.</b> Completion of annual PAG survey: 80% of survey responses “3” or better. All written comments are reviewed and considered, and all line responses averaging less than 3 become action items.</p> <p><b>41.</b> Participating licencees will maintain educational support that leads to a balanced and broad-based understanding of forestry. One focus is forestry programs at the elementary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. Target 40 action per year in each of the Merritt and Kamloops TSAs, and 10 actions per year in Lillooet TSA.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p><b>x</b></p>
6.4.2 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general	<p><b>41.</b> Participating licencees will maintain educational support that leads to a balanced and broad-based understanding of forestry. One focus is forestry programs at the elementary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. Target 40 action per year in each of the Merritt and Kamloops TSAs, and 10 actions per year in Lillooet TSA.</p>	<b>x</b>
6.4.3 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities	<p><b>41.</b> Participating licencees will maintain educational support that leads to a balanced and broad-based understanding of forestry. One focus is forestry programs at the elementary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. Target 40 action per year in each of the Merritt and Kamloops TSAs, and 10 actions per year in Lillooet TSA.</p> <p><b>27.</b> Open communication with local First Nations will include an understanding of traditional territories and other aboriginal rights including cultural and spiritual values</p> <p>Participating Licencees respond to all written requests for communication/information from First Nations.</p> <p><b>35.</b> Maintain and/or increase the number of working relationships with First Nations.</p>	<p><b>x</b></p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>6.5 Information for Decision-Making</b>	
<b>VALUE</b>	Opportunities to increase knowledge and understanding	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	A wide range of public educational opportunities. Adaptive forest management is responsive to research, experience and public input	
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>2012</b>
6.5.1 Number of people reached through educational outreach	<b>41.</b> Participating licencees will maintain educational support that leads to a balanced and broad-based understanding of forestry. One focus is forestry programs at the elementary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. Target 40 action per year in each of the Merritt and Kamloops TSAs, and 10 actions per year in Lillooet TSA.	<b>x</b>
6.5.2 Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public	<b>42.</b> Licencees will keep members of the public informed of TSA strategies being developed, and planning occurring by: Maintaining a website. Circulating the SFM plan and other information to the public at least annually (news release/leaflet/open house/Local Resource Use Plan, etc.).	<b>✓</b>

## Appendix I: Detailed Reporting of SFM Targets



**Target (1): Ecosystem Area by Type**

Target: Maintain the presence and representative area of Biogeoclimatic Zones to the subzone level within the plan area.

Assessment Results: Detail specific to each TSA and TFL 18 provided in Appendix V.

*Target (1) Ecosystem conservation represents a coarse-filter approach to biodiversity conservation. It assumes that by maintaining the structure and diversity of ecosystems, the habitat needs of various species will be provided. For many species, if the habitat is suitable, populations will be maintained.*

**Target (2): Percent of harvested area having three or more tree species (non-ESSF) or two or more species (ESSF) identified in the free growing inventory.**

Target: 70 percent of cutblocks harvested will have three or more tree species (includes conifer and deciduous comprising one percent or more of total trees) in the free growing survey, and two or more tree species within the ESSF Biogeoclimatic (BGC) Zone. (2011 results in brackets).

Assessment Results: In the Kamloops TSA, 93% (80%) of the cutblocks declared free growing during the reporting year had three or more tree species in non-ESSF BGC zones, and 97% (100%) had two or more species in ESSF BGC zones. The average of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> leading tree species was 46%, 24% and 17%, respectively.

In TFL 18, 100% (2011 - not available) of the cutblocks declared free growing during the reporting year had three or more tree species in non-ESSF BGC zones, and 100% had two or more species in ESSF BGC zones. The average of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> leading tree species was 39%, 28% and 19%, respectively.

In the Lillooet TSA, 92% (92%) of the cutblocks declared free growing during the reporting year had three or more tree species in non-ESSF BGC zones, and 100% (96.5%) had two or more species in ESSF BGC zones. The average of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> leading tree species was 60%, 24% and 11%, respectively.

In the Merritt TSA, 89% (74%) of the cutblocks declared free growing during the reporting year had three or more tree species in non-ESSF BGC zones, and 98% (77%) had two or more species in ESSF BGC zones. The average of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> leading tree species was 71%, 20% and 8%, respectively.

*Target (2): Tree species composition, stand age, and stand structure are important variables that affect the biological diversity of a forest ecosystem - providing structure and habitat for other organisms. Ensuring a diversity of tree species is maintained improves ecosystem resilience and productivity and positively influences forest health.*

### **Target (3): Forest Age Class Distribution**

**Target:** Progress towards a stable forest age class distribution on the timber harvesting land base, where each age class to 100 years old [1 (1 to 20), 2 (21-40), 3 (41-60), and 4 (61 to 80) occupies at least 8.5% of the timber harvesting land base in each of the three TSAs (Kamloops, Lillooet, Merritt).

**Assessment Results:** Results remain as reported in the SFM Plan - All age classes except age class 1 have less than 8.5% area representation in each TSA. Age classes 2 to 4 will approach the 8.5% target over time (current TSR data).

*Target (3) A balanced age class distribution provides ongoing habitat opportunities for all forest dwellers and allows for an even flow of timber values and benefits as well as a reduction in forest health risks. Forecasted forest age class distribution over time provides an indication of sustainability. Balanced age class will result in a larger proportion of hectares in younger faster growing stands with a net carbon intake.*

### **Target (4): Protected Ecosystems**

**Target:** Licensee operations will maintain the existing old growth management area (no net loss).

**Assessment Results:** Overall, there was a net gain of 0.95 hectares of old growth management area. Within the NTF Plan area there are 389,443 hectares of spatially located OGMA's.

Licensees in the Kamloops TSA reported a net gain of 0.55 ha. There were two limited incursions of 0.4ha and 0.08ha as well as two additions of 0.03ha and 1.0ha.

TFL 18 reported no change.

Licensees in the Lillooet TSA reported a gain of 0.4ha.

Licensees in the Merritt TSA reported no change.

*Target (4) Future maintenance of biodiversity, including genetic diversity, is in part dependent upon the maintenance and connectivity of representative habitats and seral stages at the landscape and watershed level. Retention of Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's) throughout the DFA will assist in providing a supply of late seral habitat.*

**Target (5): Stand level retention -- individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches**

Target 5a: 80 percent of cutblocks greater than 10 hectares will have individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches within the block.

Assessment Results: Ninety-six percent (391 out of 406) of harvested cutblocks greater than 10 hectares in size have Wildlife Tree Patches (WTP's) and/or individual leave trees (WT)/stubs identified in operational plans.

Target 5b: Of the blocks that have individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches; at least 50 percent of the time these blocks will have dispersed individual trees, stubs or small (<0.25 ha) patches retained.

Reporting against target "b" is limited to blocks harvested during the reporting year that had the original SP signed after January 1st, 2011

Assessment Results: Of blocks with dispersed WTP's, etc. and with their original Site Prescription's signed after January 1st, 2011, 98.5% (385 out of 391) had dispersed individual trees, stubs or small patches retained.

*Target (5) focuses on management for biodiversity at the stand level. Note that wildlife tree patches may be located outside of cutblocks, along their edge, and still be consistent with provincial policy on wildlife tree retention.*

**Target (6): Identification and protection of wildlife (mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and amphibians) at risk**

Target 6a: On an annual basis, obtain from the Conservation Data Centre (CDC), the location of known Red-listed and Blue-listed species within the TSA.

Assessment Results: All licensees in the three TSAs, with the exception of one non-CSA certified licensee, indicated that they obtained the location of known Red-listed and Blue-listed species.

Target 6b: Where there is a documented, mapped and field verified occurrence of a critical habitat feature for a Red-listed or Blue-listed species, operations achieve 100% consistency with SP measures.

Assessment Results: In the Kamloops TSA, there was one cutblock harvested, where there was a documented critical habitat feature for a Red-listed or Blue-listed species (Mountain caribou modified harvest zone block covered under GAR Order). There was 100% consistency with SP measures achieved.

In the TFL 18 there were no blocks with an occurrence of a critical habitat feature.

In the Lillooet TSA there were no blocks with an occurrence of a critical habitat feature.

In the Merritt TSA there were four cutblocks harvested where there were mapped occurrence sites of mountain beaver. There was 100% consistency with SP measures achieved.

**Target 6c:** Based on the potential level of impact to any of the 3 TSAs, participate in the consultation process led by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, in the identification of Ungulate Winter Range and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA's) and the development of General Wildlife Measures.

**Assessment Results:** In the Kamloops TSA, licensees reviewed and provided initial comments to government on three draft GAR Orders (Mule Deer, Moose, and Goats). They continue to work with the Ministry of Environment in developing these draft Orders through a process involving the replaceable licensees and led by Canfor – Vavenby and their forest scientist Kari Stuart-Smith, PhD, RPBio.

Licensees participated in bi-monthly District Operational Implementation Team (DOIT) meetings at the Cascades District (covers both Merritt and Lillooet TSAs) where proposed UWR and WHA are frequently a topic of discussion, and most recently, proposed Williamson's Sapsucker WHA's and Best Management Practices for Sonora Skipper have been discussed. There are also discussions on how to properly interpret and manage for, at a landscape level, the existing approved UWR GAR orders.

*Target (6) The intent of this indicator is to ensure that not only all measures required by law are addressed, but also, reasonable voluntary actions that are deemed necessary by licensees, are implemented during forest planning and practices for the protection of biodiversity and species at risk.*

**Target (7): Level of FPC compliance with Mountain Caribou strategies – Kamloops TSA.**

**Target:** Affected licensees adhere to the current management strategies for the mountain caribou.

**Assessment Results:** In the Kamloops TSA, three licensees harvested a total of 175.3ha within the Mountain Caribou Strategy Area, and the operations were consistent with the Caribou Management Strategies.

*Target (7) Mountain Caribou is a provincially Red-listed species as well as is one of the species identified in the provincial Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (IWMS) and strategic direction for management of caribou habitat is provided in the Kamloops LRMP. Operations are not precluded within designated Mountain Caribou corridors and their boundaries can be adjusted.*

**Target (8): Level of compliance with Northern Spotted Owl strategies – Lillooet TSA.**

**Target:** Affected licensees adhere to the current management strategies for the northern spotted owl.

**Assessment Results:** In the Lillooet TSA there was no harvesting within designated Northern Spotted Owl habitat area.

*Target (8) Licensees' forest planning and practices promote a diversity of healthy ecosystems while maintaining "rare" attributes as well as a diversity and abundance of naturally occurring wildlife and their habitats. Through proposed protected areas and management guidelines for modified harvest zones, critical habitat for Northern Spotted Owl will receive a higher level of preservation.*

**Target (9): Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk.**

**Target:** Conserve or manage within the Kamloops TSA and in the Cascades Forest District habitat for selected focal species by retaining 100% of the amount of habitat (provided for in government's FPPR Section 7 notice) in a condition suitable for the survival of the species; Kamloops TSA: Flammulated Owl – 3300 ha, Interior Western Screech Owl – 60 ha, Lewis's Woodpecker – 650 ha, Spotted Bat – 120 ha, Badger – 35 ha; Cascades Forest District: Coastal Tailed Frog – 2793 ha, Great Basin Gopher Snake – 4000 ha, Flammulated Owl – 4050 ha, Interior Western Screech Owl – 44 ha, Spotted Owl – 5000 ha within Lillooet TSA, Spotted Bat – 16 ha, Grizzly Bear – 5211 ha (5211ha impact to timber harvesting land base) in the Merritt TSA, unspecified large area having a THLB impact of 8000 ha in the Lillooet TSA.

**Variance:** As provided for within the legal framework.

**Assessment Results:** In the Kamloops TSA, there were five locations where the presence or occurrence sites of spotted bats were identified, and two locations of badger identified, and at all locations the habitat was conserved or managed. In the Cascades District there were four locations where the presence or occurrence sites of grizzly bear were identified and at all locations the habitat was conserved or managed.

*Target (9) For most species, forest managers can influence habitat only, not species populations. To account for the degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk, this indicator looks at more long term habitat needs, particularly for critical and core habitats.*

**Target (10): Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species.**

**Target:** 100% of trees planted will conform to plan commitments related to the species requirements within approved stocking standards (requires reforestation with commercially valuable and ecologically suitable tree species).

**Assessment Results:** In the Kamloops and Lillooet TSAs, Licensees reported that areas were all planted with species appropriate to the site and within the stocking standards. The total area planted is as follows: Kamloops TSA – 7,669.5ha and Lillooet TSA – 695.8ha. There was no planting in TFL 18. In the Merritt TSA, 6,897.6ha of 7,020.2ha was planted with species appropriate for the site. Western Larch was planted on two blocks (122.6ha) at 10% of the planting density in the Tyner/Pimanius area where it was determined to be ecologically suitable, although not part of the stocking standard. The locally occurring Tyner western larch seedlot was utilized. This will increase the diversity of the site. This aligns with climate change adaptation initiatives. However, the target was not met because larch is not within the approved stocking standard.

*Target (10) addresses the objective of conserving the diversity and abundance of native species and their habitats.*

**Target (11): Number of months for road cut and fill slope seeding application.**

Target: All planned road cut and fill slope seeding application carried out using certified seed and within 12 months of completed road construction on disturbed sites suitable for germination.

Assessment Results: Road cuts and fill slopes were seeded on average within 7.8 months of disturbance, compared to 7.1 months in 2011. All seed was certified.

*Target (11) Prompt revegetation of road cuts and fill slopes will minimize potential for soil movement and sedimentation. This will contribute to maintenance of water quality and long-term productivity of the land and help to control the spread of invasive plants*

**Target (12): Management strategies for rare ecosystems – Kamloops TSA**

Target: Prioritized Red-listed ecological communities will be protected with retained existing forest.

a. Where the ecological community is “documented, mapped (GPS/UTM) and field verified” for the cutting permit or TSL area where operations are being planned and:

I. the ecological community represents less than 10% of the cutting permit or TSL area, then the majority of the identified occurrence is protected.

II. the ecological community is greater than 10% of the gross area of either tenure noted above, then WTP placement will be weighted towards those communities.

b. Where the ecological community is not well documented, the prioritized list of Red-listed ecological communities is used as a support tool to weight WTP placement, or other reserves, to the applicable site series in the block

Reporting against the targets is limited to blocks harvested during the reporting year that had the original SP signed after January 1st, 2007.

Assessment Results: In the Kamloops TSA, there were no cutblocks where documented Red-listed communities occurred. As well, there were no cutblocks where non-documented ecosystems identified as “prioritized Red-listed ecological communities” occurred.

*Target (12) Management strategies will be applied at the stand level through identification of rare sites in the SP process and through the application of retention.*

**Target (13): Annual harvesting in rare Landscape Unit / Biogeoclimatic Zones – Lillooet TSA**

Target: Harvesting not to exceed greater than 50% of the total of each identified rare landscape unit /BEC zone variants.

Assessment Results: There was no harvesting completed in the Lillooet TSA in 2012 in any of the identified rare landscape unit /BEC zone variants.

*Target (13) The provincial Protected Areas Strategy will be applied at the stand level through identification of rare sites or rare habitat in the SP process and through the application of retention. Site plans will be written to help ensure that operational activities do not impact the potential contribution that these rare sites provide.*

**Target (14): Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites**

Target: 100 % protection of culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites that have been identified and mapped and  
100% conformance to all plan commitments specifically designed to manage for culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites that have been identified and mapped.

Assessment Results: There were 30 sites identified and mapped in the plan area, and 100% were managed or protected in accordance with forest plans.

*Target (14) recognizes the importance of managing and protecting culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites, during forestry operations.*

**Target (15): Management and or protection of special geological features**

Target: Report the special geological features that were identified and managed. Additionally, Licensees will report the management activities that they undertook for each special geological feature.

Assessment Results: There were no special geological features identified.

*Target (15) recognizes the importance of identifying and managing for special geological features that are discovered in the course of fieldwork.*

**Target (16): Prompt reforestation following harvest.**

Target: Ninety percent of area prescribed for planting is completed within the third growing season from start date of harvest.

Assessment Results: Overall, 98.3% of areas were planted within the 3<sup>rd</sup> growing season from harvest, thus the target was within the 10% variance for the collective NTF Plan area.

In the Kamloops TSA, licensees reported that 98% (7,788.58 of 7,943.4ha) of area prescribed for planting was completed within the third growing season.

There was no planting in TFL 18.

In the Lillooet TSA, licensees reported 100% (120.7ha) of area prescribed for planting was completed within three growing seasons.

In the Merritt TSA, licensees reported that 98.6% (6,244.8 of 6,334.0ha) of area prescribed for planting was completed within the third growing season.

*Target (16) Prompt reforestation ensures that the productive capacity of forest land base to grow trees is maintained. Promptness also aids in providing young trees a head start against competing vegetation, helping to reduce the need for manual or chemical brushing treatments*

**Target (17): Achievement of free growing date**

**Target:** All cutblocks will reach free growing requirements on or before the latest date. Also report area on those cutblocks that outperformed late free growing requirements and average time by which requirements were exceeded.

**Assessment Results:** In each of the TSA's and TFL 18, all areas that had a late free growing date of 2012 had met the free growing requirements.

In the Kamloops TSA, licensees reported 5,014.8ha with a late free growing date of 2012 achieved free growing status; these cut blocks outperformed their late free growing date by an average of 3.6 years.

In the TFL 18, the licensee reported 825.0ha with a late free growing date of 2012 achieved free growing status; these cut blocks outperformed their late free growing date by an average of 3.0 years.

In the Lillooet TSA, licensees reported 818.2ha with a late free growing date of 2012 achieved free growing status; these cut blocks outperformed their late free growing date by an average of 4.2 years.

In the Merritt TSA, licensees reported 927.3ha with a late free growing date of 2012 achieved free growing status; these cut blocks outperformed their late free growing date by an average of 4.1 years.

*Target (17) Achievement of the earliest free growing date will help ensure that the productive capacity of the forest land base to grow trees is maintained.*

**Target (18): Annual percent of harvested areas in permanent access structures (e.g. roads and landings).**

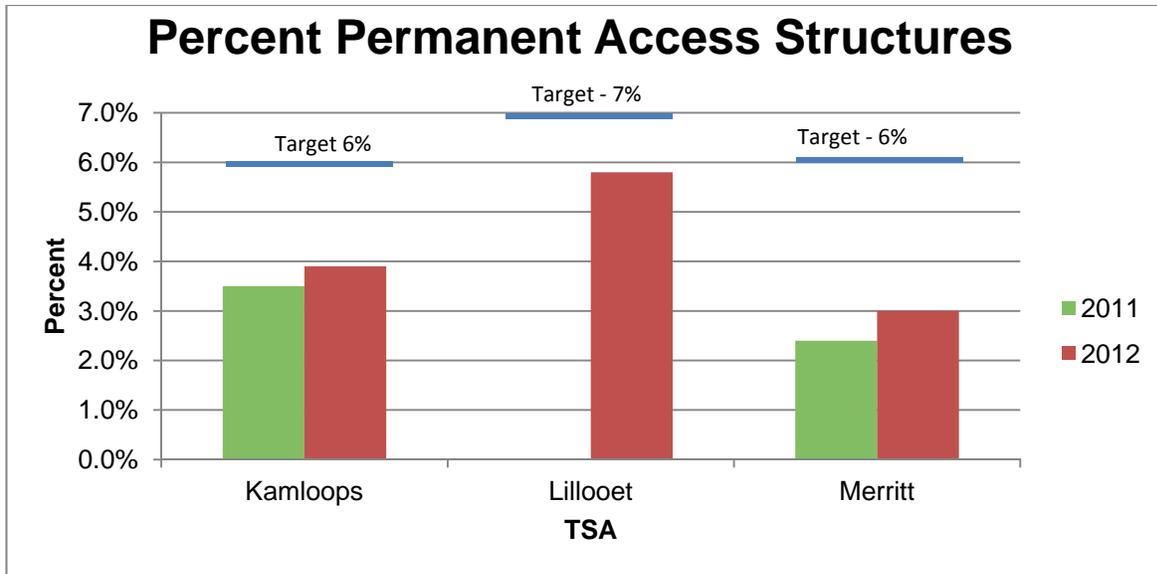
**Target:** Less than 6 percent (7% for the Lillooet TSA), on average, of harvested areas will be in permanent roads and landings.

**Assessment Results:** In the Kamloops TSA, the percentage of permanent roads and landings within the total harvested area averaged 3.9 %. A total gross area of 12,072.4 ha was harvested in 2012. New permanent roads and landings occupied 466.9 ha.

In TFL 18, the total gross block area harvested was 1,349.8 ha with 58.7ha in permanent roads and landings. This equates to 4.3%.

In the Lillooet TSA, the percentage of permanent roads and landings within the total harvested area averaged 5.8%. A total of 274.3 ha (gross area) was harvested in 2012. New permanent roads and landings occupied 16 ha.

In the Merritt TSA, the total gross block area harvested was 4,946.7 ha with 148.7ha in permanent roads and landings. This equates to 3.0%, which is well below the target of 6%.



*Target (18) Access structures such as roads and landings compact soil, making regeneration difficult, and disrupt the natural connectivity within forest stands. The percent target refers specifically to loss of the timber harvesting land base due to access structures within harvested areas.*

**Target (19): Annual harvest level relative to annual allocation.**

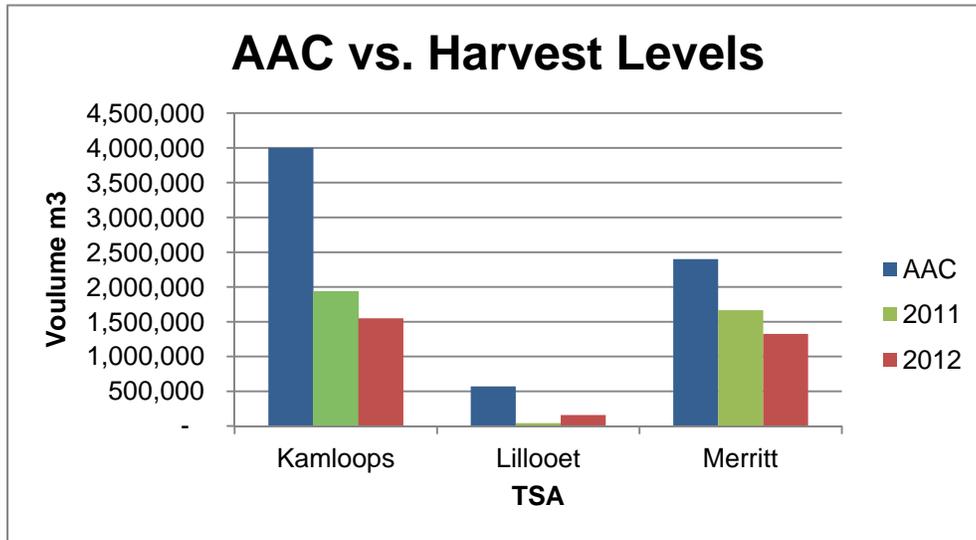
**Target:** Harvest the annual cut allocation for the year consistent with the Cut Control Regulation and Policy.

**Assessment Results:** The annual allowable cut for the Kamloops TSA is 4,000,000m<sup>3</sup>; licensees reported 1,549,287m<sup>3</sup> harvested.

The annual allowable cut for the Lillooet TSA is 570,000m<sup>3</sup>; the two licensees reported 157,461m<sup>3</sup> harvested.

The annual allowable cut for the Merritt TSA is 2,400,000m<sup>3</sup>; licensees reported 1,324,522m<sup>3</sup> harvested.

Note that NRFL's not held or managed by the participating licensees, as well as Small Scale Salvage, do not report on this Target.



*Target (19) The Chief Forester determines the sustainable harvest level for the TSA after considering social, economic and biological criteria. Licensees contribute to the sustainable harvest level by adhering to their apportioned harvest volume within the TSA. Cut control regulations dictate the short-term harvest flexibility.*

**Target (20): Level of conformance to riparian management area and lakeshore commitments contained within plans**

**Target:** 100 percent conformance to riparian and lakeshore commitments made within plans.

**Assessment Results:** There were 326 cutblocks harvested that had Riparian Management Area (RMA) or Lakeshore Management Area (LMA) within or adjacent to them, with four non-conformances, two in the Kamloops TSA and two in the Merritt TSA.

In the Kamloops TSA one block had the 10m reserve zone on an adjacent S4 fish stream partially harvested due to the buncherman feeling he needed to remove the component of danger trees. The RRZ was prescribed to be completely reserved in the site plan and was fully outside the block boundary to ensure this. Compliance and enforcement was notified, investigated and there was a ticket and fine issued. The second instance was a landing location that was closer to a S6 stream than the plan allowed (non-conformance only). No negative impact on water quality or the stream was noted in either case.

In the Merritt TSA, during a 2012 Post Harvest Audit it was determined that a stream was mapped incorrectly and was closer to the block than originally expected. This resulted in a small spur being built within the RMA, which was not originally prescribed. The road has been scheduled for full rehabilitation and planting due to its proximity within the RMA.

Upon review of the SP's and mapping system for LMZs/RMAs it was discovered that an S6 stream, that was found in the field early spring 2012 for an adjacent planned block, crossed into the block planned for logging this year. The block affected was not amended to indicate the new location of

the stream. This block will be looked at early spring to determine if the stream was identified on the ground and managed and a process will be put in place to make sure amendments are completed prior to harvest and/or site prep commencement. There was no negative impact.

There was 98.8% conformance overall; however the target was not achieved due to one non-compliance.

*Target (20) forms part of the overall strategy to manage for biodiversity at the landscape and stand levels. Riparian management areas provide connectivity of forested cover along waterways, which are generally areas with high value for wildlife habitat and movement.*

**Target (21): Level of conformance to soil conservation commitments contained within plans.**

Target: 100 percent conformance to soil conservation measures contained within plans.

Assessment Results: Soil disturbance objectives were met on all 16,765.7 hectares (total NAR) harvested.

*Target (21) addresses the impacts of forestry operations on soil productivity. Soil compaction, displacement and erosion are components of potentially detrimental soil disturbance.*

**Target (22): Prevention of landslides**

Target: No operationally caused slides resulting from a failure to perform a terrain stability field assessment (TSFA) or from a failure to follow the recommendations within a completed assessment.

Assessment Results: There were six slides in the NTF Plan area: one in the Lillooet TSA and five in the Merritt TSA. None were as a result of a failure to perform or follow a TSFA.

*Target (22) Prevention of man caused landslides will help to avoid sediment delivery to streams, possible damage to fish and invertebrate habitat, loss of forest site productivity, unsightly scars and damage to roads, culverts and bridges.*

**Target (23): Stand level retention - coarse woody debris**

Target: One hundred percent of cutblocks will manage coarse woody debris (CWD) consistent with commitments in operational plans.

Assessment Results: A total of 801 cutblocks were harvested during the reporting period. This included 187 cutblocks harvested by Interfor, however information was not provided on whether their CWD commitments were achieved. Of the remaining 614 blocks, 590 cutblocks or 96.1 % of the harvested cutblocks were consistent with the commitments in the operational plans. This is within the 5% variance. The 24 blocks that did not achieve the CWD targets were generally dry-belt fir blocks that have limited opportunities for retaining CWD without leaving green logs behind, which has the potential to create forest health issues.

*Target (23) This Indicator addresses the need to maintain structural features of forest ecosystems at the stand level.*

**Target (24): Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance**

**Target:** Equivalent clear cut area (ECA) not to exceed 35% (at the sub-basin level) without doing further hydrological assessments prior to harvesting. For Kamloops, the target applies only to the highest risk rated watersheds (post MPB) as identified in Appendix 8 of the SFM Plan

**Assessment Results:** In the Kamloops TSA, there were thirteen blocks harvested where the watershed ECA exceeded 35%. Of these, three had no further hydrological assessment. One licensee reported that two blocks were in Nehalliston Creek (Lemieux) area. They were salvage blocks with a Forest Health focus and were overlooked from carrying out a watershed assessment as they were close to the 35% threshold. A second licensee reported a block in the Nehalliston sub basin (42%) The assessment was not done as only 10 ha of block was in the sub basin and the operating area only occupies 9% of the sub basin.

In TFL 18 and in the Lillooet TSA there were no blocks harvested where the ECA exceeded 35%.

In the Merritt TSA, there were 14 blocks harvested where the watershed ECA exceeded 35%; further hydrological assessments were completed on 13 of these. The block without further assessment was in Watershed #LNICWSD000008. The watershed is 4979.1ha and the block was 71.7ha. 100% clearcut operation would have amended the ECA by 1.4 %. The licensee used recommendations for similar watersheds developed by professional hydrologists. The licensee increased RMZ widths, increased WTP size, and placed a WTP in the Riparian area.

Twenty-three of twenty-seven blocks (85%) harvested requiring further hydrological assessment had no further assessments completed. This is not within the 5% variance; therefore the target was not met.

*Target (24) focuses on planning and assessment in watersheds that have been identified as high risk and with a significant disturbance history, prior to implementing additional operations. Water quality, quantity and timing are influenced to varying degrees by road construction and harvesting. As the level of recent disturbance (measured as ECA) increases, the more likely there is to be a negative influence.*

**Target (25): Percent of permanent status roads that have maintenance completed as per programs.**

**Target:** All permanent status roads and associated structures will have inspections and related maintenance completed as scheduled.

Assessment Results:

Licensees reported 5,788.6 km of permanent status roads scheduled for inspection, with a total of 5,516.8km (95.3%) with completed inspections, compared to 92.1% in 2011.

438 of 446, or 98.2%, of maintenance items identified were completed, compared to 98.6% in 2011.

These are within the allowable 5% variance.

All outstanding inspections and maintenance items were re-scheduled to 2013, due to access, weather or seasonal constraints.



*Erosion management – fine textured soils, photo upstream of culvert installation*

*Photo credit: Dennis Farquharson, GRO TRZ Consulting Inc.*

*Target (25) recognizes the potential impact of roaded access on forests and waterways.*

**Target (26) is absent from the plan.**

**Target (27): Incorporation of traditional knowledge, non-timber resources, and cultural and spiritual values in forest planning, where available.**

- Target:
- a. Open communications (track meetings and other meaningful communication) with local First Nations will include an understanding of traditional territories and other aboriginal rights including cultural and spiritual values.
  - b. Participating Licensees respond to all written requests for communication/information from First Nations

Assessment Results: There were 399 meetings and meaningful communications with local First nations. Licensees had 192 written requests for communication and responded to all.

*Target (27) recognizes the importance of managing for non-timber resources, including cultural/heritage resources and values, during forestry operations.*

**Target (28): Number of opportunities/avenues for public participation in decision-making processes.**

- Target:
- Licensees will demonstrate efforts by participating in public multi-stakeholder meetings at both the strategic and at the local level. Licensees will report on the number of community meetings held or attended. Licensees will also report on the number of communications with concerned and engaged recreational users.
  - Participating Licensees respond to all written requests from the public for communication within 30 days of their receipt.

**Assessment Results:** Licensees indicated that their interests were represented at strategic and local area meetings with other stakeholders and the broader public. There were 29 community meetings attended and 30 communications with recreation users. There were 30 written requests from the public and all were responded to, in a weighted average of less than eleven days.

*Target (28) recognizes the importance of providing opportunities for members of the public, as well as First Nations, to provide input into forestry planning. Open lines of communication allow forest licensees to maintain an awareness of social values and concerns and to respond accordingly*

**Target (29): Level of conformance to strategies in plans designed to achieve preservation, retention and partial retention of visual quality objectives.**

**Target:** 100% conformance to strategies in plans designed to achieve preservation, retention and partial retention visual quality objectives.

**Assessment Results:** There were 104 blocks harvested with preservation, retention or partial retention visual quality objectives (VQO). All blocks achieved the visual intent. A total of 60 blocks met the visual intent by way of exemption.

*Target (29): Visual quality objectives define the amount of visual alteration acceptable from a given viewpoint. The choice of scenic areas and significant viewpoints is based on social preferences.*

**Target (30): Level of management of recreational trails**

**Target:** 100% of known pre-existing recreational trails retained for continued recreational use on areas harvested in the reporting period.

**Assessment Results:** Sixty-four of sixty-six recreation trails (97%) within or influenced by harvest area were successfully managed and retained. The two blocks where the recreational trails were not managed successfully were managed properly on the ground. The issue was administrative, they were not documented on the SP, but the trail (same trail on two blocks) is a well known snowmobile trail and was managed properly in the field. Follow-up actions have been documented and processes will be reviewed to ensure consistency in the SP's in the future.

*Target (30): Managing existing recreational trails helps to ensure the interests and/or values of other forest users and stakeholders are attained.*

**Target (31): Number of business initiatives and partnerships**

**Target:** Report business initiatives and partnerships.

**Assessment Results:** In the Kamloops TSA, licensees reported 40 local business initiatives and partnerships. These included wood purchases and sales, partnerships and service agreements with First Nations and Community Forests, a job creation program, and contracts with local companies.

In the Lillooet TSA, there were five initiatives and partnerships, including contracts and timber sales to local companies and partnerships with First Nations.

In the Merritt TSA, there were 15 initiatives and partnerships, including post

and rail sales, hog & sawdust sales, round wood sales, joint ventures and service agreements with First Nations, and contracts to local companies.

*Target (31): Reporting on business initiatives and partnerships provides an indication of licensees' contribution towards the diversification and sustainability of local economies.*

**Target (32): Total output of forest products (lumber and chips) from sawmills in the three TSAs**

**Target:** Report the board feet and chip volume produced by sawmills.

**Assessment Results:** Licensees with sawmills in the Kamloops TSA reported 228,279 mbf or thousand board feet of lumber output and 182,380 bdt or bone dry tones of chip output. While less than reported in 2011, it is noted that Interfor did not report their production in 2012. Comparing licensees that reported in both years, lumber output decreased by 19,500mbf and chip output increased by 26,863 bdt in 2012. As well, there were 197,433 mbfm of veneer produced.

Neither major licensee in the Lillooet TSA operates sawmills, so there was no lumber or chip output reported. There was 75,000 mbfm of veneer reported.

Licensees with sawmills in the Merritt TSA reported 549,825 mbf of lumber output and 306,424 bdt of chip output. While both are lower than reported in 2011, Ardew did not report production in 2012. Comparing licensees that reported in both years, lumber output increased by 183,628mbf and chip output increased by 90,756bdt in 2012. There was no veneer output reported.

*Target (32): Local manufacturing helps the community sustain a prosperous forest-based economy.*

**Target (33): Operating level of timber processing facilities**

**Target:** Report number of timber processing facility operating days, the total number of man hours worked and the number of mill employees on payroll.

**Assessment Results:** 2011 numbers are in brackets:  
Kamloops TSA: 919 days (1081); 936,588 man hours worked (682,563); 432 employees (405); 6,347 estimated direct and indirect jobs (7,776).

Lillooet TSA: 200 days (125); 62,900 man hours worked (34,377); 34 employees (28); 630 estimated direct and indirect jobs (170).

Merritt TSA: 1,126 days (783); 721,520 man hours worked (762,991); 366 employees (405); 5,298 estimated direct and indirect jobs (6,660).

*Target (33): Reporting on the operating levels of the timber manufacturing facilities provides insight into community benefits.*

**Target (34): Level of investment in training and skills development.**

Target: a. 100% of DFA forest contractors will have both environmental and safety training.  
b. 100% of woodlands employees are trained in accordance with training plans.

Assessment Results: 100% (327 of 327) of DFA forest contractors had both environmental and safety training. BCTS reported 115 out of 121 awarded contracts and licenses were SAFE Company registered and/or certified. This is within the 10% variance. There were a total of 109 forestland employees reported and they all received training in accordance with their training plan.

*Target (34): Sustainable forest management provides training and awareness opportunities for forest workers as organizations seek continual improvement in their practices. Investments in training and skill development generally pay dividends to forest organizations by way of a safer and more environmentally conscious work environment.*

**Target (35): The number of working relationships with applicable First Nations.**

Target: Maintain and/or increase the number of working relationships (partnerships, joint ventures, cooperative agreements, memorandum of understanding, or business contracts) with First Nations. Additionally, report annually the percent of the three TSAs' AAC that has been allocated to first Nations ventures.

Assessment Results: Licensees in the Kamloops TSA reported 41 working relationships with First Nations. This is an increase from 29 in 2011. Examples of relationships included referrals, log purchase agreements, hauling contracts, service agreements for archaeological and cultural heritage work, NRFL partnerships, trail rehabilitation work, brushing contracts, mechanical site preparation, and Memorandum of Understanding. Approximately 12% of the TSA AAC was allocated to First Nations.

Licensees in the Lillooet TSA reported three working relationships with First Nations. This is a decrease from five in 2011. Examples of relationships included road construction, and road maintenance. Approximately 45% of the TSA AAC was allocated to First Nations.

Licensees in the Merritt TSA reported 22 working relationships with First Nations. This is a slight decrease from 23 in 2011. Examples of relationships included brushing contracts, PFR and CHR surveys, cruising, harvesting, trucking, burning, planning & timber development, milling (Coldwater post & rail), log purchases and forest management. Approximately 34% of the TSA AAC was allocated to First Nations.

*Target (35) recognizes the licensee's efforts to build capacity within First Nations on matters related to the forest industry.*

**Target (36): Percent of affected ranchers with whom forest planning is discussed.**

**Target:** Where forest operations are planned within range units, the forest licensee will meet communicate with the rancher in advance of those operations to minimize impacts to affected ranchers.

**Assessment Results:** All 226 ranchers possibly affected by planned operations were communicated with during the reporting period.



*Dixon Valley, Barriere, BC  
Photo credit: Dave Tremblay, GSFP*

*Target (36): Forestry operations often overlap range tenures and the outcome of operational activities can potentially have a significant effect on range use.*

**Target (37): Percent of affected trappers with whom forest planning is discussed.**

**Target:** Communication of forest operations to occur with trappers 100% of the time in advance of operations

**Assessment Results:** Forty-two trappers indicated that they wished to be communicated with; licensees reported that they communicated with 47 trappers. There were two instances where plans changed possibly impacting trappers and in both instances efforts were made to discuss the changes.

*Target (37): Effective communication with affected trappers will minimize the impact of harvest operations on fur bearing animals.*

**Target (38): Forestry Contractor safety**

**Target:** A minimum of 80% of contractors conducting on the ground work that are SAFE Company or equivalent registered and/or certified. And for BCTS, that a minimum of 80% of licences or contracts awarded were SAFE Company or equivalent registered and/or certified.

**Assessment Results:** Ninety-five percent (151 of 159) of on the ground contractors were SAFE Company registered and/or certified. Ninety-five percent (115 of 121) of BCTS contracts and licenses awarded had SAFE Company certification or equivalent.

*Target (38) SAFE Companies is the flagship program of the BC Forest Safety Council, certifying B.C. forestry operations that show a commitment to safety and demonstrate, through audits, that their safety programs meet industry standards.*

**Target (39): Licensee Worker Safety**

Target: All forest companies/organizations subscribing to the SFM Plan are SAFE Company or equivalent registered and/or certified.

Assessment Results: All forest companies/organizations subscribing to the SFM Plan reported that they are SAFE Company or equivalent registered and/or certified.

*Target (39) Licensees that subscribe to the SAFE Company program demonstrate a commitment to forest workers that they go home safely to their families at the end of each work day.*

**Target (40): Participant Satisfaction Survey**

Target: a) 80% of responses to the Participation Satisfaction Survey are a “3” or better  
b) All written comments are reviewed and considered, and all line responses averaging less than 3 become action items

Assessment Results: a) Survey response was an average of 3.8 out of 5. Over 96 percent of responses to survey questions ranked “3” or better. There were eight respondents to the survey.

b) Results of the feedback form were compiled and are reported as part of the annual monitoring program in [Appendix IV](#) of this report. There was one item that had a response average of less than 3.0: question #13 (broad representation) and its average was 2.8.

*Target (40) Ensuring the continuing interest and participation of this important SFM Advisory Group is a Licensee priority. The SFM Plan is an evolving document that will be reviewed and revised on an annual basis with the SFM Advisory Group to address changes in forest condition and local community values.*



PAG Tour - Glimpse Lake area

Photo credit: Alan Burger

**Target (41): Number of presentation or field trips to schools, public groups and individuals.**

**Target:** Participating licensees will maintain educational support that leads to a balanced and broad-based understanding of forestry. One focus is forestry programs at the elementary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. Target 40 actions per year in each of the Merritt and Kamloops TSAs, and 10 actions per year in Lillooet TSA.

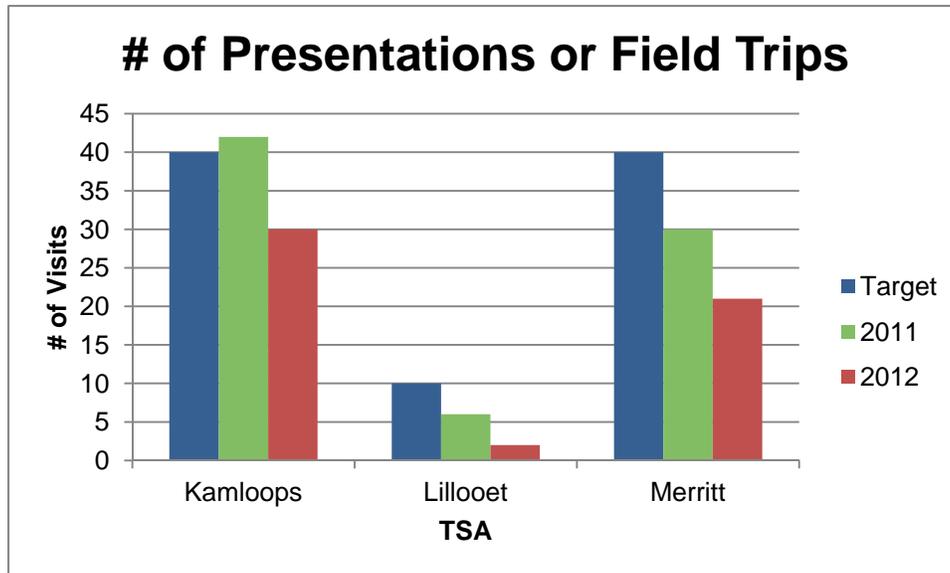
**Assessment Results:** Kamloops TSA licensees conducted 30 field trips and presentations (42 in 2011; target is 40), with three provided specifically to First Nations. The presentations included:

- Field tour with Skeetchestn Band representatives regarding application of management strategies in harvested blocks;
- Field trip with government delegation from Nova Scotia regarding community forests in BC;
- Arbor day in Kamloops (since the 1950s Grade One students in SD73 have received a seedling to plant around their homes);
- TRU Heavy Equipment Operator Course, students received EMS training;
- SD73 High School fall forestry camp (students from around SD73 planted 750 trees around Saul Lake);
- Barriere Employment Center had members of Simpcw FN attend a mapping and map reading course taught by licensees;
- Isobel Lake interpretative trail: students from SD73 walked the trail, and licensee representatives were present to talk to students;
- Field visit with Mahood Lake Forestry subcommittee to review hydrology relative to their area of interest;
- Community Forest sponsored 2012 Job Creation Program with Ministry of Social Development, providing participants with training and educational workshops for forestry jobs;
- Barriere Elementary School presentations on benefits of trees in our environment;
- Participation in Simpcw FN Career Fair.

Lillooet TSA licensees conducted two field trips and presentations (six in 2011; target is 10), none targeted specifically to First Nations. These included Seton River Corridor Restoration Committee meetings and hosting a SFM PAG tour to Lillooet.

Merritt TSA licensees participated in 21 field trips, presentations and educational support (30 in 2011; target is 40). Three of those were targeted specifically to First Nations. Participation included:

- Grade Five tree planting exercises with schools and presentations to high school and UBC students;
- Field tour with BCIT students;
- Merritt Forest Week slo-pitch tourney, essay contest and 2x4 contest;
- Wildlife habitat and biodiversity research area partnership;
- Forestry presentation to Nicola Naturalist Society;
- Attendance at FREP field tour looking at Aspen's management of Cultural Heritage Resources.



**Target (41) recognizes the importance of an educated and informed public with a broad based understanding of forestry that can provide local input into forest planning and operations. Licensees will be involved with educational support to ensure the importance of resource management is conveyed.**

#### **Target (42) Public Awareness of the SFMP**

**Target:** Licensees will keep members of the public informed of DFA strategies being developed, and planning occurring by:

- a) Maintaining a website
- b) Circulating SFM Plan and other information to the public at least annually (advertisements/news release/leaflet/open house/Local Resource Use Planning etc.)

**Assessment Results:** Licensees report that the web site is being maintained and the SFM Plan and other related information was made publicly available in the last year. The total number of visits combined for the Kamloops and Okanagan website was 999 (Canada – 895, USA – 32, Brazil – 15, India – 10, United Kingdom – 4 and various other countries – 44). There were 636 unique visitors from 29 countries.

Licensees also reported that company-maintained websites have an open invitation to the public to get involved with the PAG and a link to the SFM website, as well as company audit information. In addition, during regular meetings with First Nations or the public, licensees educate and invite people to participate in the PAG. Direct invitations have been given to First Nations and local school teachers to become involved. The PAG brochure developed by the CSA User group was posted to the NTF website and shared at public meetings.

*Target (42) recognizes the importance of keeping members of the public informed of forestry strategies being developed and planning occurring in their area. Open lines of communication facilitate public awareness and understanding of the SFM Plan and other current forestry topics, and provide an open opportunity for the public to respond.*

## Appendix II: Detailed Map of NTF SFM Plan Area





## **Appendix III: CSA Registered Licensee Summary Reports**



## 2012 SFM Reporting Summary



### Aspen Planers Ltd.

More information can be obtained by contacting

Jerry C. Canuel  
at  
**Aspen Planers Ltd.,**

Phone:  
250 378-9266  
E-Mail:

[jerrycanuel@apgroup.ca](mailto:jerrycanuel@apgroup.ca)

Mail or In-person:  
Box 160,  
1375 Houston Street,  
Merritt  
British Columbia  
V1K 1B8



### 2012 SFM Performance Highlights

SFM Plan performance targets were achieved on 35 of 36 licensee reportable targets in the Nicola Thompson Fraser SFM Plan. (Targets specifically reported on by licensee were 2, 4-25, 27-39 & 41)

The following is a performance summary for each of the CSA Criteria:

#### Criterion 1 – Biological Diversity

- One hundred percent (100%) of the Targets were met. (Targets reported on 2, 4-15)

#### Criterion 2 – Ecosystem Condition and Productivity

- One hundred percent (100%) of the Targets were met. (Targets reported on 16-20)

#### Criterion 3 – Soil and Water

- All targets were met except one – Target #25: “All permanent status roads and associated structures will have inspections and related maintenance completed as scheduled”. (Targets reported on 11, 18, 20-25)

#### Criterion 4 – Role in Global Ecological Cycles

- One hundred percent (100%) of the Targets were met. (Targets reported on 16-18)

#### Criterion 5 – Economic and Social Benefits

- One hundred percent (100%) of the Targets were met. (Targets reported on 19, 27-35)

#### Criterion 6 – Society’s Responsibility

- One hundred percent (100%) of the Targets were met. (Targets reported on 14, 27-29, 31, 36-39, 41)



## 2012 SFM Reporting Summary (continued)

### Targets Not Met

Target #25 – There were 1363.2km of road scheduled for inspection in 2012 but only 1286.9km were completed due to inaccessibility. These sections not completed are rescheduled for inspection in 2013, and were not “high risk” roads. Also, only 27 of 31 scheduled maintenance items were completed due to seasonal and weather constraints, and they have also been rescheduled for completion in 2013 (were not high risk). A corrective action to ensure this does not happen in the future will be to ensure that roads that are going to be inaccessible have been completely deactivated, inspected and retired so that they do not show up on future inspection lists. Or, if they will remain Aspen’s responsibility, to ensure that various methods of transportation are available and considered to complete all scheduled inspections (foot, ATV, or helicopter in addition to 4x4 truck). Seasonal and weather constraints cannot usually be helped with regards to the maintenance items that were not completed, but a corrective action may be to ensure that our inspection and maintenance scheduling staff have refresher training to accurately assess the hazard and risk of a maintenance item so that it is not scheduled for more urgent work than is actually required. This would help us prioritize the most high risk work to be done first, and avoid the potential of running out of time to address a serious issue because trivial items were incorrectly rated as higher risk.

### Specific Highlights

- Target 2 – Of the units declared free growing on non-ESSF sites 100% in the Merritt TSA and 99% in Lillooet TSA had 3 or more species growing on them and of the units declared free growing on ESSF sites 100% in the Lillooet TSA had 2 or more species growing.
- Target 5 – 100% of all harvested blocks greater than 10ha had wildlife tree patches, wildlife trees or tree stubs associated with them.
- Target 14 - Of the 2 cutblocks in the Merritt TSA and 7 cutblocks in the Kamloops TSA where culturally important, sacred or spiritual sites had been identified and mapped, all were managed or protected in accordance with forest plans.
- Target 16 – 97% of the Merritt TSA and 100% of both the Lillooet and Kamloops TSAs’ areas prescribed for planting were planted within the third growing season. The cumulative TSA area planted by Aspen Planers was 3218.4ha in 2012.
- Target 17 - A total of 455.8 hectares in the Merritt TSA and 818.2 hectares in Lillooet TSA achieved free growing status on or prior to the late free growing date.
- Target 18 – Of the total gross cut block area harvested in the Merritt TSA 1.5%, Lillooet TSA 6.1%, and Kamloops TSA 2.6% were comprised of permanent road area. (Merritt and Kamloops have a target of less than 6% conversion and Lillooet has a less than 7% conversion)
- Target 20 - Of the 27 cutblocks in the Merritt TSA, 7 cutblocks in the Lillooet TSA, and 35 cutblocks in the Kamloops TSA having Riparian Management Areas within or adjacent to the block, there were none with non-conformances to plans.
- The Aspen Planers sawmill in Merritt produced 301,213 mbf of lumber and 177,069 bdt of chips. It had 160 employees on payroll, with a total of 322,426 man-hours worked in the 354 days in operation in 2012. The Savona Specialty Plywood plant was operational for 200 days in 2012, with a total of 34 employees on payroll totaling 153,550 man-hours worked. The Lillooet Veneer plant was operational for 200 days in 2012 with a total of 62,900 man-hours worked.

## 2012 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



More Information on how BC Timber Sales performed against all 39 indicators can be obtained by contacting Richard Cooper at the Kamloops Business Area office.

Ph: (250) 371-6500

[richard.cooper@gov.bc.ca](mailto:richard.cooper@gov.bc.ca)

BC Timber Sales  
1265 Dalhousie Dr.  
Kamloops, B.C.  
V2C 5Z5



Photo Courtesy of Bob Zryd, RFT. Successful grass seeding from 2001 in Russel Creek.

### BC Timber Sales 2012 SFM Performance Highlights:

SFM Plan performance requirements were achieved for 36 of 39 indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the Nicola Thompson Fraser SFM Plan being reported on. The following highlights BC Timber Sales contribution to the NTF 2012 Sustainable Forest Management Plan Report.

- Permanent access structures occupied only 2.65% of the harvested area.
- 83% of hectares declared free-growing had 3 or more species-Non-ESSF, and 96% of hectares declared free-growing had 2 or more species-ESSF.
- 95% of cutblocks had individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches within the block.
- 100% of the ranchers and trappers affected by BCTS operations were communicated with about forest operations and development.
- 100% of all required road inspections were completed, and 100% of all identified road maintenance action items were completed.
- 100% of trees planted were planted prior to or within the third growing season of harvest start.
- 100% of culturally important, sacred, or spiritual sites were managed or protected in accordance with forest plans.
- 100% of blocks logged over 10ha, had wildlife tree retention areas incorporated.
- 100% of hectares logged met soil disturbance commitments.
- 100% of hectares logged were in conformance with riparian requirements.

SFM Plan performance targets were not achieved for 3 of 39 indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the NTF SFM Plan. The targets were not achieved for;

Indicator 4: BCTS had 3 small incursions, totaling 2.98ha, into existing OGMA areas. One incursion was for 2.5 ha, and was replaced with 2.9ha of similar area. The other two had no replacement area provided. One was for 0.4 ha, and the other was for 0.08ha. These 2 incursions did not require replacement, and were allowed under OGMA implementation policy and procedure.

Indicator 10: BCTS planted Western Larch at 10% density on 122.6 ha in the Tyner area. Although ecologically suited to the area, and in accordance with the climate change initiative, it was not approved in the FSP for this site.

Indicator 24: 2 blocks that required a hydrological assessment did not have one completed. 1 block incorporated general recommendations from a hydrologist for the MSxk subzone, but the assessment was not specific to this watershed. In the other watershed, BCTS operating area is only 9% of the watershed, and our block was 10ha. No watershed assessment was completed.

**This report can be located at:**

<http://thompsonokanagansustainableforestry.ca/kamloops/default.htm?RD=1>

## 2012 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



Vavenby

More Information on how Canfor - Vavenby performed against all indicator targets reported on in 2012 can be obtained by contacting Dave Dobi at Canfor's office in Vavenby.

Ph: (250) 676-9518  
[Dave.Dobi@Canfor.com](mailto:Dave.Dobi@Canfor.com)

Canadian Forest  
Products Ltd.  
Box 39  
Vavenby, B.C.  
VOE 3A0



Figure 1 View across OGMA toward Ejas Lake - Maury Creek watershed – TFL 18  
Photo by D. Dobi

### Canadian Forest Products Ltd. - Vavenby 2012 SFM Performance Highlights:

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. - Vavenby maintained certification to CAN / CSA Z809 registered in 2005, ISO 14001:04 registered since 2001 and was registered to PEFC chain of custody in 2007. Canfor – Vavenby participated in Canfor's multi-site certification audit in March 2012.

SFM Highlights for the year included:

In an effort to extract value prior to stand decay, Canfor focused operations on Pine, Spruce and Balsam beetle attacked stands having a high percentage of mortality; in many cases 50% or more of the stand.

Canfor implemented a stakeholder referral process that provides the opportunity to comment on planned blocks well in advance of operations. This has improved the quality and timeliness of dialogue among tenured users.

Target #25; 404 km of road where inspected versus a target of 476 km. The 72 km of road not inspected were due to late season adverse weather conditions. These roads are rescheduled for inspection in 2013.

No planting was reported for 2012 as this was the first full year of harvesting operations since sawmill restart in the fall of 2011.

The total existing Old Growth area identified in Canfor's FSP was maintained through 2012.

The monitoring report can be located at:  
<http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/environmental/plans>



## 2012 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



More Information on how Gilbert Smith performed against all of the indicators can be obtained by contacting Glenn Foss, RFT at Gilbert Smith's office in Barriere.

Ph: (250) 672-9435  
[glenn\\_foss@telus.net](mailto:glenn_foss@telus.net)

**Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd.**  
**Box 689**  
**Barriere, B.C.**  
**V0E 1E0**



### **Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. 2012 SFM Performance Highlights:**

SFM Plan performance requirements were achieved for all of the indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the Nicola Thompson Fraser SFM Plan being reported on. The following highlights Gilbert Smith's contribution to the 2012 Sustainable Forest Management Plan Report.

- Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. successfully maintained our registration to the CAN / CSA Z809:2008
- The amount of area in permanent roads and landings (PAS) in areas harvested during the year is 4.6%, less than the target of 6%.
- Regeneration of harvested blocks occurred within 12.4 months on average from the time of harvesting compared to a target of 36 months.
- 95% of the identified Free Growing blocks had 3 or more species in the survey data collected.
- Road cuts and fill slopes were seeded with certified seed, on average within 7.7 months of completion of construction, compared to a target of 12 months.
- Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. reported a total of 7 working relationships with First Nations in 2012.
- 100% of blocks harvested >10ha have a Wildlife Tree Patch associated with them.
- 100% conformance related to plans addressing harvesting within or adjacent to Riparian Management Areas.
- 100% conformance with Soil Conservation measures contained within plans.
- Gilbert Smith Forest Products had 17 local business relationships/partnerships.
- 100% of Gilbert Smith's contractors received environmental training and all are SAFE Company Certified.

[Pictured above: View from CP 80 Block 2 Manteau Creek]

This report can be located at: <http://thompsonokanaganustainableforestry.ca>



## 2012 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



More information on how Tolko performed against all 39 sustainability targets can be obtained by contacting Michael Bragg, RPF, Woodlands Manager - Forestry

**Tolko Industries Ltd.,  
Thompson Nicola Woodlands,  
Heffley Creek**

Phone: 250 578 2181  
[michael.bragg@tolko.com](mailto:michael.bragg@tolko.com)

6275 Old Yellowhead Hwy.  
Kamloops  
British Columbia  
V2H 1T8

[www.tolko.com](http://www.tolko.com)



Photo Taken by Cliff Robertson, Thompson Nicola Woodlands

### Tolko Industries Ltd.'s 2012 SFM Performance Highlights

SFM Plan performance targets were achieved for 34 of 39 indicators and objectives relating to the sustainability criteria in the SFM Plan for our Forest Licenses and NRFLs in 2012. The following summary highlights Tolko's contribution to the Nicola Thompson Fraser Sustainable Forest Management report:

- 88% of non-ESSF free growing blocks had 3 or more species and 99% of ESSF free growing blocks had 2 or more species as compared to the target of 70%.
- No net loss of OGMAs throughout both Merritt and Kamloops TSA.
- 98% of cutblocks greater than 10 ha had associated Wildlife Tree Retention as compared to the target of 90%.
- 100% conformance to plans for managing red and blue-listed species, mountain caribou, red and blue-listed ecological communities, culturally important, sacred and spiritual sites, and geological features.
- 100% of the areas prescribed for planting were planted within 3 years of harvest, compared to a target of 90%.
- The harvested area occupied by permanent roads and landings was 5%, compared to the target of 6%.
- All Free Growing blocks due in 2012 (2531 ha) achieved Free Growing and outperformed late free growing with an average of 4 years.

SFM Plan performance targets were not achieved for 6 targets. These targets are listed below along with a brief explanation as to why the target was not met.

- Target #11: The average time for road cut and fill slope seeding application on areas of new road construction during the reporting year.
 

The target of 12 months (with a 3 month variance) was not met for 2012. 2011/12 was a tough year as due to many reasons we were short area supervisors, so organizing grass seeding in conjunction with road construction slipped through the cracks. In late 2012 we hired two more area supervisors between Merritt and Heffley and with the use of iPads and dropbox tightened up our tracking process, so this should help alleviate the late grass seeding.
- Target #23: The number of cutblocks harvested where planned CWD targets were met compared to all cutblocks harvested.
 

The blocks that did not achieve the CWD targets were generally dry belt fir blocks which have limited opportunities for retaining CWD without recruiting green logs. This practice has the potential to create forest health issues.
- Target #24: The number of cutblocks harvested where the watershed ECA exceeded 35% and no further hydrological assessments were completed compared to the total number of cutblocks harvested where the watershed ECA exceeded 35%.
 

Two blocks were salvage blocks with a Forest Health focus and were overlooked from carrying out a watershed assessment due to them being fairly close to the trigger point.
- Target #25: List kilometers of permanent roads scheduled for inspection vs. kilometers completed. Licences will also report the number of maintenance action items related to water management and soil movement that required completion during the reporting year as compared to the total number of maintenance action items that were planned for completion.
 

As a result of staff shortages during the field season various areas planned for inspection were not fully documented even though the majority were driven ensuring there were no major maintenance items unaddressed. These roads have been rescheduled for the next inspection year.

The one maintenance item not completed is scheduled for the spring. Due to timing of the inspection the action item could not be done this season.
- Target #30 - the number of known pre-existing recreational trails (from Land and Resource Data Warehouse) within or influenced by areas harvested in the reporting period and the number of those that were successfully managed and retained.
 

The two blocks where the recreational trails were not managed successfully were managed properly on the ground. The issue was administrative, they were not documented on the SP, but the trail (same trail on two blocks) is a well known snowmobile trail and was managed properly in the field. Follow-up actions have been documented and processes will be reviewed to ensure consistency in the SP's in the future.

## Appendix IV: Advisory Group Evaluation Summary

Below are the questions and the average response of the Public Advisory Group. The following table describes the ratings from 1 to 5.

1	2	3	4	5
Poor		Satisfactory		Very Good

#	Question	Average Rating
1	I have a good understanding of the purpose of the Advisory Group and my role as part of that group.	3.5
2	My suggestions related to Sustainable Forest Management values and objectives are being adequately listened to at the Advisory Group Meetings.	3.6
3	Efforts have been made to incorporate my concerns related to SFM values and objectives into the SFM Plan.	3.6
4	My suggestions related to SFM indicators and targets are being adequately listened to at the Advisory Group Meetings.	3.6
5	Efforts have been made to incorporate my concerns related to SFM indicators and targets into the SFM Plan.	3.6
6	I have been given the opportunity to review licensee's audit results and annual reports.	4.1
7	The meeting agenda allows for discussion of any related sustainable forestry issues of concern to advisory group members.	4.0
8	Information provided in advance of meetings is adequate and organized to allow for me to effectively contribute.	4.1
9	Advisory Group Meetings are run efficiently and effectively.	3.9
10	The meeting minutes capture important aspects of the meeting.	4.9
11	Communication with Advisory Group members between meetings is adequate.	4.3
12	Scheduling of meetings held during the year is an adequate balance between meeting continuous improvement objectives of the SFM Plan and use of my time.	4.1
13	A broad cross-section of the community is represented at Advisory Group Meetings.	2.8
14	Licensees have made an effort to recruit new members (if there was a desire to do so)?	3.2
15	Licensee's and or the facilitator are proactive about providing new information to the PAG members regarding impacts to environment, sustainability, forestry, etc?	3.8
	<b>Total Average Rating</b>	<b>3.8</b>

A few questions were skipped by some of the respondents.

### Comments received:

- Even though I have had difficulty attending meetings I am always adequately informed about them with follow-up after they have happened
- #2,3,4,5 might be good if proposed Target 6d was implemented. We have wasted too many years not reporting on this.
- I have left some questions unanswered because I have not been a part of the group long enough to form an opinion about them.

#### Appendix IV

- End the conversation of some members when they keep asking the same question or won't listen to the answer.
- Licensees should answer #5
- Some questions are unanswered because I have not been on the committee long enough to form an opinion
- I was the newest recruit to the NTF PAG meeting initiated by Gilbert Smith Forest Products and I felt that there was a significant difference in age classes among the group members. There are not many young people present at the meetings, although it would be nice to see in future meetings. I hope the licensees can come up with new ways to attract a younger crowd. Overall, the meeting was informative and interesting.

**Action Item:** Question #13 (A broad cross-section of the community is represented at Advisory Group Meetings.) had an average response of 2.8.

## Appendix V: Target 1

Biogeoclimatic Zones to the subzone level by TSA/TFL

### Kamloops TSA

ZONE-subzone	Area (Hectares)
BGxh	63,206
BGxw	24,806
ESSFdc	91,508
ESSFmm	2,834
ESSFvc	7,049
ESSFwc	682,108
ESSFwk	17,737
ESSFxc	31,105
ICHdk	426
ICHdw	138,464
ICHmk	64,717
ICHmm	1,224
ICHmw	202,058
ICHvk	79,455
ICHwk	167,823
IDFdk	268,429
IDFmw	134,828
IDFxh	227,697
IDFwx	5,151
IMAun	106,403
MSdm	96,043
MSxk	151,349
PPxh	76,028
SBPSmk	12,414
SBSdh	436
SBSdw	6,355
SBSmm	35,465

### Lillooet TSA

ZONE-subzone	Area (Hectares)
BAFAun	4,944
BGxh	12,330
BGxw	2,953
CWHms	2,209
ESSFdc	10,266
ESSFdv	305,771
ESSFmw	108,126
ESSFxc2	50,041
ESSF xv	39,607
IDFdc	74,537
IDFdk	81,396
IDFww	18,458
IDFxc	59,007
IDFxh	50,485
IDFwx	7,622
IMAun	111,238
IMAunp	4
MSdc	57,594
MSdm	14,255
MSmw	22,846
MSxk	45,197
MSxv	7,843
PPxh	38,294

### Merritt TSA

ZONE-subzone	Area (Hectares)
BGxh	2,688
BGxw	43,595
CWHms	2,934
ESSFdc	78,895
ESSFmw	94,043
ESSFxc	27,578
IDFdk	347,143
DFxh	191,589
IMAun	471
IMAunp	727
MHmm	174
MSdm	120,778
MSmw	13,338
MSxk	178,892
PPxh	28,324

### TFL 18

ZONE-subzone	Area (Hectares)
ESSFdc	11,232
ESSFwc	26,626
ICHdw	361
ICHmk	6,852
ICHmw	5,340
IDFmw	30
SBSmm	23,856