

Kamloops TSA

Sustainable Forest Management Plan



Annual Monitoring Report *January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008*

Released March 2009

PARTICIPATING Replaceable Forest Licensees:

Chasm Sawmills, A Division of West Fraser Mills Ltd. ▪ British Columbia Timber Sales ▪ Canadian Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Interfor, Adams Lake Lumber ▪ Lower North Thompson Community Forest Society ▪ Tolko Industries Ltd. ▪ Weyerhaeuser Co. Ltd.

PARTICIPATING Non-Replaceable Forest Licensees (NRFL):

Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd. (25 year Non-renewable Pulpwood Agreement)

Adams Lake Development Corporation and Bigfoot Manufacturing Inc. ▪ ALDCO Wood Products Ltd. ▪ Ashcroft First Nation ▪ Bonaparte Economic Development Corporation ▪ Forsite Consulting Ltd. ▪ Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Interfor, Adams Lake Lumber ▪ Little Shuswap First Nation ▪ Lower North Thompson Community Forest Society ▪ Secwepemc Economic Development Co. Ltd. ▪ Simpcw Development Co. Ltd. ▪ Skeetchestn First Nation ▪ Sk7ain Ventures Ltd, ▪ Splatsin First Nation ▪ Tk'emlupsemc Forestry Development Corporation ▪ Weyerhaeuser Co. Ltd. ▪ Woodco Management Ltd.

PARTICIPATING Small Scale Salvage Program:

Ministry of Forests and Range - Headwaters & Kamloops Districts

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Vision Statement

The Kamloops TSA Sustainable Forest Management Plan will foster forest management practices - based on a balance of science, professional judgment and local and First Nations input - that sustain the long-term health and productivity of forest ecosystems while contributing to a strong economy and thriving communities throughout the Kamloops TSA.

1.0 Background

Between February and August 2000, all forest licensees operating in the Kamloops Timber Supply Area (TSA) worked with a dedicated group of public stakeholders to develop a Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Plan for the TSA. Members of the SFM Advisory Group reflected a cross-section of local interests including environmental organizations, First Nations, resource-based interests and research specialists.

Any licensee wishing to become registered to the Canada's national standard, known as CAN/CSA-Z809-96 could use the plan, in part, to meet forest certification requirements. The SFM Plan was updated to the new CAN/CSA-Z809-02 standard in 2004. The SFM Plan serves as a "roadmap" to current and long-term management in the TSA, setting performance objectives and management strategies that reflect the ecological and social values across the TSA. It is consistent with the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan.

2.0 Continual Improvement



The SFM Plan contains 30 Indicators for sustainable forest management. Targets for these Indicators are monitored annually based on information provided by each licensee. Annual monitoring reports, prepared each spring, will indicate whether performance measures for each of the Indicators have been met.

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 new information and to provide input concerning new or changing public values that can be incorporated into future updates of the SFM Plan. 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 TSA (including a copy of the SFM Plan) is available on the Kamloops TSA Certification website:

<http://kamloopsustainableforestry.ca>

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



4.0 Licensee Reporting

Sustainable Forest Management Plan reporting for the 2008 period was completed by seven major licensees (Replaceable Forest Licences) as well as by the holders of 24 Non-replaceable Forest Licences. These licences are located throughout the Kamloops Timber Supply Area. Some licensees have more than one licence and, consequently, have combined their reporting for each licence into one company report.

a) Non-Replaceable Forest Licence Reporting

During the 2008 SFM Plan reporting period, there were 24 Non-replaceable Forest Licences (NRFL), including those for salvaging Mountain Pine Beetle infested timber. These licences accounted for approximately 37% of the allocated harvest. Ministry of Forests and Range Kamloops and Headwaters Districts committed the NRFL holders to report their performance against the SFM Indicators and Targets in the Kamloops TSA. NRFL holders reported on a subset of the SFM Plan Indicators that were agreed to with the SFM Public Advisory Group (PAG). The NRFLs reported on Indicators 2, 4 to 8, 10 to 15, 19, 23, 25 and 30. The remaining Indicators are not reported on as they are operational Indicators beyond the scope of their licence. Note that harvesting has not yet been activated on a number of these NRFLs.

b) Small Scale Salvage Program Reporting

Over the past several years, the small scale salvage operations, managed by the BC Ministry of Forests and Range, have significantly increased their operations to deal with the growing need to salvage damaged timber. The Ministry of Forests and Range Kamloops and Headwaters Districts are committed to the achievement of the Plan and will report on their performance against the Targets they do influence. The Small Scale Salvage Program will report against the following Targets and Indicators: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 25 and 30.

4.1 Highlights 2008

The following summarizes highlights from the Kamloops TSA Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2008 monitoring period:

- Provision for wildlife tree patches/individual wildlife trees/stubs in 97 percent of the cutblocks greater than 10 hectares in size.
- One hundred percent conformance to riparian and lakeshore commitments made within plans.
- The harvested area occupied by permanent roads and landings was 3.8 percent of the total harvest area compared to the target of 6 percent.
- Forest education increased significantly, from 150 presentations or visits in 2007, to 203 in 2008.
- There are nine licensees with a total of seventeen third-party registrations in the Kamloops TSA.
- There were 253 meetings and meaningful communications with First Nations.
- There were 40 working relationships with First Nations in the TSA area.
- Seventy-nine percent of blocks declared Free Growing in 2008 had three or more species.

5.0 Performance 2008

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 each criterion in the SFM Plan. Since Indicators and Targets have been established for each of the goals relating to the criterion, an assessment of progress towards sustainable forest management can be made by reviewing the collective achievement of the Indicator results for each of the criterion.

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, benefits to society, and society's responsibility for sustainable development).

A summary of the performance results for the Indicators relating to each of the CSA criterion is provided as follows. Specific details on all performance Indicators and the Targets are provided in Section 5.1.

| Criterion | Related Indicator | Percent Achieved |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1. Conservation of Biological Diversity | 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 18, 22, 28, 30 | 92% |
| 2. Maintenance and Enhancement of Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity | 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 21, 22 | 100% |
| 3. Conservation of Soil and Water Resources | 2, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15 | 71% |
| 4. Forest Ecosystem Contribution to Global Ecological Cycles | 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 21, 22 | 86% |
| 5. Multiple Benefits to Society | 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28 | 90% |
| 6. Accepting Society's Responsibility for Sustainable Development | 12, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, | 89% |

The target was not achieved for Indicators #5, 15 & 28b. See Section 5.1 for more detail on all performance Indicators and Targets.

| Indicator | Performance Level | Percent Achieved |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| 5 | Sixteen of seventeen licensees met the coarse woody debris target, however, one license met the target on only 97 out of 418 blocks, due to harvesting on Douglas-fir and Spruce bark beetle blocks with limited options for leaving CWD. | 47% |
| 15 | 282 of 333 required maintenance action items were completed | 85% |
| 28b | The average response time was 33.3 days versus 30 day target. | 89% |

5.1 2008 Performance Summary by Indicator 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 (one or two year) commitments to measure progress against identified Indicators.

Indicator: (1) Achievement of the TSA's old forest strategy.

Target: Operations will respect the LRMP's objectives for retaining old forest as a component of seral stage distribution by landscape unit.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: All licensees met the intent of the Kamloops LRMP for old forest retention.

Indicator (1) forms part of the overall strategy to manage for biodiversity at the landscape and stand level. High, intermediate and low biodiversity emphasis options and corresponding Targets for Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's) have been assigned to each of the 33 landscape units in the LRMP area.

Indicator: (2) 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.

Variance: Minus 5 percent.

Variance to accommodate nonconformance to plans that have little or no impact to the environment and/or to the social and ecological objectives of lakeshore areas.



Photo by Bill Ashman, MoFR

Assessment Results: The total gross area of cutblocks and right-of-ways harvested, having Riparian Management Area (RMA) or Lakeshore Management Area (LMA), was 7,436 hectares, with 100 percent conformance.

Indicator (2) 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

Indicator: (3) Level of FPC compliance with Mountain Caribou strategies.

Target: Full compliance with FPC and KLRMP Mountain Caribou strategy.

Variance: As provided for within the legal framework.

Assessment Results: Two licensees harvested a total of 81.8 ha within the LRMP Mountain Caribou Strategy Area, and the operations were consistent with the Caribou Management Strategies.



*Mountain Caribou
Natural Resources Canada
Photo Credit – Stephen Walker*

Indicator (3) 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.

Indicator: (4) Stand level retention -- individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches

Target 4a: 80 percent of cutblocks greater than 10 hectares will have individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches within the block.

Variance: 10%

Assessment Results: Ninety-seven percent (168 out of 173) 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.

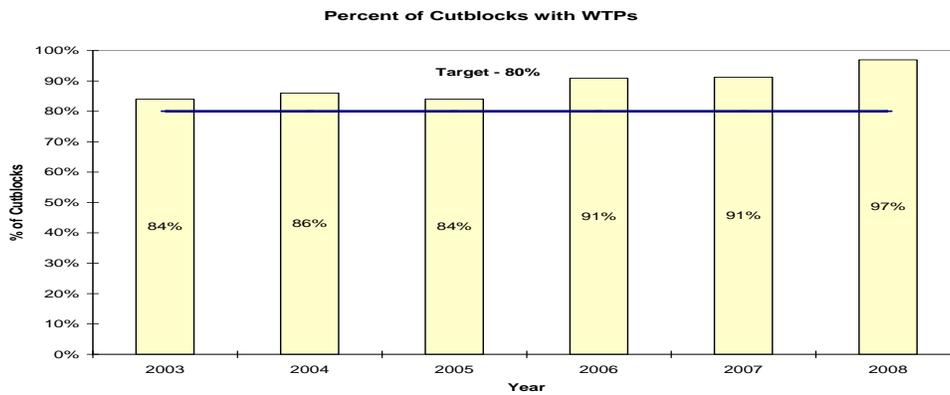
Target 4b: Of the blocks that have individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or wildlife tree patches; at least 50 percent of the time these blocks will have dispersed individual trees, stubs or small (<0.25 ha) patches retained.

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

Variance: 10%

Assessment Results: Of blocks with dispersed WTPs, etc. and with their original SPs signed after January 1st, 2007, 87% (139 out of 159) had dispersed individual trees, stubs or small patches retained.

There is in excess of 17,000 ha in WTPs within the Kamloops TSA, attributed to Replaceable Forest Licenses, accumulated as of December 31, 2008.



Indicator (4) 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.

Indicator: (5) Stand level retention - coarse woody debris

Target:

Coarse woody debris shall be left on each block:

- a minimum of 5 m³/ha dispersed on blocks with very dry BEC variants, denoted with an “x” descriptor for moisture
- a minimum of 20 m³/ha dispersed on all other blocks

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

Variance: 20%

Assessment Results:

A total of 624 cutblocks with original SPs signed after January 1st, 2007 were harvested during the reporting period. 291 cutblocks or 47 percent of the harvested cutblocks met the requirements contained in the plan.

Explanation:

The Small Scale Salvage (SSS) program has been focusing on Douglas-fir and Spruce beetle areas along with trap trees. There were limited options for leaving CWD due to beetle control on these blocks. Also salvage cut blocks are small and in most cases are <.5ha in size. On an area basis, the SSS program represents less than 6% of the total area harvested. The other licensees combined met the CWD requirements on 94% of the harvested cutblocks.

Indicator (5) This Indicator addresses the need to maintain structural features of forest ecosystems at the stand level.

Indicator: (6) Average regeneration period from time of harvest.

Target:

Regeneration established within three years or less on average from time of harvest.

Variance: 12 months beyond 3 year target.

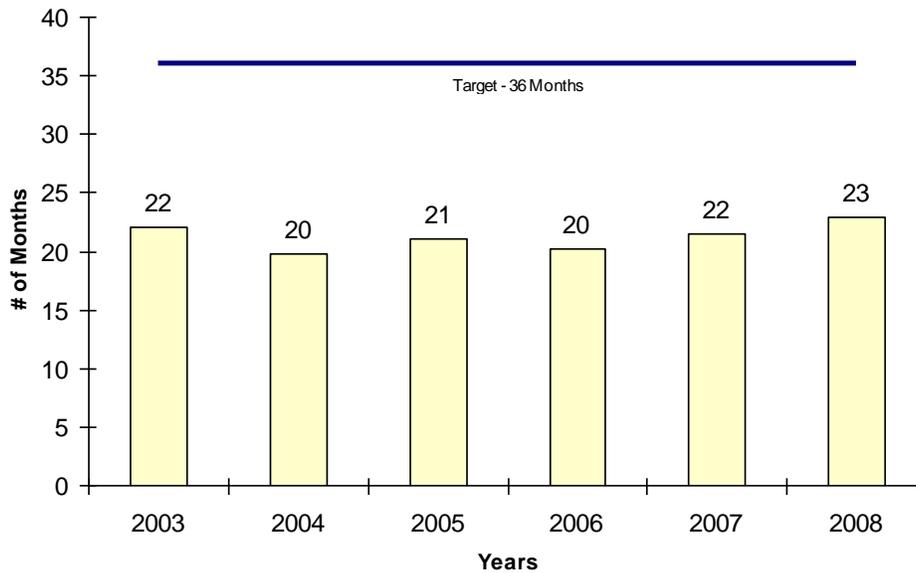
Assessment Results:

Average regeneration delay was 22.9 months versus the 36 month target.



Photo Credit- International Forest Products

Regeneration Delay



Indicator (6) Prompt reforestation ensures that the productive capacity of forest landbase to grow trees is maintained. Licensees will follow guidelines specifying tree species that are most suited ecologically to maintain natural forest composition in an area.

Indicator: (7) Management strategies for rare ecosystems.

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” the substantial part of the identified occurrence is included in WTP(s).

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.

Variance:

a. None

b. Target to be met on at least 90% of cutblocks where ecosystems identified as “prioritized Red-listed ecological communities” occurred.

Assessment Results:

There was one cutblock where documented Red-listed communities occurred and the substantial part of the identified occurrence was included in WTP(s). There were no cutblocks where non-documented ecosystems identified as “prioritized Red-listed ecological communities” occurred.

Indicator (7) Management strategies will be applied at the stand level through identification of rare sites in the SP process and through the application of retention.

Indicator: (8) Identification and protection of wildlife (mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and amphibians) at risk

Target 8a: On an annual basis, obtain from the Conservation Data Centre (CDC), the location of known Red-listed species within the TSA.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: All licensees indicated they obtained the location of known Red-listed species.



Badger

BC Grasslands - Photo by Karl Larsen

Target 8b: Where there is a documented, mapped and field verified occurrence of a critical habitat feature for a Red-listed species, operations achieve 100% consistency with SP measures.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: There was one cutblock harvested, where there was a documented critical habitat feature for a Red-listed species, and operations were 100% consistent with SP measures.

Target 8c: Based on the potential level of impact to the TSA, participate in the consultation process led by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forests and Range, in the identification of Ungulate Winter Range and Wildlife Habitat Areas and the development of General Wildlife Measures.

Assessment Results: In 2008 TSA licensees participated in the Species at Risk Coordination Office (SaRCO) Mountain Caribou Recovery process.

Indicator (8) 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.

Indicator (9) Percent of land base for broadleaf species.

Target: No net loss for broadleaf species.

Variance: 5% reduction in broad leaf species (uncontrolled events associated with licensee operations: forest pests etc)

Assessment Results: The Kamloops Timber Supply Area's (TSA) productive forested landbase is 1,479,005 hectares. The amount of area where broadleaf species (i.e. aspen or birch) are leading is 37,878 hectares or 2.6 percent of the landbase. These values are taken from the Kamloops TSR IV Report (June 2008). The amount of area has remained the same as in the Kamloops TSR II report (July 2001).

Indicator (9) Maintain the deciduous species through individual tree and patch retention and through natural regeneration in harvested areas. Maintain natural diversity of coniferous species through stocking and natural regeneration.

Indicator: (10) Annual percent of harvested areas in permanent access structures (e.g. roads and landings).

Target: Less than 6 percent, on average, of harvested areas will be in permanent roads and landings.

Variance: None



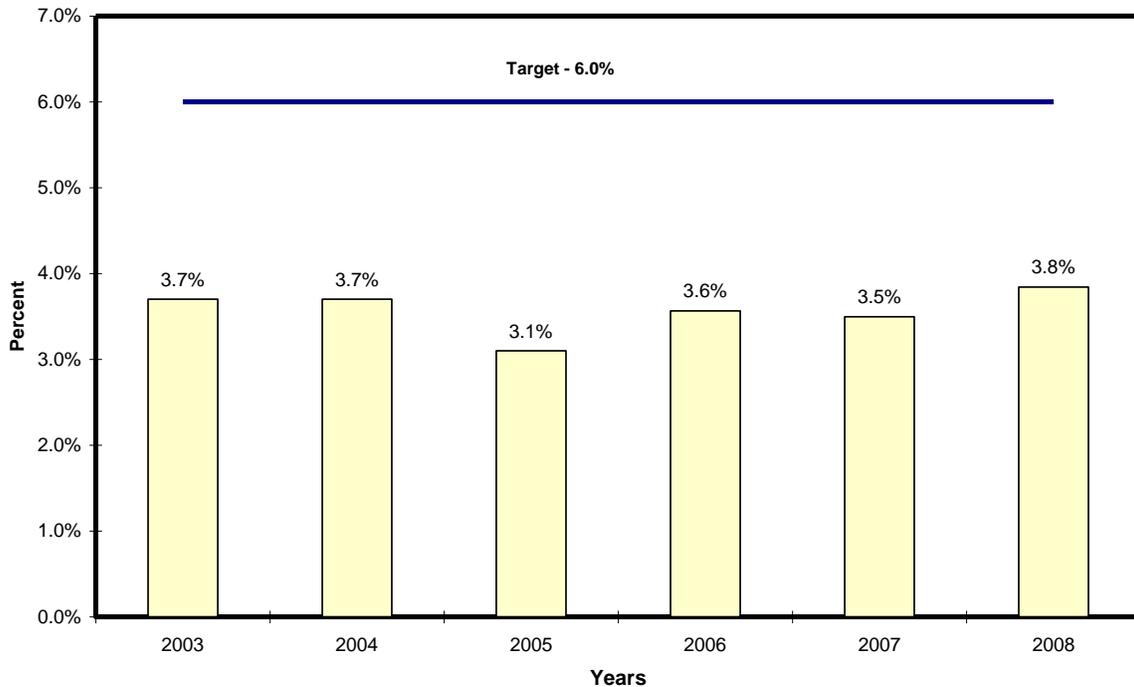
Photo Credit: Tolko Industries Ltd.

Assessment Results

The percentage of roads and landings within the total harvested area averaged 3.8 percent.

A total of 8,952 ha (gross area) was harvested in 2008. New permanent road and landing construction occupy 344 ha of land.

Percent Roads and Landings



Indicator (10) 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.

Indicator: (11) Annual harvest level relative to annual allocation.

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

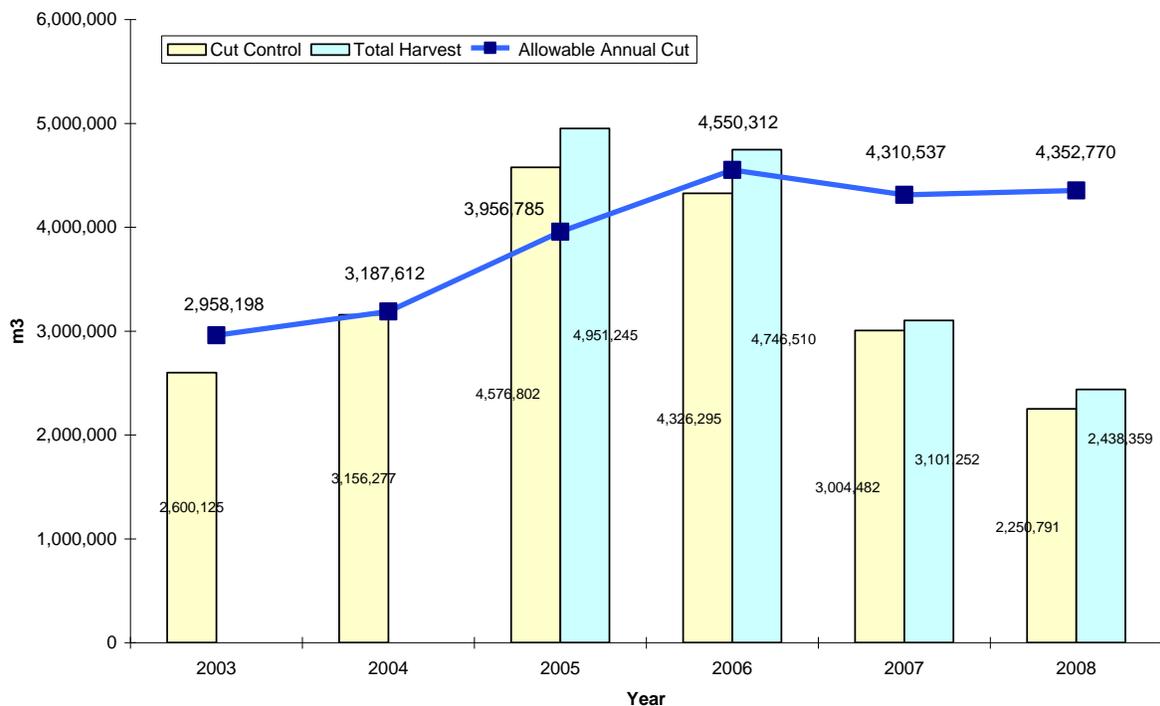
Variance: According to Cut Control Regulations and Policy

Assessment Results: Licensees harvested 2,250,791 cubic metres (m³) of cut control volume, and, including off-quota volume, a total volume of 2,438,359 m³. The total volume harvested was 56 percent of the allocated volume (AAC) of 4,352,770 cubic metres (based on TSR 3) for the TSA, compliant with the cut control regulation. The increase in the AAC reflects the uplift for Mountain Pine Beetle salvage. The new AAC based on TSR IV will be 4,000,000m³.



Sunset Creek
Photo Credit: Toby Jeffreys, GSFP

Allowable Annual Cut vs. Cut Control



Indicator (11) 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.

Indicator: (12) Incorporation of traditional knowledge, non-timber resources, and cultural and spiritual values in forest planning, where available.

Target 12a: Open communications with local First Nations during Operational Plan reviews will assist with the management of traditional knowledge, non-timber resources, and cultural and heritage values.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: All licensees harvesting or operating during the reporting period communicated with local First Nations during Operational Plan reviews. Number of meetings and meaningful communications was 253.

Target 12b: TSA Licensees respond to all written requests for communication from First Nations

Assessment Results: Licensees had 15 written requests for communication and responded to all.

Target 12c: Incorporation of traditional knowledge, non-timber resources, and cultural and spiritual values in forest planning, where available.

Assessment Results: Number of cutblocks where specific actions were requested and taken was 97.

Indicator (12) recognizes the importance of managing for non-timber resources, including cultural/heritage resources and values, during forestry operations.

Indicator: (13) Level of conformance to soil conservation commitments contained within plans.

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

Variance: None

Assessment Results: Soil disturbance objectives were met on all 7,983 hectares (total net area) harvested.

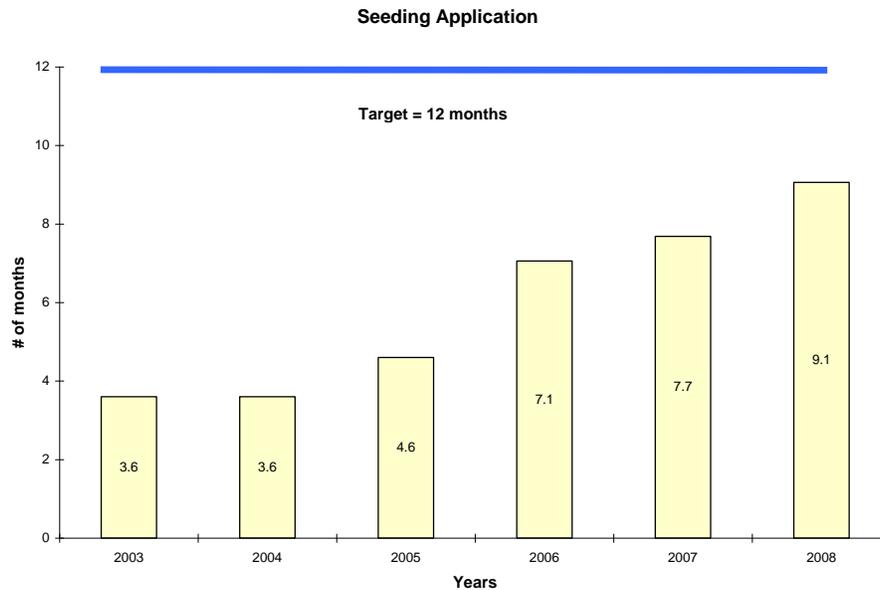
Indicator (13) addresses the impacts of forestry operations on soil productivity. Soil compaction, displacement and erosion are components of soil disturbance.

Indicator: (14) Number of months for road cut and fill slope seeding application.

Target: All planned road cut and fill slope seeding application carried out within 12 months of completed road construction on suitable sites.

Variance: 3 months

Assessment Results: Road cuts and fill slopes were seeded or planted on average within 9.1 months of disturbance, compared to a target of 12 months.



Indicator (14) 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. Prompt revegetation of harvested areas will also contribute to noxious weed control.

Indicator: (15) Percent of permanent status roads that have maintenance completed as per programs.

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

Variance: None



*Replacing bridge on Dunn Lake FSR
Photo by Gord Bower, MoFR*

Assessment Results: Licensees completed 284 of 333 maintenance action items related to water management and soil movement that were required during the reporting year. Some examples of maintenance action items were upgrading box culverts, road surface erosion, culverts blocked by beavers and ditch sloughs.

Explanation: All but one maintenance action item were low or very low risk. Ditch cleaning on the Tshinakin FSR by Adams Lake was deemed high risk due to the high risk road system.

Indicator (15) recognizes the potential impact of roaded access on forests and waterways.

Indicator: (16) Level of participation in the annual reporting of results and the number of advisory group meetings held annually.

Target: 100 percent participation in the SFM Plan monitoring process and hold at least one meeting per year with the SFM Public Advisory Group (PAG) to review results.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: The SFM Plan Monitoring Report for 2007 was presented to the PAG in March 2008. There was one additional meeting and one field trip in 2008. All of the CSA registered licensees participated in the monitoring process. As well, PAG members participated in some registration and surveillance audits of major licensees.

Indicator (16) indicates a commitment of Licensees to develop a Sustainable Forest Management Plan, irrespective of whether or not they intend to pursue formal certification. This will ensure consistency of sustainable forest management across the TSA.

Indicator: (17) Number of registrations to a recognized third party certification.

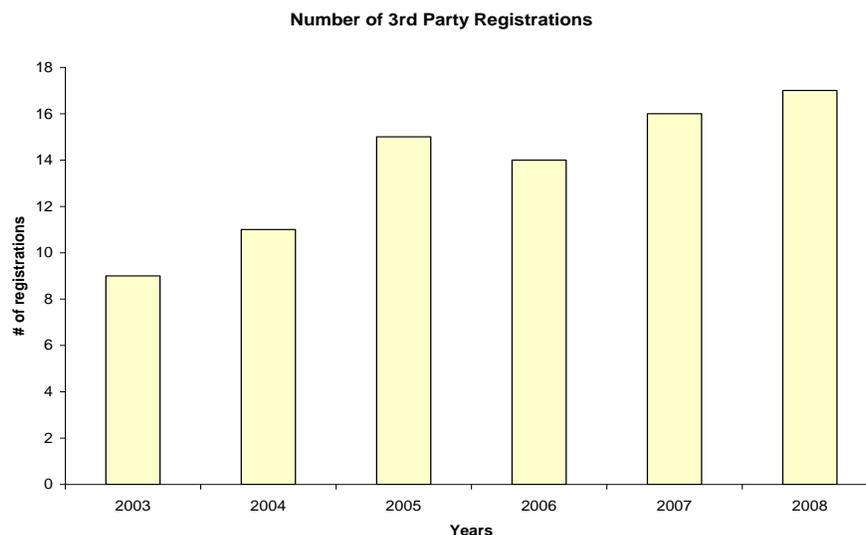
Target: Maintain and/or increase the number of registrations to a recognized third party certification.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: Nine major licensees are registered to a recognized third party certification. Six of the nine licensees are registered to more than one certification system. All major licensees within the TSA are registered. One of the smaller major licensees did not report this year

Certification types include International Organization of Standards (ISO) 14001, Canadian Standards Association Z809 (CSA), Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), and Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

There were a total of 17 registrations in 2008. See [Appendix I](#) for the CSA Registered Licensee Summary Reports.



Indicator (17) recognizes the importance of certification to provide assurance to consumers that forest products originate from sustainably managed forests.

Indicator: (18) Protected Ecosystems

Target: 12% Protected Area as last reported by a Timber Supply Review.

Variance: None.

Assessment Results: 607,123 hectares are maintained as Protected Area (Class A Parks – TSR IV – June 2008). This is 21.9 % of the Kamloops TSA Landbase.

Indicator (18): Part of the overall strategy to manage for biodiversity at the landscape level. The Protected Areas strategy is designed to protect viable, representative examples of British Columbia's natural diversity and recreational opportunities and to protect special natural, cultural heritage and recreational features.

Indicator: (19) Percent of affected ranchers with whom forest planning is discussed.

Target: Where forest operations are planned within range units, the forest licensee will meet annually with the rancher to help ensure forest operations will not adversely affect existing animal unit months (AUMs).

Variance: Minus 10 percent of 90 percent target.

Assessment Results: All ranchers affected by planned operations were communicated with during the reporting period (127 affected ranchers). Some issues discussed were cattle trails, cattle drift, cattle guard location, natural range barriers, fences, gates, timing of harvest, silviculture plans and stumping concerns.

Indicator (19): Forestry operations often overlap range tenures and the outcome of operational activities can potentially have a significant effect on range use.

Indicator: (20) Level of conformance to strategies in plans designed to achieve preservation, retention and partial retention of visual quality objectives.

Target: 100 percent conformance to strategies contained in plans.

Variance: Minus 5 percent



*Photo credit:
Weyerhaeuser*

Assessment Results: One hundred percent of harvested blocks achieved the visual intent as described in plans.

Indicator (20): 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.

Indicator: (21). Mean Annual Increment (MAI).

Target: Maintain the long term productivity of the forest as measured by the mean annual increment (m³/ha/yr) for Lodgepole pine.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: The current mean annual increment for Lodgepole Pine in the Kamloops TSA is 1.86 m³/ha/yr. This value is taken from the Kamloops TSR II Report (July 2001) and was not recalculated in the Kamloops TSR IV Report (June 2008).

Indicator (21): Mean Annual Increment is an indicator of the sustainability of management practices and the productivity of ecosystems.

Indicator: (22) 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 (0 to 20), 2 (21-40), 3 (41-60), 4 (61 to 80) and 5 (81 to 100)] occupies at least 8.5% of the timber harvesting land base.

Variance: Attaining age class balance earlier a benefit. Later – 20 years.

Assessment Results: Age Class 1 and 5 each occupy at least 8.5% of the timber harvesting land base (THLB), at 24.4% and 8.7% respectively. In the previous reporting period only Age Class 1 attained the 8.5% target. Age Classes 2, 3, and 4 have less than 8.5% area representation, with 6.4%, 3.1%, and 8.0% respectively. The target of age class balance will be achieved over time. These numbers are from the July 2008 TSR IV Report.

Indicator (22) A balanced age class distribution 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

Indicator: (23) The number of working relationships with applicable First Nations.

Target: Maintain and/or increase the number of working relationships (partnerships, joint ventures, cooperative agreements, memoranda of understanding, or business contracts) with First Nations.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: There were 40 working relationships with First Nations in the TSA area during 2008, which is down from 43 in the previous reporting period. The rolling three year average is 46.3. This is above the baseline target of 42, which was established in 2003.

See [Appendix II](#) for examples of working relationships.

Approximately 13% of the total apportionment (TSR III) is associated with First Nations licensees, above and beyond the business relationships that First Nations have with other licensees.

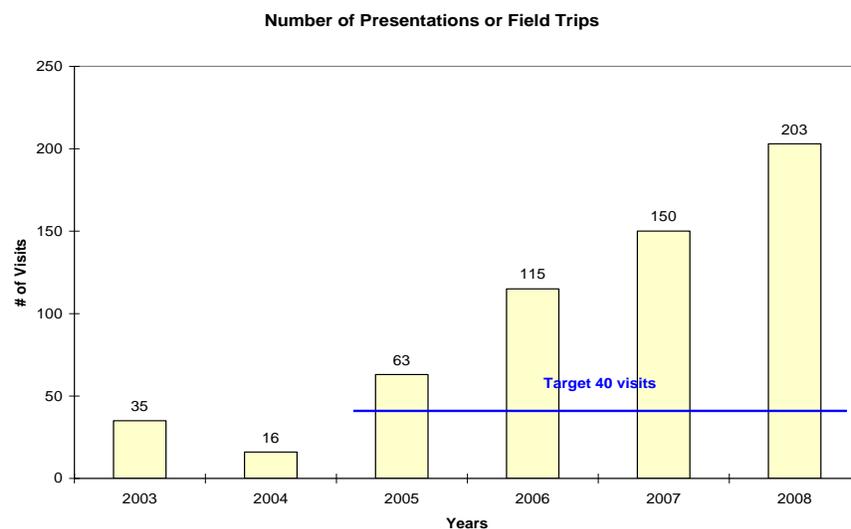
Indicator (23) recognizes the licensee's efforts to build capacity within First Nations on matters related to the forest industry.

Indicator: (24) Number of presentation or field trips to schools, public groups and individuals.

Target: The TSA Licensees will maintain educational support that leads to a balanced and broad-based understanding of forestry. One focus is forestry programs at the elementary level, secondary and post-secondary levels. Target 40 actions per year (visits, field trips, information provision, etc).

Variance: None

Assessment Results: There were 203 presentations or field visits by licensees in the reporting period, as compared to 150 in the previous reporting period. Licensees met the expected target. As well, licensees in the Kamloops, Merritt and Lillooet TSAs funded a Forest Educator program to work with schools to provide forest education support for teachers. See [Appendix III](#) for more information on this program and a summary of its activities.



Indicator (24) recognizes the importance of informed, educated public with respect to forest management. Licensees will be involved with educational support to ensure the importance of resource management is conveyed.

Indicator: (25) Participation with First Nations to implement and improve upon the revised Archaeological Overview Assessment model and process.

Target: TSA Licensees will participate with First Nations to implement and improve upon the revised Archaeological Overview Assessment model and process.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: Archaeological Assessments were completed for 322 harvested cutblocks requiring this assessment. There were also 216 preliminary field reconnaissance trips. Note that the number of field visits do not correspond directly to the AOAs by year, i.e. AOAs completed in 2008 may not be field visited until 2009.

A Forest Investment Account (FIA) project in 2008 continues to evolve, and improve the AOA model and process.

Indicator (25) assesses the potential for occurrence of cultural heritage resources and direct more detailed assessments in areas of moderate or high potential where forestry operations are planned. By incorporating archaeological assessments and inventories into operational plans, licensees contribute to the protection of First Nations Values.

Indicator: (26) Participant Satisfaction Survey.

Target: 26a 80% of responses to the Participation Satisfaction Survey are a “3” (satisfactory) or better
Variance: None

Assessment Results: Survey response was an average of 4.1 out of 5 which is slightly higher than 2007 (3.9). Ninety-six percent of the questions responded to were marked as a “3” or better. There were five respondents to the survey.



PAG members participating in GSPF re-certification audit

Target: 26b All written comments are reviewed and considered, and all line responses averaging less than 3 become action items

Variance: None

Assessment Results: Results of the feedback form were compiled and are reported as part of the annual monitoring program in [Appendix IV](#) of this report. There were no items that averaged less than 3.0. Note that the survey changed in 2007, posing several new questions and combining some previous years’ questions.

Indicator (26) Ensuring the continuing interest and participation of this important 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.

Indicator: (27) Public Awareness of the SFMP.

Target: 27a Licensees will keep members of the public informed of TSA strategies being developed, and planning occurring by:
1. Maintaining a website
2. Circulating SFMP and other information to the public at least annually (news release/leaflet/open house/LRUP etc.)

Variance: None

Assessment Results: Licensees report that the web site is being maintained and the SFMP and other related information was made publicly available in the last year. An advertisement was placed in the *Kamloops This Week* newspaper during Forestry Week, inviting interested members of the public to join the Public Advisory Group.

Target: 27b TSA Licensees respond to all written requests from the public for communication within 30 days of their receipt.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: Licensees did not receive any written requests for communication.

Indicator (27) 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.

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

Target: 28a TSA Licensees will provide opportunities/avenues for public participation in decision-making processes through participation in:

- LRMP committees (strategic level);
- 70 percent of Local Resource Use Plan meetings (local level);
- Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) meetings (operational level);
- Community meetings.

Variance:

- No variance in meeting Targets for LRMP involvement;
- Minus 10 percent or plus 30 percent variance of the 70 percent target for attending LRUP meetings;
- No variance for Forest Stewardship Plans; and
- No variance for community meetings

Assessment Results:

- Licensees' interests were represented at LRMP meetings.
- All three LRUP meetings were attended by Licensees.
- A total of four FSP review meetings were attended during the previous period.
- A total of 17 community meetings were attended.

Target: 28b TSA Licensees respond to all written requests from the public for communication within 30 days of their receipt.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: There were 23 written requests for communication from the public to the licensees and all were responded to, however, the average response time was 33 days.

Explanation: The Barriere public meeting generated many written comments for one licensee. Some of these were received a week before the meeting took place and some as late as 16 days afterward. The licensee collected all comments and then wrote a comprehensive response. As well, staff were away for the Christmas holiday period, between the time of the public meeting and sending some of the responses. All of this combined to make for a lengthy response time on average.

Indicator (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

Indicator: (29) Report on number of research and extension initiatives licensees have participated in.

Target: 29a TSA licensees will participate in research and extension activities.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: Licensees were directly or indirectly represented on the Forest Research Extension Partnership (FORREX). They also contributed in excess of \$75,000 to **FPInnovations**, through payment of \$0.047/m³ of volume harvested from replaceable licenses, facilitating operational and wood product research such as biofuel grinding in the bush.



*Grinding / Biofuel Project
Photo by Bill Ashman, MoFR*

Target: 29b Identify priorities for reinvestment in the forest sector through the TSA committee annual review and support of research programs and strategies.

Variance: None

Assessment Results: TSA wide research results were shared with members of the Public Advisory Group. [Appendix V](#) contains a summary of ongoing research that is being conducted by licensees. There is additional research being conducted by government and broader licensee organizations that is not described in this report.

Target 29(a) recognizes the standard of continual improvement requires ongoing monitoring and research related to the SFM Plan to assess and adaptively manage forestry operations. Monitoring the achievement of Indicators and Targets assesses the long-term effectiveness of the Plan. Target 29(b) demonstrates a commitment by forest licensees to reinvest in the forest landbase and proved a stable and profitable forest industry in the long term.

Indicator: (30) Percent of harvested cutblocks having three or more tree species identified in the free growing inventory.

Target: 30 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.

Variance: None

Free Growing cutblock



Photo courtesy of Tolko Industries Ltd.

Assessment Results: Seventy-nine percent of the cutblocks declared free growing during the reporting year had three or more tree species. The average of the leading tree species was 51%, for those cutblocks having three or more species.

Indicator (30): An objective of the Kamloops LRMP, with respect to ecosystem management is to maintain viable populations of all species across the landscape within their existing geographic range. Ensuring a diversity of tree species is maintained improves ecosystem resilience and productivity and positively influences forest health.

Appendix I: CSA Registered Licensee Summary Reports

- 1. BC Timber Sales**
- 2. Canadian Forest Products Ltd.**
- 3. Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd.**
- 4. Tolko Industries Ltd.**
- 5. Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd.**

Appendix II: First Nations Relationship Examples

Appendix III: Forest Educator Report

Appendix IV: Advisory Group Evaluation Summary – 2008

Appendix V: Summary of Research

2008 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



More Information on how BC Timber Sales performed against all 30 indicators can be obtained by contacting Richard Cooper at the Kamloops Business Area office.

Ph: (250) 371-6500

richard.cooper@gov.bc.ca

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



Photo Courtesy of Katherine Rogers, RFT

BC Timber Sales 2008 SFM Performance Highlights:

SFM Plan performance requirements were achieved for 28 of 30 indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the Kamloops TSA SFM Plan being reported on. The following highlights BC Timber Sales contribution to the Kamloops TSA 2008 Sustainable Forest Management Plan Report.

- BC Timber Sales was recertified in 2008, to both the CSA Z809:2002 and ISO 14001:2004 standards.
- Permanent access structures occupied only 3.52% of the harvested area.
- 76% of cutblocks reaching free to grow had 3 or more species present.
- 100% of the ranchers affected by BCTS operations were talked to about forest operations and development.
- Average time for regeneration establishment was 19.1 months.
- BCTS staff completed 142 presentation or field trips to schools, public groups, and individuals.
- 100% of hectares logged had soil disturbance commitments achieved:

SFM Plan performance targets were not achieved for 2 of 30 indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the Kamloops TSA SFM Plan. The targets were not achieved for;

Indicator 15: Only 174 of 223 road maintenance activities were completed. All but one was considered low risk. The one high risk activity that was not completed was a low risk non-urgent ditch cleaning on a high risk road.

Indicator 28: Written requests from the public took, on average, 80 days to receive a response, due in large part because of the volume of requests that came from a community meeting in early December 2008.

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

2008 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



Vavenby

More Information on how Canfor - Vavenby performed against all 30 indicators can be obtained by contacting Dave Poole at Canfor's office in Vavenby.

Ph: (250) 676-9518
David.Poole@Canfor.com

Canadian Forest
Products Ltd.
Box 39
Vavenby, B.C.
V0E 3A0



Canadian Forest Products Ltd. - Vavenby 2008 SFM Performance Highlights:

SFM Plan performance requirements were achieved for 30 of 30 indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the Kamloops TSA SFM Plan. The following highlights Canfor – Vavenby's contribution to the Kamloops TSA 2008 Sustainable Forest Management Plan Report.

- Canadian Forest Products Ltd. - Vavenby maintained certification to CAN / CSA Z809:2002 registered in 2005, ISO 14001:04 registered since 2001 and was registered to PEFC chain of custody in 2007.
- Regeneration of harvested blocks occurred within 26 months on average from the time of harvesting compared to a target of 36 months.
- New road cuts and fill slopes were seeded on average within 6.4 months of disturbance, compared to a target of 12 months.
- Archaeological assessments were completed on 23 blocks which included 19 field visits by First Nations crews.
- 100% of blocks with Visual Quality Objectives achieved the visual intent (12 blocks)
- Canfor staff completed 14 presentations or field trips promoting forestry education at schools and with members of the public
- Coarse Woody Debris objectives were met on 32 of the 33 blocks harvested with prescriptions completed in 2008. One block was a burn salvage so had insufficient coarse woody debris to meet the target.

This report can be located at: <http://www.canfor.ca/sustainability/certification/csa.asp>

2008 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



More Information on how Gilbert Smith performed against all 30 indicators can be obtained by contacting Toby Jeffreys, RPF at Gilbert Smith's office in Barriere.

Ph: (250) 672-9435
Jeffreys_gsf@telus.net

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



Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. 2008 SFM Performance Highlights: 2008

SFM Plan performance requirements were achieved for all 30 of the 30 indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the Kamloops TSA SFM Plan being reported on. The following highlights Gilbert Smith's contribution to the Kamloops TSA 2008 Sustainable Forest Management Plan Report.

- Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. successfully maintained our registration to the CAN / CSA Z809:2002 third party certification during our audit conducted in February 2008.
- Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. achieved full compliance with Kamloops LRMP caribou strategies (18.9 hectares harvested).
- Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. participated in a process led by the Ministry of Environment and Species at Risk Coordination Office for identification of recovery habitat for Mountain Caribou.
- Regeneration of harvested blocks occurred within 16.01 months on average from the time of harvesting compared to a target of 36 months.
- 97% of the identified Free Growing blocks had 3 or more species in the inventory label.
- Road cuts and fill slopes were seeded on average within 3.4 months of disturbance, compared to a target of 12 months which represents an improvement from an average of 8.83 months reported in 2007.
- Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. reported 1 working relationship with First Nations in 2008.
- Area occupied by permanent roads and landings in operational plans was 5.6% which is a reduction from previous reporting years.

[Pictured above: Active Road Construction Above North Thompson River.]

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

2008 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



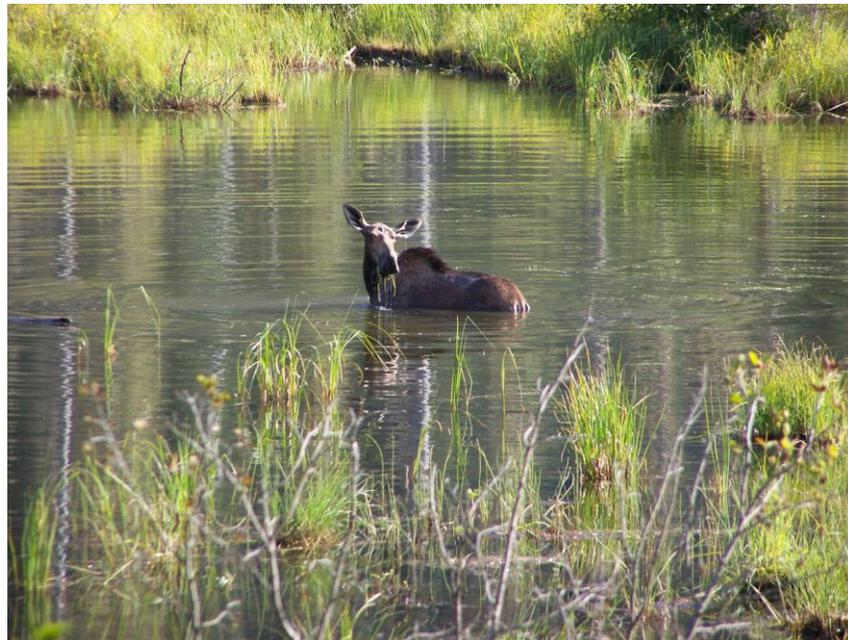
More information on how Tolko performed against all 30 sustainability indicators can be obtained by contacting Michael Bragg, RPF, Regional Forester at Tolko.

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

Phone: 250 578 2181
michael.bragg@tolko.com

6275 Yellowhead Hwy.
Kamloops
British Columbia
V2H 1T8

www.tolko.com



Tolko Industries Ltd.'s 2008 SFM Performance Highlights

SFM Plan performance requirements were achieved for all 24 indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the Kamloops TSA SFM Plan being reported on. This compares to 23 of 24 performance requirements being achieved in 2007. The results for the remaining six Kamloops TSA SFM Plan indicators are reported in the Kamloops TSA Sustainable Forest Management Plan Monitoring Report.¹ The following highlights Tolko's contribution to the Kamloops TSA 2008 Sustainable Forest Management Plan report.

- Tolko operations respected the Kamloops LRMP's objectives for old forest retention.
- The percentage area in permanent roads and landings in areas harvested during the year was 4.1 percent (35.0 ha), which is well below the 6 percent target.
- 100 percent conformance to riparian and lakeshore commitments was achieved (735.9ha gross area of cutblocks within or adjacent to RMAs)
- Enhanced and meaningful communications with First Nations was a focus for Tolko in 2008. There were 23 meetings with a number of local First Nations communities where our Forest Management activities overlap their areas of interest.
- 100 percent conformance to soil conservation measures was achieved.
- Average time for regeneration establishment was 25.5 months, well below the target of 48 months.
- 75 percent of blocks declared Free Growing in 2008 had three or more species.

¹This report can be located at <http://kamloopssustainableforestry.ca/>

2008 SFM MONITORING SUMMARY



More information on how Weyerhaeuser performed against all 30 sustainability indicators, can be obtained by contacting Kurt Freudenberger, Planning Forester, Weyerhaeuser

**Weyerhaeuser
Kamloops/ Vavenby**

Phone: 250 318 6799

[mail to:kurt.freudenberger@weyerhaeuser.com](mailto:kurt.freudenberger@weyerhaeuser.com)

Box 40 Kamloops
British Columbia
V2C 5K3

www.weyerhaeuser.com

Weyerhaeuser's Kamloops/Vavenby SFM Performance Highlights: 2008

SFM Plan performance targets were achieved for 30 of 30 indicators relating to the sustainability criteria in the Kamloops TSA SFM Plan. The following summarizes highlights of Weyerhaeuser's contribution to the Kamloops TSA 2008 Sustainable Forest Management report.



- The amount of area in permanent roads and landings in areas harvested during the year was 2.3 percent, well below the 6 percent target.
- Weyerhaeuser achieved full compliance with Kamloops LRMP caribou strategies for the Ninth year in a row (0 hectares harvested).
- Soil disturbance levels were at or below the committed plan level for all areas harvested.
- Regeneration of harvested blocks occurred within 19.0 months on average from the time of harvesting compared to the target of 36 months.
- Coarse woody debris targets were met in all cutblocks harvested with SP's dated Jan.1, 2007 or later.
- Weyerhaeuser has retained its ISO 14001 registration since 1999 and CSA Z809 registration since 2001.
- Weyerhaeuser continues to maintain working relationships with all Ranchers in our operating area.
- Out of 1003.3 ha of harvested cutblocks having riparian areas, there were no non-conformances.

Appendix II: First Nations Relationship Examples

The following is a list of licensee – First Nations relationship examples:

- Providing in-kind support for woodlot management and CP development
- Archaeology Overview Assessment (AOA) services
- AOA Model ground truthing contract
- Archaeology Impact Assessment services
- Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment services
- Services for log hauling
- Log Purchase Agreements with First Nation held tenures (i.e. NRFLs, Woodlots, etc)
- Harvesting
- Mechanical Site Prep
- Forest Management Agreement
- Memorandums of Understanding
- Communication Agreements
- Cooperative Working Agreements
- Forest Investment Account (FIA) projects, e.g. caribou monitoring
- Volume Sharing Agreement

Appendix III: Forest Educator Report

Volunteer Presentations of Forestry Personnel

Forest Education Year 2008

| Company | ILA Van | Camp | NFW | Train | Public Events | Shadow Tour | Tree Planting |
|---|---------|------|-----|-------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Number of Presentations or Field Trips | | | | | | | |
| Weyerhaeuser | 14 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Interfor | | | 8 | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Gilbert Smith | | | 6 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Tolko | | | 2 | 1 | | 3 | |
| Canfor | | | 9 | 5 | | | |
| BCTS | 106 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 18 | 4 | |
| Community Forest | | | | | 3 | | |

Volunteer Hours of Forestry Personnel

Forest Education Year 2008

| Company | ILA Van | Camp | NFW | Train | Public Events | Shadow Tour | Tree Planting |
|------------------------|---------|------|-----|-------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Number of Hours | | | | | | | |
| Weyerhaeuser | 14 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Interfor | | | 8 | 1 | 10 | | 10 |
| Gilbert Smith | | | 6 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Tolko | | | 2 | 1 | | 5 | |
| Canfor | | | 6 | 5 | | | |
| BCTS | 108 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 48 | 18 | |
| Community Forest | | | | | 20 | | |

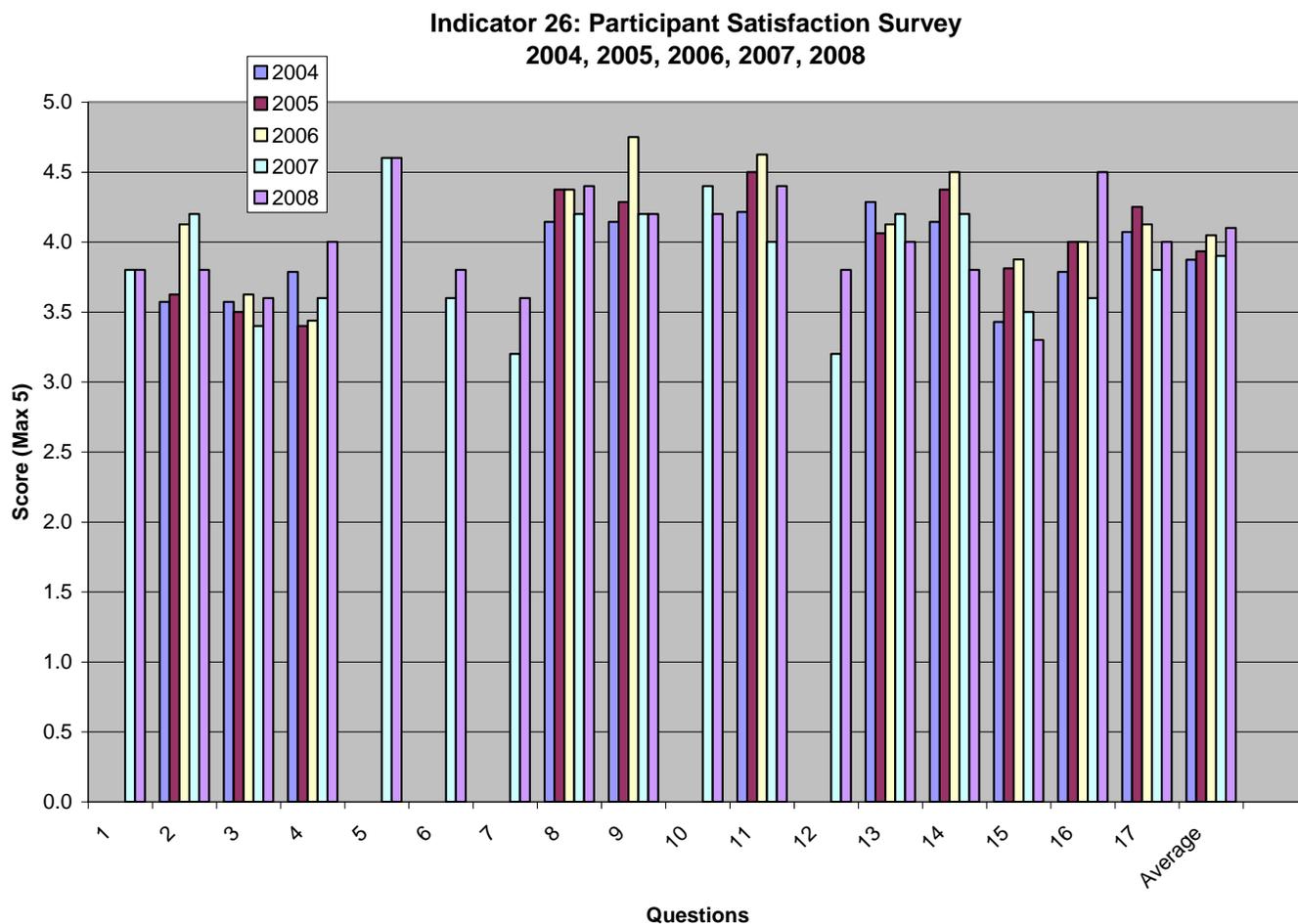
- **Interior Logging Association Forest Education Van** – The ILA Van is a teaching resource that is taken to schools and public functions. Students and teachers tour the van with Forestry Personnel interpreting the information represented outside and inside the van. The lessons were held at 15 elementary schools and the Raft River Salmon Enhancement station in Clearwater. In total, 2,260 students and teachers were involved in the fall and spring tours and the Raft River event.
- **Introduction to Forestry Camp** – The McQueen Lake Environmental Education Centre was the site for the Intro to Forestry Camp for 24 high school students. The lessons for the three day camp were taught by post secondary instructors and forestry personnel assisted.
- **National Forest Week Presentations** – NFW presentations have been created for forestry personnel to share a 40 minute lesson in classrooms. The topic for 2008 was ‘Fire’ and approximately 3,700 students and teachers benefited from the presentations.
- **Training** – Train the Presenter and National Forest Week Training Sessions were held prior to the NFW presentations for forestry personnel to learn techniques on how to present and also the content of the NFW lesson.
- **Public Events** – Three Public Events were held in 2008
 1. Community Fall Fair – Forestry personnel assisted at a Fall Fair with the ILA Forest Education Van.
 2. Field trip to a logging site – Forestry personnel toured members of a Rotary Club and the general public to an active logging site and a silviculture area of the Barriere Community Forest.
 3. Career Fair – A career fair was held in conjunction with the Interior Logging Association Convention. BC Timber Sales participated with a booth and had 3 forestry personnel hosting the booth for 2 days at 8 hours each day.
- **Shadow Tour** – High School Students toured an active logging site, viewed silviculture activities, visited a log yard and toured Tolko’s Heffley Creek Plywood Plant.
- **Plant Seedlings** – A Grade 7 class tree planted at Neskonlith Provincial Park to celebrate Earth Day. The Provincial Park had lost trees due to fire and beetle infestation.

The volunteer hours and presentations represented in the tables are for School District 73.

- School District 73 is the Kamloops/Thompson area and encompasses Chase in the east, Logan Lake south/west and Blue River in the north.

Appendix IV: Advisory Group Evaluation Summary - 2008

The following chart outlines the average response for each question in the Public Advisory Group Survey.



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 | | Well done |

| # | Question | Average Rating |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1. | I feel that the Terms of Reference provide clear direction to the Public Advisory Group and I am in general agreement with their concerns. (new) | 3.8 |
| 2. | I have a good understanding of the purpose of the advisory group and my role as part of that group. | 3.8 |
| 3. | My input related to SFM values and objectives are being adequately listened to at the Advisory Group Meetings and efforts have been made to incorporate my input into the SFM Plan. | 3.6 |

| | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| 4. | My input related to SFM indicators, targets, strategies and monitoring programs are being adequately listened to at the Advisory Group Meetings and efforts have been made to incorporate my input into the SFM Plan. | 4.0 |
| 5. | I am supplied with the annual monitoring reports and audit summaries and have been given the opportunity to evaluate and discuss the results. (new) | 4.6 |
| 6. | I am encouraged to make suggestions towards continuous improvement and feel that my suggestions are adopted whenever practical. (new) | 3.8 |
| 7. | Issues relevant to SFM in the DFA are discussed and resolved to my satisfaction. (new) | 3.6 |
| 8. | Adequate and relevant information has been provided to me and supports my involvement in the Advisory Group process. | 4.4 |
| 9. | Additional information I ask for is provided to me. | 4.2 |
| 10. | My involvement is the Advisory Group and the information I receive has resulted in a better understanding of the interrelationships between Forest Companies, BCTS, and other resource users. (new) | 4.2 |
| 11. | The Advisory Group meeting minutes capture important aspects of the meeting. | 4.4 |
| 12. | Overall, the Advisory Group process is designed and functioning to my satisfaction. (new) | 3.8 |
| 13. | Advisory Group Meetings are run efficiently and effectively. | 4.0 |
| 14. | The meeting agenda allows for discussion of any related sustainable forestry issues of concern to advisory group members. | 3.8 |
| 15. | Communication with advisory group members between meetings is adequate. | 3.3 |
| 16. | The outputs generated through discussion with the advisory group (SFM Plan and annual monitoring reports) are clear and concise. | 4.5 |
| 17. | 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. | 4.0 |
| | Total Average Rating | 4.1 |

Appendix V: Summary of Research

| Research | Value to SFM |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Hydrological Research | <p>Thuya Lake Snow Accumulation and Ablation in Stands Affected by Mountain Pine Beetle at Thuya Lake. The objectives of the snow research at Thuya Lake are to quantify changes in snow accumulation and ablation with stand deterioration and the differences between grey attack, a young lodgepole pine stand, an area salvage logged with advance regeneration, and a clearcut. The data is being compared to long-term records at Mayson Lake.</p> |
| Mountain Caribou Research Project | <p>Caribou Tracking This project has been on-going for nine years and is part of a larger province-wide project. The project is tracking the movement of Caribou using GPS collars, and by completing ground-based and aerial surveys. The project is enabling comprehensive maps of Caribou movement and habitat requirements to be prepared. These maps are facilitating the development of improved forest management strategies.</p> <p>Wolf Tracking Collaring wolves to evaluate the predatory relationship between wolves and caribou.</p> |
| Flammulated Owl | <p>The Flammulated Owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>) is a secondary cavity nester generally associated with mature interior Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine stands. This species is blue-listed in British Columbia and is federally listed by COSEWIC as a species of special concern. In order to provide Tolko Industries Ltd with information on breeding Flammulated Owl habitat within their Heffley Creek operating area, an acoustic-lure call-playback survey was conducted during the spring of 2007. The intent was to understand how much value the OGMAs were providing to the Flam as habitat and was there a need to put aside WHA in addition to the OGMA for habitat.</p> |
| Kamloops TSA AOA Model Updating | <p>The Kamloops TSA AOA model was developed in the late 1990's for implementation in 2001. Through the development of this predictive model there was an understanding that this model required updating and enhancements once it had been utilized for a number of years. Six years later the steering committee has decided to move forward on evolving this model.</p> |
| Species At Risk database | <p>The Species at Risk Project is the development of a database product of the Species at Risk (SAR) that occur in the Kamloops TSA, among others, by Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) variant. Users can query the database for detailed species information as necessary, and produce field cards for each BEC variant summarizing only retention features necessary at the stand level. The BEC variant-driven database and associated field card do not put the onus on forestry practitioners to know and understand each Species at Risk in a given area.</p> <p>The database is maintained on an annual basis, including addition of new Species at Risk as they are legislated by amendments to Schedule 1 of the Federal Species At Risk Act. As well, annual maintenance includes updates of any new habitat, range, or distribution information that may come available regarding Species at Risk already in the database. The database has provided a basis for identification of local information gaps in existing knowledge of individual species and thereby can contribute to prioritizing local Species at Risk inventory and research.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| Seedling Recruitment in Douglas-fir Forests | Research on the effects of partial retention and common mycorrhizal networks on seedling recruitment in Douglas-fir forests, with Marcus Bingham. This will help silviculturalists predict growth and health of Fd under various canopies in the ICH. |
| TSA Strategic Investment Group | Gives direction for research investments and priorities. It also integrates overlapping project objectives. |
| Rehabilitation Techniques - MPB | Rehabilitation techniques for plantations attacked by Mountain Pine Beetle – mulching of attacked trees. |
| Vegetation Resources Inventory | Integration of airborne LiDAR and hyperspectral remote sensing data to support the Vegetation Resources Inventory and sustainable forest management. |
| Kamloops Future Forest Strategy | The intent of the Kamloops Future Forest Strategy is to understand planning synergies and conflicts, and resolve these on several spatial scales across a TSA; and ultimately provide reasonable management guidance that integrates overlapping objectives and seeks well-informed solutions to fit with stand and landscape structures and functions over time, and taking into consideration global climate change. |
| Kamloops TSA Fertilization Plan | The impact of the Mountain Pine Beetle infestation throughout the forested Crown land of the BC interior is having significant short- and mid-term harvest supply impacts in management units with a significant proportion of lodgepole pine. The objectives of fertilization are to mitigate short- and mid-term timber supply impacts through strategically focused fertilization activities, and to add merchantable volume to existing 40 to 80 year old stands to ensure earlier operability or higher volumes when harvested. |
| Ecosystem-Small Mammal Study | <p>Biodiversity across landscapes includes the range of habitats and ecological processes present. If these processes are interrupted, an integral component of the ecosystem is lost, leading to more visible consequences such as species declines or extirpations. We are at a critical point with regard to the ecological processes across our interior ‘working forest’ due to the rapid swing of mature to juvenile forests. As a result it has become ecologically important to know how and when younger stands begin to play a ‘mature role’, and understand the features that contribute to this change. Science-based planning (or ‘ecosystem-based management’) for the future harvest of mature timber in BC’s central interior must consider the impact of an increasing dominance of younger stands on the landscape.</p> <p>The goal of this study is to provide greater insight into how the young-to-mature stand influences the wildlife component of ecosystems. The study will focus on the Interior Douglas-fir ecosystem of BC. We will be using two squirrel species (the red squirrel, <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>, and the northwestern chipmunk, <i>Tamias amoenus</i>) as indicators of forest condition, and ecological maturity. The northwestern chipmunk is a specialist in early seral habitats (Sullivan and Klenner 2000) while red squirrels are typically tied to mature forests (Obbard 1987). The responses to different stand ages by these two species will indicate the stage in the development of young lodgepole pine stands when they begin to function as a mature forest.</p> |