

**SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN
2007/08 ANNUAL REPORT
Vanderhoof Licensee Team
Vanderhoof DFA**



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AAC	Allowable Annual Cut
AMP	Access Management Plan
BCTS	British Columbia Timber Sales
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris
EMS	Environmental Management System
DFA	Defined Forest Area
FIA	Forest Investment Account
FPC	Forest Practices Code
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan
ILMB	Integrated Land Management Bureau
LOWG	Landscape Objectives Working Group
LLOWG	Licensee Landscape Objectives Working Group
LRDW	Land and Resource Data Warehouse
LT	Licensee Team
MOFR	Ministry of Forests and Range
MPB	Mountain Pine Beetle (<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> Hopk.)
Mm3	Million cubic metres
NDU	Natural Disturbance Unit
NIVMA	Northern Interior Vegetation Management Association
PAG	Public Advisory Group
SAR	Species at Risk
SFMP	Sustainable Forest Management Plan
SP	Site Plan or Silviculture Prescription
SU	Standard Unit
S6	Stream classification designation (average channel width ≤ 3m)
THLB	Timber Harvesting Land Base
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSA	Timber Supply Area
TSL	Timber Supply License
TSR	Timber Supply Review
UBC	University of British Columbia
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
VRI	Vegetation Resource Inventory
WTP	Wildlife Tree Patch

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth annual report of the Vanderhoof Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) and covers the reporting period of April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008.

Four licensees operating in the Vanderhoof Forest District initiated the SFMP:

- Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Vanderhoof (Canfor)
- Lakeland Mills Ltd.
- L&M Lumber Ltd.
- BC Timber Sales, Stuart-Nechako Business Area

These four licensees comprise the Licensee Team (LT) and are currently signatories to the SFMP, which began implementation in the winter of 2005. Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Vanderhoof), L&M Lumber Ltd. and the Stuart-Nechako Business Area of BC Timber Sales have achieved SFM certification under the CSA Z809-02 standard. Lakeland Mills will be reviewing opportunities to achieve CSA certification in the future.

West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd. (Fraser Lake Sawmills) has chosen to pursue another SFM certification initiative, but has agreed to supply data relative to the SFMP indicators and measures for their Vanderhoof operations. These values have been combined with LT data, as it will aid in establishing continuity in the planning process within the entire Defined Forest Area (DFA).

The SFMP is an outline of how the Licensee Team conducts operations in order to meet the CSA standard. One requirement of the standard is public involvement in the plan. The primary public participation method proposed in the CSA SFM standard is a Public Advisory Group (PAG), which allows continual local input from a broad range of interested parties. The Vanderhoof SFMP PAG originally assisted in identifying quantifiable local level indicators and objectives. This report summarizes the status of the 65 measures and objectives that were identified through the PAG process and established by this SFMP. For clarification of the intent of the indicators, objectives or the management practices employed, refer to the Vanderhoof Sustainable Forest Management Plan document available for public viewing online at two locations (see measure 7-2.1, pg. 17)

The Vanderhoof SFMP is continuously evolving and there are many issues to be addressed as data sources are selected and the intent of measures are researched

and adjusted to better address the indicators. These indicators are listed in Table 1 as “in progress” and identified timelines or outlined action plans have been reported on. The SFMP is not intended to be a static document, but rather in a state of continual improvement, adapting to changes in the environment, forest management practices, research findings and public values.

Of the 65 total indicators, 62 indicators (**95%**) met their objectives, or are still pending during this reporting period. The following table summarizes the results of the current reporting period.

**Table 1: Summary of Indicator/Objectives Status
April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008**

Indicator	Objective		
	Achieved	In Progress	Not Met
Distinct Habitat Types		X	
Snags & Live Trees Retained in Managed Areas	X		
Average Amount of Coarse Woody Debris per Ha	X		
Riparian Reserves	X		
Proportion of Shrub Habitat by NDU	X		
Deciduous Tree Species	X		
Minimum Proportion of Late Seral Forest in the DFA	X		
Patch Size	X		
Plant Diversity Index		X	
Average Stand Level Retention for Harvested Blocks	X		
Develop Management Strategies for Riparian Sensitive Species		X	
Stream Crossing Density by Watershed		X	
Quality of Steam Crossings (2 measures)	XX		
Amount of Permanent Access within the DFA	X		
Conformance with the Access Management Plan	X		
Effectiveness Monitoring Plans to Improve Access Points		X	
Effectiveness Monitoring Plans for Indicator Species		X	
Management Strategies for Species at Risk		X	
Coniferous Seeds and Seedlings Planted in the DFA	X		
Site Index	X		
Landslides	X		
Soil Conservation	X		
Regeneration Delay Date	X		
Free Growing Date	X		
Active Research Plots Protected from Forestry Activities	X		
Total Forest Land and Water Bodies (2 measures)	XX		
Development of a Carbon Monitoring Plan		X	
Utilization of Residual Wood	X		
Annual Volume Harvested by Licensee Team within DFA	X		
Total Projected Long Term Timber Supply	X		
North Central Interior Economic Contribution to Forestry in DFA	X		
Forest Road Maintained for Public Use	X		
Support Opportunities in the DFA			X
Business Opportunities with First Nations			X
DFA Managed Under a Fire Preparedness Plan	X		
Accidental Forest Industry Related Fires	X		
Management Strategies for Damaging Agents	X		

Indicator	Objective		
	Achieved	In Progress	Not Met
Conservation of Cultural Features (2 measures)	XX		
Conservation of Range Resources (2 measures)	XX		
Conservation of Riparian Values (2 measures)	XX		
Visual Quality Objectives and Conservation of Scenic Areas (2 measures)	X		X
Local Business Relationships and Available Opportunities	X		
Research and Development Projects or Partnerships within the DFA	X		
Number of Different Forest Products Produced within the DFA	X		
Number of Public Advisory Group Meetings per Year	X		
The Level of Satisfaction of the Public Advisory Group	X		
Maintenance and Review of the PAG Terms of Reference	X		
Percent of Timely Responses to Written and Documented Concerns	X		
The Level of Stakeholder Satisfaction with Forest Management	X		
Opportunities for Proactive Public Involvement in Planning Processes	X		
Public Review of SFM Plan	X		
SFM Extension Activities	X		
Increase the Level of Understanding of SFM	X		
Opportunities for First Nations to be Involved in the Planning Process	X		
Review of PAG Terms of Reference to Recognize Treaty Rights	X		
Number of Socio-economic Opportunities Available to First Nations	X		
Number of Forestry Management Operation Lost Time Accidents	X		
Forest Road Inspections that Meet Defined Safety Standards	X		
DFA Prescribed Burns that Follow Smoke Management Guidelines	X		

2.0 SFM INDICATORS AND OBJECTIVES

Distinct Habitat Types

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-1.1,1-5.3 The percentage area of distinct habitat types in the DFA	Sustain the percentage area of distinct habitat type. Reporting out every 5 years starting 2010.

Maintaining a representation of a full range of ecosystem types is a widely accepted strategy in conserving biodiversity. Ecosystem representation is a coarse filter approach intended to ensure proportions of ecologically distinct ecosystem types are maintained across the land base.

During the previous reporting period, a study project was undertaken in the Northern Interior Forest Region, which includes the Vanderhoof DFA. The 'Ecosystem Groupings for Ecosystem Representation in the Northern Interior Forest Region' project reported out in March 2006. The following table outlines the results of this project:

Table 2: Ecosystem Grouping for Ecosystem Representation in the Northern Interior Forest Region

Coarse Filter Ecosystem Group	Area (ha)	Representation in the NHLB
Xeric SBSdw	118	16%
Xeric SBSdk	2,267	38%
Xeric-Subxeric SBSdw2/mc3	3,203	23%
Xeric ESSFvx1	104	47%
Xeric-Subxeric ESSFvx1	29	79%
Xeric-Subxeric MSxv	178	55%
Xeric-Subxeric ESSF/SBSmc2	31,879	31%
Xeric-Subxeric SBSdw3/mh	4,506	22%
Xeric-Submesic SBPS/MS	3,081	56%

Coarse Filter Ecosystem Group	Area (ha)	Representation in the NHLB
Xeric-Submesic SBSmc3/mw	20,130	12%
Subxeric SBSdw	1,014	18%
Subxeric-submesic SBSdk	558	21%
Subxeric-mesic SBPSdc/SBS	34,534	19%
Subxeric-submesic ESSFvx	57	62%
Submesic-mesic ESSFvx	934	39%
Submesic-subhygric SBPSmk/SBSdw	4,940	16%
Submesic SBPSmk/SBSdw	63	18%
Circum-mesic SBSdw/mw	62,170	13%
Circum-mesic SBSmc	218,482	10%
Circum-mesic SBPSmc/SBSmc1	28,109	19%
Circum-mesic SBPSmc/SBSmc2	88,399	30%
Circum-mesic SBPSdc/SBS	86,434	15%
Circum-mesic ESSF	120,556	23%
Circum-mesic SBSdk/mc2	99,069	16%
Mesic SBSdw3	80,386	12%
Mesic-hygric SBSmc2	8,916	19%
Mesic-hygric MSxv	2,610	14%
Mesic-hygric SBSdw3/mw	538	17%
Mesic-hygric SBPSmc/SBSdk	14,443	61%
Subhygric SBSdw3/mc3	46,833	19%

Coarse Filter Ecosystem Group	Area (ha)	Representation in the NHLB
Subhygric-hygric SBS	5,968	24%
Subhygric-hygric SBSmc2	401	24%
Subhygric-hygric SBSdw/mk/mw	1	48%
Hygric-Subhygric MSxv	139	14%
Subhygric-hygric SBPSdc/SBS	19,240	37%
Subhygric-subhydric SBSmc2	11,881	29%
Hygric SBSdw2/mk1	1,624	52%
Hygric SBSdw2/mk1	2,806	76%
Hygric ESSF	7,525	40%
Subhygric (unclassified)	13,684	99%
Forest District Total	1,027,807	20%

As the ecosystem groupings have changed, there is no ability to compare the new data against the old data to identify trends. It should also be noted that more work regarding ecosystem groupings is still under way, which will result in additional changes to the groupings. The biggest change involves the scale at which the groupings are being created. A much larger geographic area is being used, which allows for a better understanding of how management activities will (or will not) impact those habitat areas. This work is scheduled to coincide with the current TSR 4 review, and to be re-run every 5 years.

Snags and Live Trees Retained in Managed Areas

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.1, 5-1.2 The number of snags and/or live trees per hectare over a prescribed area.	Annually sustain an average of ≥ 8 snags and/or live trees per hectare after harvesting. Sustain an average of ≥ 4 snags and/or live trees per hectare at free growing age. (-2 variance)

A snag is defined in the SFMP as a standing dead tree, or part of a dead tree, found in various stages of decay. Snags and/or live trees retained in managed stands can provide important habitat for a wide variety of animals during portions of their life cycles.

Currently the target is being met though the use of both clumped and dispersed retention methods, based on either VRI or cruise plot extrapolation. Continual improvement will focus on monitoring and tracking consistency amongst the Licensee Team in order to develop baseline targets that will better reflect the intent of the indicator. During this reporting period, the stand level retention of harvested blocks was assessed via ground sampling or VRI analysis. Data indicates that averages of 179 snags and/or live trees per hectare are being retained after harvest through clumped retention and 9 stems/ha were present at free growing age. Future reporting may attempt to assess dispersed retention across the DFA in order to better understand the importance of increased snag recruitment due to MPB.

Average Amount of Coarse Woody Debris per Hectare

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.2, 5-1.1 The average amount of coarse woody debris per hectare on prescribed areas.	Sustain ≥ 4 logs per hectare after harvesting. This will be monitored annually. (0 logs per hectare variance)

Coarse woody debris (CWD) is sound or rotting logs and branches resting on the forest floor that provide habitat for plants, animals and insects. CWD can also provide vertical and horizontal structure utilized by wildlife for perching and as runways above the forest floor. It is a source of nutrients for soil development and helps to promote higher biodiversity levels in managed areas.

The target for CWD in the Vanderhoof DFA is based on Section 68 (1) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA). This target will continue to be used as a default value until a localized target for the DFA can be produced. A standardized data collection and

monitoring process also needs to be developed for the DFA in order to ensure more consistent reporting.

CWD targets vary amongst the licensees (due to business/operational processes), as does the data collection methodology. Data is primarily collected during post harvest inspections. Present licensee reporting indicates the average amount of CWD exceeds 4 logs per hectare. BCTS was unable to report this period, as data collection has not fully been integrated into business practices. The LT expects that this measure and the related targets will continue to evolve, as more baseline data is captured.

Riparian Reserves

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.3, 1-4.1 The percentage conformance with Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ) strategy/standards.	Annually, 100% conformance with riparian reserve zone strategy/standards. (-5%variance)

Riparian areas occur next to the banks of streams, lakes and wetlands and include both the area with continuous high moisture content, and the adjacent upland vegetation. Riparian areas play an important role in the biodiversity of flora and fauna and provide critical habitat, home ranges and travel corridors for wildlife. They also play an important role in conserving water quality, by reducing the risk associated with forestry activities. All streams, wetlands and lakes in or immediately adjacent to a planned harvest area are classified during site level plan preparation, based on approved Forest Stewardship Plans. Riparian management objectives are established and described within the Site Plan or road design for the proposed harvest area.

A review of all Site Plans and post harvest inspections completed for blocks harvested within the DFA between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008 reported 100% conformance with riparian reserve zone strategies/standards (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ) Strategy/Standards:
April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008**

Harvested Blocks with RRZ Strategies	93
Harvested Blocks in Conformance with RRZ Strategies	93
% Conformance in DFA	100%

Proportion of Shrub Habitat by NDU

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.4 The proportion of shrub habitat (%) by Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU)	Sustain 5.7% shrub cover by NDU. This will be monitored every 5 years as per SFMP. (-0.5 % variance)

Shrubs are perennial, woody, multi-stemmed plants that occur naturally in forested areas. Shrubs contribute to overall biodiversity, nutrient cycling, soil stability and provision of habitat.

The target for the proportion of shrub habitat is based on naturally occurring areas and all forested areas less than 20 years old within the DFA. The reporting period for this measure occurs every 5 years, and as such it is not scheduled for reporting until 2009 as per the SFMP.

Deciduous Tree Species

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.5 The proportion of deciduous species (%) by NDU	Sustain 4.9% deciduous species by NDU. Monitor every 5 years as per SFMP (-0.5% variance)

Deciduous tree species are not currently considered to be of economic importance within the DFA, however their role in providing biodiversity, foraging sites, nesting sites and substrates for invertebrates is recognized. This measure indicates the proportion of deciduous forest land base within the DFA. The Vegetation Resources Inventory (VRI) is utilized as the analysis data source. The VRI is updated at periodic intervals (i.e. every 5 years), hence this measure will be reviewed and reported out in conjunction with the updated VRI. The next report will occur in 2009.

Minimum Proportion of Late Seral Forest in the DFA

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
1-2.6 The minimum proportion of late seral forest (%) by NDU	Sustain proportions of late seral forest percentage by NDU as per SFMP.

This measure is considered a "state of the forest" measure as it portrays the percentage of forested land that contains older age classes (late seral: >120 years) for the DFA. A landscape with different seral and structural stages over space and time is recognized as being vital to biodiversity.

The Landscape Objective Working Group (LOWG), which has representation from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB), the Ministry of Forests and Range (MOFR) and timber licensees, has developed landscape biodiversity objectives and old forest retention requirements for the Prince George Timber Supply Area, which includes the Vanderhoof DFA. The Licensee LOWG (LLOWG) collected information relating to more specific DFA data at the TSA level. Table 4 shows the current status for each Natural Disturbance Unit and the related target.

Table 4: Late Seral Forest in the DFA and Associated Targets:

April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Natural Disturbance Unit	Merged Biogeoclimatic Units	Current Status as of March 31, 2008*	Target (%)	Variance (%)
D1 Moist Interior Mountain	ESSF mv1, ESSF mvp1, ESSF xv1	49%	>29%	0%
D2 Moist Interior Plateau	SPBS mc	51%	>17%	0%
D3 Moist Interior Plateau	SBS dk	42%	>17%	0%
D4 Moist Interior Plateau	SBS dw2	37%	>12%	0%
D5 Moist Interior Plateau	SBS dw3	35%	>17%	0%
D6 Moist Interior Plateau	SBS mc2, MS xv	43%	>12%	0%
D7 Moist Interior Plateau	SBS mc3	39%	>12%	0%

*The current status is from the LOWG Analysis Project (June 4, 2008)

Patch Size

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
1-2.7 The percentage area by patch size class by NDU	Achieve and sustain patch size targets by NDU as per SFMP.

A patch is defined in the SFMP as a particular unit with identifiable boundaries and different vegetation from its surroundings. Variability of patch size contributes to landscape diversity essential for meeting a variety of habitat requirements. Patches often consist of even aged forests, resulting from natural and/or man-made disturbances.

The LOWG has developed landscape biodiversity objectives and old forest retention requirements for the Prince George Timber Supply Area, which includes the Vanderhoof DFA. Information relating to more specific DFA data was collected at the TSA level by the LLOWG. Patch size will be reported out every 5 years by the LLOWG, and the next expected report on patch size is scheduled for 2009.

Plant Diversity Index

Statement of Measure	Management of Objective
1-2.8, 1-5.2 The Plant Diversity Index for site association groups above the baseline target on the THLB.	Sustain the Plant Diversity Index consistent with the values identified as per SFMP

A plant diversity index is defined in the SFMP as a mathematical measure of species diversity in a plant community. Diversity of plant species directly correlates to genetic diversity within plant communities. Plant diversity indices measure the number of different species, the abundance of each different species and how rare they are.

The current database for this measure is the Northern Interior Vegetation Management Association (NIVMA) permanent sample plots. NIVMA plots followed a highly structured protocol and were randomly established across the Prince George TSA. Plant diversity information for the Vanderhoof DFA was translated from Prince George TSA data. A three year FIA project (initiated by Canfor) to establish a natural range of variability for the DFA is ongoing. Once this project is complete, the information will be assessed by the LT and a data collection, tracking and monitoring protocol will be implemented. Continual improvement will focus on development of a localized data set and standardized method of data collection.

Average Stand Level Retention for Harvested Blocks

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.9 The average stand level percentage retention for all harvested blocks by NDU.	Achieve and sustain >10% retention at the stand level by NDU as per SFMP. (0% variance)

Stand level retention consists primarily of Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), which are defined as forested areas of timber within, or immediately adjacent to, a harvested cutblock. Residual patches of timber are generally retained for their value in providing a source of habitat, local genetic diversity, or the protection of

important features. WTPs in managed stands also contribute to a landscape level, natural disturbance pattern, which mimics wildfires. A baseline target of 10% stand level retention by NDU was established for this measure.

Sources for calculating and monitoring this measure include Site Plans, EMS pre-work forms, EMS harvest inspection forms, and various licensee information tracking systems such as Genus Resources. The Vanderhoof DFA is comprised of the Moist Interior NDU, which contains the mountain sub unit and the plateau sub unit. A review of LT data demonstrates that retention at the stand level for the Moist Interior NDU is 13.3% for this reporting period, which meets the management objective.

Develop Management Strategies for Riparian Sensitive Species

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.10 Develop "Management Strategies" for riparian sensitive species to achieve early seral deciduous conditions.	Management strategies will be developed by March 31, 2008 (+3 month variance)

Timber harvesting affects the temporal and spatial distribution of seral stages. Current regulations and forest management practices within the DFA lean towards retaining areas adjacent to wetlands and riparian areas, thereby allowing for an over representation of late seral forest types. Limiting the diversity of riparian habitat through this practice could potentially diminish the abundance of riparian sensitive species. Pierre Beaudry and Associates developed a report entitled "Management Strategies for Riparian Sensitive Species" for the LT in March 2006. The LT has reviewed this report and implemented phase II of the project, which involves a field analysis and sampling plan. The results of this phase of the project are due March 21, 2009. The LT will review the project results and present these to the PAG upon completion.

Stream Crossing Density by Watershed

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.11, 1-4.2 Stream crossing density by watershed.	Achieve and sustain ≤ 0.266 stream crossings per kilometer of road by watershed in the DFA (+10% variance).

This measure was designed to monitor the number of stream crossings in the DFA broken down by watershed. Limiting the number of stream crossings decreases the risk of water quality degradation. Water quality and conservation of aquatic habitat is fundamental to sustaining biological richness.

The LT has developed DFA coverage to monitor and report on this measure. The final results of this analysis were not available for the April 1, 2007 – March 31, 2008 reporting period, but they were presented at the PAG meeting held in November 2008 and will be included in the next reporting period.

Quality of Stream Crossings

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.12, 1-4.3 The percentage of stream crossings planned and installed to design/standard.	Annually, 100% of planned stream crossings will be installed as per design or prescribed standard. (-10% variance)
1-2.13, 1-4.4 The percentage of stream crossing inspections and resultant mitigation measures completed according to schedule.	Annually, 100% of mitigation measures resulting from stream crossing inspections will be completed according to schedule. (-10% variance)

Forestry roads can have a large impact on water quality and quantity when they intersect with streams, including increasing sedimentation into water channels. The first measure involves a process to ensure stream crossings (S6 or greater) within the DFA are installed according to design or prescription standard. The second measure involves the tracking of identified issues including stream sedimentation as a result of roads and stream crossings. The monitoring process for these measures includes inspections during and after installation as well as part of routine maintenance during the life of the structure. During this reporting period, a 95% and 100 % conformance were respectively achieved for both criteria (refer to Table 5).

Table 5: Quality of Stream Crossings in Vanderhoof DFA: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Total Crossings Installed	55	Total Crossing with Mitigation Measures	29
Total Installed to Design/Standard	52	Total Mitigation Completed on Schedule	29
% for DFA	95%	% for DFA	100%

Amount of Permanent Access within the DFA

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.14, 1-4.5, 2-2.2 The percentage of area within the THLB with permanent access.	Annually, sustain <4.2% of area within the THLB in permanent access (+1% variance)

As defined in the SFMP, permanent access structures include roads, bridges, landings, gravel pits, or other similar structures that provide access for timber harvesting. Without rehabilitation work, these structures can remove area from the productive forest land base and may negatively affect water quality and quantity. The reporting for this measure is undertaken through an updated roads and landings coverage pertaining to the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) of the Vanderhoof Forest District. A FIA project was completed in 2007, which updated the original 2003 roads and landings coverage utilizing 2006 data with an associated ortho-photography support layer. Applying the calculated non-productive area for roads, trails and landings to the THLB resulted in a current net down of 3.67%. Estimates of future roads, trails and landings were calculated to be 2.68%.

Conformance with the Access Management Plan

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.15, 5-1.3, 9-1.3 The percentage conformance with the Access Management Plan	Annually, achieve 100% conformance with the Access Management Plan. (-10% variance)

The initial Vanderhoof Access Management Plan was implemented through the Vanderhoof Land and Resource Management Plan. During this reporting period this plan remained in effect, as the new access management plan was being developed by ILMB. A new Access Management Plan was released, but not implemented in March of 2008. Table 6 identifies 91% conformance to the Access Management Plan in effect at the time, which is consistent with the management objective.

Table 6: Access Management Plan Conformance: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Total Access Management Areas	11
Total Conformance to these Areas	10
Percentage Access Areas in Conformance in DFA	91%

Effectiveness Monitoring Plans to Improve Access Points

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-2.16, 5-1.4, 9-1.2 Monitoring plans are developed and implemented for selected access management areas to continually improve access points.	Establish a timeline once the plan has been approved by government

Licensee and Government staff are collectively reviewing the new access management plan and developing implementation strategies. At the time of producing this report, this AMP group has met twice, with a third meeting planned in December 2008. Discussions have focused on obtaining objective clarity, assigning of responsibility and development of effectiveness monitoring. A website has been created, which allows for comments to be collected regarding the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of the various closure points throughout the district. MOFR staff will be responsible for maintaining this site.

Effectiveness Monitoring Plans for Indicator Species

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-3.1 Effectiveness Monitoring Plans (wildlife) are developed and implemented for selected indicator species to test management targets developed for indicators 1-1 and 1-2	Develop Effectiveness Monitoring Plans for March 31, 2009 (+3 month variance).

This measure is used to determine if productive populations of selected wildlife species are present and well distributed throughout their habitat within the DFA. The Licensee Team will develop and implement an Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for one or more indicator species. These plans will aid the Licensee Team in assessing whether current management practices and existing policies are successful in maintaining desired populations. Manning, Cooper and Associates Ltd. completed a report on forest songbird and woodpecker monitoring in the PG forest district for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. The LT is currently reviewing this report to develop an action plan. No data is available for this measure for this reporting period as these strategies have not yet been developed or implemented.

Management Strategies for Species at Risk

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-3.3 The percentage of Species at Risk "Management Strategies" being implemented as scheduled	Annually, December 31, 2008, ensure 100 %of species at risk management strategies are being implemented as scheduled. (55% variance)

These measures will ensure that specific management strategies are developed and implemented in order to conserve and manage specific habitat needs for all identified Species at Risk as defined by COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of

Endangered Wildlife in Canada). A report was completed by Alpha Wildlife Research & Management Ltd. and Timberline Natural Resource Group Ltd. titled, *Management Guidelines for Species and Plant Communities at Risk: PG TSA - 2007 for Canfor Forest Products Ltd.* LT members are utilizing this report and other developed planning processes to implement SAR strategies in their planning processes. Performance concurrent with measure 1-3.3 will be reported in the next annual report.

Coniferous Seeds and Seedlings Planted in the DFA

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
1-5.1 The percentage of seed for coniferous species collected and seedlings planted in accordance with the Forest and Range Practices Act.	Annually, sustain 100% of seed for coniferous species collected and seedlings planted in accordance with the Forest and Range Practices Act. (-5% variance)

Sustainability of genetic diversity is an important forest management consideration because harvesting and regeneration activities can interrupt the natural patterns of plant reproduction. Assurance of genetically diverse seedlings for reforestation in the Vanderhoof DFA is delivered through the requirements of legislation that regulate the forest industry's use of tree seed and planted seedlings. This measure relates to seed and seedlings used under the guidance of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA). Licensees are currently planting areas that fall under the guidance of both the Forest Practices Code (FPC) and FRPA. Between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008, 100% of the seedlings and seeds planted under FRPA were planted in accordance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use.

Site Index

Statement of Measure	Management of Objectives
2-1.1 Site index for managed stands within the THLB at the subzone level is sustained.	Sustain site index for managed stands within the THLB at the subzone level as outlined in SFMP.

Site index is defined in this SFMP as the height of a tree at 50 years of age. Site index is used in timber supply planning to predict future stand volume and to predict site productivity in silviculture planning. The Licensee Team will develop procedures to extract the required data from RESULTS (MOFR corporate database) and conduct the necessary analysis to report on this measure. As the reporting period for this measure is every 5 years, there is no data to report this period and the measure will be re-visited in 2009.

Landslides

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
2-1.2 The number of hectares of landslides resulting from forestry practices.	Annually, landslide areas will be <20 cumulative hectares across the DFA.

As defined in this SFMP, a landslide includes a wide range of ground movement, such as rock falls, deep failure of slopes, and shallow debris flows. For the purposes of the SFMP and this measure, landslides are considered as the mass movement of soil or debris covering an area of at least 0.10 hectares in size. Maintaining a sustainable, productive forest requires that the impacts of timber harvesting do not create conditions that may initiate landslides.

During this reporting period there was no loss of area due to landslides associated with forest management activities, which meets the identified target.

Soil Conservation

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
2-1.3 The percentage of blocks meeting soil conservation targets after harvesting and silviculture activities.	Annually, 100% of blocks will meet soil conservation targets after harvesting and silviculture activities. (-5% variance).

Some degree of soil disturbance is expected during forestry activities. However, site disturbance limits established when developing individual Site Plans ensure the disturbance is minimized. Data for this measure was collected from each Licensee Team member's Site Plans and post harvest inspection forms. During the reporting period there was 98% (post-harvest) and 100% (post-site prep) conformance to soil disturbance limits, which is within the acceptable variance level (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Soil Disturbance Targets Met After Forestry Activities:
April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008**

Activity	Total Number	Achieved Soil Disturbance Limits	% in DFA
Harvested Blocks	143	140	98%
Site Preparation Blocks	68	68	100%

Regeneration Delay Date

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
2-3.1, 4-1.3 The percentage of harvested Standard Units meeting the regeneration delay date.	Annually, sustain 100% of harvested blocks meeting the regeneration delay date. (-5% variance)

Regeneration delay is defined in the SFMP as the time allowed between the start of harvesting in an area and the date the associated Site Plan requires a minimum number of acceptable, well spaced trees per hectare to be growing in that area. Licensee Team members have reviewed all the blocks that have their regeneration commitment dates falling within this reporting period (Table 8). As milestone declarations are recorded by Standard Unit (SU), the data collection was changed to record the SUs that had achieved Regeneration Delay during the reporting period. The percentage of harvested SUs within the DFA meeting the regeneration delay date is 97 %, which is within the variance limit.

**Table 8: Regeneration Delay Date Achievement:
April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008**

Total SUs Surveyed with Regeneration Delay Due	576
Total SUs Meeting Regeneration Delay Target	557
% Blocks Meeting Regeneration Delay Target	97%

Free Growing Date

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
2-3.2,4-1.4 The percentage of harvested Standard Units meeting the free growing assessment date.	Annually, sustain 100% of harvested blocks that meet the free growing assessment date. (-5% variance)

A free growing stand is defined in the SFMP as a stand of healthy trees of a commercially valuable species, the growth of which is not impeded by competition from plants, shrubs or other trees. Once harvested areas reach the free to grow standard, the area reverts back to Crown land and Licensee obligations are considered complete. Achieving free to grow status demonstrates the LT’s efforts to sustain the productive capability of forest ecosystems. Table 9 summarizes all harvested areas within the DFA that had a free growing due date between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008. Milestone declarations are recorded by Standard Unit (SU), as such, the data collection was changed to record those SUs achieving Free Growing status during the reporting period. In total, 100% of

harvested areas achieved free to grow status within the specified timeline, which meets the management objective for this measure.

**Table 9: Harvested Areas Meeting Free Growing Status Assessment Date:
April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008**

Number of SUs with Free Growing Due Dates	240
Number of SUs Achieving Free Growing Status	240
Total Overall Percentage in DFA	100%

Active Research Plots Protected from Forestry Activities

Statement Of Measure	Management Objective
2-4.1 The percentage of active research plots protected from harvesting and silviculture activities.	Sustain 100% of established, active research plots protected from harvesting and silviculture activities. (-10% variance)

Research and development is important to the maintenance of the long-term capacity of forest ecosystems within the DFA. Harvesting and other forest management activities can impact forest research projects. This measure was designed to ensure the protection of established research plots by spatially identifying their locations and excluding them from forest management planning areas.

The Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch of the MOFR have created digital coverage, indicating the location of permanent and temporary research plots within the DFA. This research plot coverage has subsequently been added to each licensee’s planning platform and is utilized to mitigate potential impacts from harvesting, road building and silviculture activities. The Integrated Land Management Bureau’s Land and Resource Data Warehouse (LRDW) is the custodian to this layer and it serves as an accessible update source.

For the reporting period of April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, 100% of the active research plots established in the DFA have not been impacted by the LT.

Total Forest Land and Water Bodies

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
3-1.1 The percentage area change of total forested land	Sustain 0% area change of total forested land. This will be measured at each Timber Supply Analysis period. (+/- 2% variance)
3-1.2 The percentage area change of water bodies	Sustain 0% area change of water bodies. This will be measured at each Timber Supply Analysis period. (+/- 2% variance)

The first measure determines the area that is physically converted from forested land and removed from the THLB as a result of permanent access or other development. The second measure addresses the change in water bodies across the DFA and helps to ensure that water features are sustained over time. Poor management of forest land adjacent to water bodies could potentially affect the size of water bodies. As the reporting period for each of these measures is every 5 years, there is no new data available for this reporting period. These measures will be reviewed again in 2009 in conjunction with a new Timber Supply Analysis.

Development of a Carbon Monitoring Plan

Statement of Measure	Management of Objective
3-2.1 Carbon Monitoring Plan is developed and implemented for forest ecosystem biomass and carbon pools.	Develop and implement a Carbon Monitoring Plan by December, 31, 2009 (+3 month variance)

The 1997 Kyoto protocol has placed considerable pressure on the public and private sectors of society to account for the role that forests play in carbon storage and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. The capability of the forest to sequester carbon is considered an important environmental value and has been included as an aspect of the SFMP.

There are several projects researching carbon storage and monitoring methodologies ongoing throughout the province, which will aid the LT in the development of a Carbon Monitoring Plan. Canfor is currently determining the feasibility of monitoring carbon levels within soils as a method of determining and reporting out on carbon stores. The Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act was passed in November 2007. This provides for a Carbon Neutral Public Sector

by 2010 and establishes the requirement for public sector carbon neutral action reports commencing in 2008. The LT will continue to review and monitor these projects to determine the best course of action. As such, there is no data to report at this time.

Utilization of Residual Wood

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
3-2.2 The percentage of blocks where a portion of the residual wood is utilized or left on block to contribute to other values.	Sustain $\geq 5\%$ of blocks where a portion of the residual wood is utilized or left on block. (-5% variance)

This measure was designed to promote the utilization of residual post harvest wood fiber. Examples of utilization include CWD piles left onsite for small mammal habitat, firewood and production of other forest products such as fence posts or biomass for wood pellets. Strategies for residual wood use or strategies for residual wood to be left on site are contained in Site Plans. Post harvest inspections are then utilized to ensure Site Plan objectives are met on all harvested blocks. During the April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008 reporting period, 23% of the total blocks harvested had a portion of the residual wood utilized or left on site to contribute to other values (See Table 10). This value achieves the SFMP target.

Table 10: Proportion of Blocks Harvested with Residual Wood Utilized: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Number of Blocks Harvested	143
Number of Harvested Blocks with CWD piles	33
Total Overall Percent in DFA	23.1%

Annual Volume Harvested by Licensee Team

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
4-1.1, 4-4.1 Annually, total volume (m ³ /ha) of timber harvested in the DFA (Actual)	Sustain a harvest volume of 3,500,000 m ³ /year until 2009. (+/-1,000,000 m ³ /year variance)

To be considered sustainable, harvesting a renewable resource cannot deteriorate the resource on an ecological, economic or social basis. In the summer of 2004 the Chief Forester completed an expedited Timber Supply Review (TSR) to re-determine the Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) for the Prince George TSA, which includes the Vanderhoof Forest District. This review was initiated in order to

address the severe mountain pine beetle infestation that currently exists. The actual recorded cut for the Vanderhoof DFA during the current reporting period is 3,254,168 m³, which meets the management objective for this measure.

The total stumpage paid within the Vanderhoof Forest district in this reporting period is \$26,057,030.00, including all tenure types (MOFR report).

Total Projected Long Term Timber Supply

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
4-1.2, 4-4.2 Total projected timber supply (m ³ /year)	2,570,000 m ³ /year (+/- 257,000m ³ /year variance)

Initial data for this measure was produced through the forecasting process developed by Forest Ecosystem Solutions Ltd. An updated harvest forecast was completed in January 2008. The 2008 analysis incorporated the updated depletions and utilized mountain pine beetle data and projections (version BCMPBv4, 2007). The harvest forecast predicts the initial harvest level of 5.5M m³/year can be maintained for only 5 years and then it must be reduced to 1.6M m³ at year 6 and to 1.3M m³ at year 11. This harvest level will be maintained for 80 years and then increase to the long-term harvest level of 2.6 M m³/ year.

North Central Interior Economic Contribution to Forestry in DFA

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
4-2.1 The percentage of money spent on forest operations and management on the DFA provided from the suppliers of the North Central Interior (NCI). (stumpage is not included)	Annually, sustain \geq 80% of the money spent on forest operations and management from the North Central Interior. (-5% variance)

This measure is calculated through a comparison of the dollar value of goods and services invested locally to the total dollar value of goods and services invested. Forest management activities provide substantial socio-economic benefits to local communities. As such, local forest related businesses should be able to benefit from the work that is required in the management of the forest resource in the DFA. The percentage of money spent on forest operations within the North Central Interior (NCI) was $>$ 90%, by those LT members who collected the data for this reporting period, which achieves the target for this measure.

Forest Road Maintained for Public Use

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
4-2.4, 9-1.4 The number of kilometers of forest road maintained annually for public use.	Maintain \geq 300 km of forest road for public use. (-30km variance)

This measure is a general indicator of the amount of forest road maintained that provides public access benefits to the DFA forest resource. A balance must be met between the value of access to the forest resource, the social cost or benefit, and the ecological cost or benefit. Each year, the Licensee Team members review active forest roads to ensure they are in good working condition. A summary from Licensees indicates 539 km of mainline forest road was maintained during the reporting period, which achieves the stated target for this measure.

Support Opportunities in the DFA

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
4-2.5, 6-1.5, 9-5.1 Annually, the number of support opportunities provided in the DFA.	Annually, sustain \geq 100 support opportunities in the DFA (-10 variance)

This measure indicates how the Licensee Team members provide economic and social benefits to the public over and above wages, taxes and stumpage fees. Support opportunities for this reporting period were tracked by each Licensee Team member and are recorded in Table 11. A total of 50 support opportunities were provided, which is well below the target for this measure. The LT will review this result to determine whether it is a reflection of poor economic conditions or improvements to the tracking methodology are required to more accurately document support opportunities.

Table 11: The Number of Support Opportunities Provided in the DFA:

April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Support Opportunity	Number of Opportunities
Cash Donations	30
Product Donations	9
Resource and Worker Donations	1
Employee Donations	6
Community Events	4
TOTAL	50

Business Opportunities with First Nations

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
4-3.1 Annually, the number of business relationships and opportunities made available and taken up.	Sustain ≥ 50 business relationships or opportunities annually (-2 variance).

Business relationships, opportunities and cooperative working arrangements with local Aboriginal people provides mutual social, cultural and economic benefits and is an important component in the success of the SFMP. A business relationship, in the context of this measure, is defined as a financial arrangement between a local business, or a person from a local community and a member of the Licensee Team. To administrate this measure, Licensee Team members will report individual achievements annually. In March 2007 the target was changed from 12 to 50 business relationships and opportunities. A total of 12 business relationships and 12 business opportunities with local First Nations were recorded between April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, which does not meet the updated target for this measure (See Table 12). The LT will recommend that this measure be re-examined for the next reporting period.

Table 12: The Number of Business Relationships and Opportunities Made Available and Taken Up by First Nations: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Business Type	Number of Business Relationships	Number of Business Opportunities	Total
Forest Management	2	2	4
Silviculture	4	5	9
Harvesting	6	5	11
Total	12	12	24

DFA Managed Under a Fire Preparedness Plan

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
4-5.1, 9-4.3 The percentage of the operating area managed under a Fire Preparedness Plan.	Annually, sustain 100% of the operating area managed under a Fire Preparedness Plan. (-5% variance)

Although fire is part of the natural disturbance pattern in the Vanderhoof DFA, fires that burn out of control have the potential to negatively impact the forest industry, local economy, community stability and other resource values. Current

certification systems require Licensees harvesting within the DFA to complete an Emergency Preparedness Plan, or Emergency Response Plan, which ultimately contains the equivalent of a Fire Preparedness Plan. Of the licensees reporting during this reporting period, all of their operations were managed under the equivalent of a Fire Preparedness Plan.

Accidental Forest Industry Related Fires

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
4-5.2 The number of hectares of accidental forest industry operational related fires.	Annually, sustain < 100 cumulative hectares of accidental forest industry operational related fires. (+ 10 hectare variance)

This measure accounts for losses attributed to accidentally caused industrial forest fires. The Licensee Team has discussed the tracking of this DFA measure with the Ministry of Forests and Range Protection Branch in Vanderhoof. Protection staff currently maintain a database that tracks all fires within the DFA in detail. It was decided that this dataset offers the most consistent method of reporting industrial caused fires within the DFA. For the reporting period of April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, 2 hectares were lost due to accidental forest industry related fires, which is within the stated target.

Management Strategies for Damaging Agents

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
4-5.4 The percentage of management strategies in place and implemented to reduce the impact of damaging events or agents (i.e. annual harvest targeted toward MPB)	Implement 100% of management strategies developed to reduce the impact of damaging events or agents. (0% variance)

Damaging agents can be considered as biotic or abiotic factors (e.g. fire, wind, and insects) that reduce the value of commercial stands of timber. Within the DFA, mountain pine beetle impacts far outweigh the combined losses caused by all other damaging agents. Control efforts to address this destructive pest are not practical at this stage of the epidemic. However, a range of management strategies to mitigate the impact of standing timber mortality have been developed by the LT.

It is not expected that all Licensees within the DFA will implement all management strategies. Licensees will have to assess those that are applicable

based on operating area, stage or incidence of infestation on the landscape, business practices, etc. Thus, reporting on this measure reflects the percentage of applicable management strategies implemented by the various licensees, which for the current reporting period is 100%.

Conservation of Cultural Features

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
5-1.5, 9-3.1 The percentage of Site Plans conserving unique or significant identified cultural features.	Annually, sustain 100% of the Site Plans that conserve unique or significant cultural features when they are identified. (0% variance)
5-1.6, 9-3.2 The percentage of forest management operations consistent with the conservation of unique or significant identified cultural features	Annually, sustain 100% consistency between forest management operations and the strategies identified in the Site Plan to conserve cultural or significant features (-5 variance).

The protection and maintenance of culturally unique or significant features gives assurance that these values will be identified, assessed and archived for future generations. These measures ensure that all Site Plans have identified such features and have strategies that are implemented to ensure features are conserved. A review of all Licensee Team Site Plans with identified cultural features revealed 100% conformance to both measures during the reporting period.

Conservation of Range Resources

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
5-1.7 The percentage of Site Plans conserving range resources for those areas that have been identified range resources.	Annually, sustain 100% of the Site Plans that conserve range resources when they are identified. (0% variance)
5-1.8 The percentage of forest management operations consistent with the conservation of range resources identified in Site Plans.	Annually, sustain 100% consistency between forest management operations and the strategies identified in the Site Plan to conserve range resources. (-5% variance)

Range resources can include grazing or hay cutting permits, or areas with potential for these ventures. These measures ensure that range areas are identified, have Site Plan strategies developed and that these strategies are adhered to. The data for these measures was collated and reported by each

Licensee Team member. During the reporting period of April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008 the management objectives were achieved on both measures (100%).

Conservation of Riparian Values

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
5-1.9 The percentage of Site Plans conserving riparian values for those areas that have identified riparian values.	Annually, sustain 100% of the Site Plans that conserve riparian values when they are identified in the plan. (0% variance)
5-1.10 The percentage of forest management operations consistent with the conservation of riparian values identified in the Site Plan.	Annually, sustain 100% consistency between forest management operations and the strategies identified in the Site Plan to conserve riparian values. (-5% variance)

Riparian values can be important to ecological values such as vegetation, water quality, soil protection and wildlife habitat. Riparian areas are identified within the Site Plan and strategies are developed therein. There is a legal obligation to adhere to the strategies listed in the Site Plan with inspections occurring during harvesting and silviculture activities to document this. During this reporting period there was 100% conformance to SPs conserving riparian values and there was 98% conformance to harvest operations being consistent with SP riparian strategies.

Visual Quality Objectives and Conservation of Scenic Areas

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
5-1.11, 9-2.1 The percentage of Site Plans within a scenic area that meet Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs)	Annually, sustain 100% of the Site Plans that are within a scenic area and meet Visual Quality Objectives (0% variance)
5-1.12, 9-2.2 The percentage of forest management operations which are consistent with the conservation of Visual Quality Objectives identified in the Site Plan	Annually, sustain 100% consistency between forest management operations and the strategies identified in the Site Plan to conserve Visual Quality Objectives. (-5% variance)

Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) are defined in the SFMP as resource management objectives that have been established by the District Manager, or are contained in higher level plans.

Data summaries of Licensee Team Site Plans and a summary of the number of forestry management operations that were consistent with the VQO strategies were collected. 88% of the Site Plans had strategies to meet related VQO objectives and 100% of the forest management operations were consistent with the Site Plan objectives for the VQO. Two cut blocks were developed prior to the scenic area designation and thus related Site Plans did not contain strategies to meet the subsequent VQO.

Local Business Relationships and Available Opportunities

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
6-1.3 Annually, the number of business relationships and opportunities made available and taken up within the DFA.	Sustain > 100 business relationships or opportunities annually within the DFA. (-10 variance)

A business relationship, in the context of this measure, is defined as a financial arrangement between a local business, or a person from a local community and a member of the Licensee Team. An opportunity is defined as a reasonable chance to form a business relationship. A business relationship does not directly relate to the number of contracts administered, as one particular business relationship may be facilitated through a number of contracts covering a variety of projects. To monitor and report on this measure, the Licensee Team members tallied the number of business relationships and opportunities that were formed with local residents or businesses between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008. The Licensee Team exceeded the target for this measure (See Table 13).

Table 13: The Number of Local Business Relationships and Opportunities Made Available and Taken Up: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Type of Business or Opportunity	Number of Relationships	Number of Opportunities	Total for Measure
Forestry Management	41	41	82
Silviculture	22	24	46
Harvesting/ Road Construction	92	46	138
Total	155	111	266

Research and Development Projects or Partnerships within the DFA

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
6-1.4 The number of research and development projects and/or partnerships completed within the DFA	Annually, sustain ≥ 3 research and development opportunities within the DFA (-1 variance)

SFM system requirements are based on adaptive management and continual improvement, which can both be guided through the specific results of research and development projects or partnerships conducted within the DFA. Research and development initiatives also provide direct economic benefits to communities within the DFA. The target for this measure was achieved for the collaborative Licensee Team during this reporting period (See Table 14).

Table 14: The Number of Research and Development Projects and/or Partnerships within the DFA: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Research and Development Projects	Total Number
Biodiversity Projects	4
Silviculture Projects	2
Forest Product Research and Development	2
Total Number	8

Number of Different Forest Products Produced within the DFA

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
6-1.7, 9-5.2 The number of different forest products produced within the DFA	Annually, sustain ≥ 9 different forest products produced within the DFA. (-2 variance)

Diversification of forest products improves any local economy through increased employment and decreased dependence on a single market. The ability of a value added manufacturer to sustain operations is often dependent upon the availability of raw material from dimensional lumber mills. Licensee Team members provide dimensional lumber products and help to supply value-added manufacturers with raw materials for production. These provisions maintain stability and sustainability of socio-economic factors within the DFA. Licensee Team members have reported the production of 16 different products from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008. There is no change from the previous reporting period.

Number of Public Advisory Group Meetings per Year

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
7-1.1 The number of Public Advisory Group (PAG) meetings per year.	Annually, sustain ≥ 2 PAG meetings per year. (-1 variance)

The Vanderhoof PAG members represent diverse interests, values and specific uses of the forest resource within the DFA. The PAG provided initial input into the development of the SFMP by identifying local issues and values to consider during management and planning processes. The PAG will continue to provide guidance, input and evaluation throughout the life of the SFMP. This measure provides information regarding how often the Licensee Team provided the opportunity for the PAG to meet. According to Management Plus Communication's final submission binder, the PAG met 2 times during the reporting period, which meets the identified target (See Table 15).

Table 15: Vanderhoof Sustainable Forest Management Plan Public Advisory Group Meetings: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Date	Location
November 15, 2007	Village Inn, Vanderhoof, BC
March 13, 2008	AMS, Vanderhoof, BC
Total Number of Meetings	2

The Level of Satisfaction of the Public Advisory Group

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
7-1.2 Measure the level of satisfaction of the PAG members with the SFMP process, annually.	Annually, sustain a satisfaction index level of ≥ 4 (-0.5 variance)

As mentioned in the previous measure, the PAG is one of the key elements for public involvement in the sustainable forest management process. This measure provides the Licensee Team with an analysis tool to gauge how well the public participation process is working. On March 13, 2008 a PAG satisfaction survey was completed. The average level of satisfaction was 3.87, which meets the target for this measure.

Maintenance and Review of the PAG Terms of Reference

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
7-1.3 Maintain and review annually the SFM plan PAG Terms of Reference (TOR) to ensure a credible and transparent process.	The PAG TOR will be reviewed each year to ensure a credible and transparent process. This will be monitored annually. (0% variance)

Each member of the PAG must be able to have effective and fair interaction or communication with one another and the Licensee Team members to ensure all identified values receive sufficient input from the PAG representatives. The PAG Terms of Reference underwent review over the course of this reporting period with the Public Advisory Group and the Licensee Team both approving the revised Terms of Reference on November 15, 2007.

Percent of Timely Responses to Written and Documented Concerns

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
7-1.4 Percent of timely responses to written public concerns regarding forest management planning and related practices.	Annually, sustain 100% of timely responses to all written and documented concerns. (-10% variance)

Members of the Licensee Team solicit feedback on all public plans and receive ongoing general feedback regarding forest practices and management of the DFA. Public involvement is an important aspect of the SFM process, therefore it is the Licensee Team's responsibility to provide meaningful and effective opportunities to incorporate public input into the SFMP and respond to public concerns. A review of questions raised with regard to public plans and the number of responses put forth by members of the Licensee Team was analyzed for the reporting period and 100% of responses were completed in a timely fashion (i.e. within 30 days).

The Level of Stakeholder Satisfaction with Forest Management

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
7-1.5, 8-1.3 Through an ongoing survey measure the level of satisfaction of residents, stakeholders and Aboriginal groups with the forest management processes and outcomes.	Sustain a satisfaction index of ≥ 4 (-0.5 variance)

A survey to measure resident, stakeholder and First Nation satisfaction was adopted from UBC entitled the “Sustainable Forest Management Public Opinion Survey”, with the results of the survey summarized in the March 31, 2007 report. The target for this measure is to be reviewed at the March 2008 PAG meeting, where the LT will recommend that this measure be reported out every three years as opposed to annually.

Opportunities for Proactive Public Involvement in Planning Processes

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
7-1.6 The number and variety of effective opportunities and rate of responses given to the residents and stakeholders to express forestry related concerns and be proactively involved in the planning processes (i.e. FSP, harvest and road schedules).	Annually, sustain ≥ 24 opportunities (-4 variance)

The Licensee Team considers public values, interests and uses in all aspects of forest management. Providing effective opportunities for public input in the forest management process ensures that information is exchanged between Forest Licensees and members of the public. Each Licensee Team member compiled data for this measure for the period of April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008. Table 16 provides a summary of this measure, demonstrating conformance with providing opportunities. The Licensee Team has accounted for the number of responses with respect to the number of opportunities provided. The rate of responses varied across the opportunity types. Over a hundred participants attended the trade show booth and were engaged in discussion around planning processes. In the future, the goal is to report on the response rate on open houses.

Table 16: Effective Opportunities Given to the Public to Express Forestry Management Concerns: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Description of Opportunity	Opportunities (Responses)
Open Houses	2 (100's)
Individual Meetings	13 (13)
Letters	129 (N/A)
Newspaper Advertisements	3 (N/A)
Other	17 (17)
Total	164

Public Review of SFM Plan

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
7-2.1 The number of times the SFMP and associated annual reports will be communicated to the public for review and comment annually.	Annually, the SFMP and associated annual reports will be communicated to the public ≥ 1 time (0 variance).

This measure is one of a group of measures that will help to increase the overall understanding of sustainable forest management. The current SFMP is available for the public to view at Canfor’s website (www.canfor.com) and the BCTS certification website (www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TSN_certification.htm).

SFM Extension Activities

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
7-2.2 The number of opportunities provided for SFM extension activities per year.	Annually, sustain ≥ 4 sustainable forest management extension opportunities. (-1 variance)

The goal of this measure is to increase the collective understanding of SFM by both the forest industry and the public. SFM extension activities that occurred during the reporting period included Project Forest Management at Echo Lake Bible Camp, the BCTS-TSN Certification website, MOFR office - SFM BCTS EMS Field Manuals, Booklets & Staff Guides, the BCTS SFM Booth at the PG Trade Show, the SFM PAG field trip and the L&M sponsored Project Wild Events through the Vanderhoof Recreation Dept. These 6 sustainable forest management extension activities exceed the target for this measure.

Increase the Level of Understanding of SFM Annually

Statement of Measure	Management Objectives
7-2.3 Increase the level of understanding of sustainable forest management annually.	Sustain an understanding index of ≥ 4 with survey results. (-0.5 variance), measured every three years.

A survey to measure resident, stakeholder and First Nation satisfaction was adopted from UBC entitled the “Sustainable Forest Management Public Opinion Survey”, with the results of the survey summarized in the March 31, 2007 report. A total of 460 responses were received providing sufficient accuracy to estimate public opinion. This measure will be determined every 3 years. The LT will review the findings of this report to determine how best to increase the level of understanding of sustainable forest management.

Opportunities for First Nations to be Involved in the Planning Process

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
8-1.1, 8-3.1 The number of opportunities provided to Aboriginal people to be involved in planning processes and/or to provide input on operational plans related to Traditional Use.	Annually, sustain ≥ 12 opportunities for Aboriginal people to be involved in the planning process. (-2 variance)

Incorporation of Aboriginal people and their unique perspective into the forest planning process is an important aspect of sustainable forest management.

Table 17 lists the opportunities provided by the members of the Licensee Team during the current reporting period.

Table 17: Opportunities for Aboriginal People to be Involved in the SFM Planning Process: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Opportunity Type	Number of Opportunities
Open House	0
Letters	92
Newspaper Advertisements	2
Pest Management Prescriptions	0
Individual Meetings	3
Other (FSP Referrals)	9
Total	106

Review of PAG Terms of Reference to Recognize Aboriginal Treaty Rights

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
8-1.2 The SFMP PAG Terms of Reference will be reviewed annually to recognize that Aboriginal participation in the public process will not prejudice Aboriginal treaty rights.	Annually, the PAG Terms of Reference will be reviewed to ensure that the public process will not prejudice Aboriginal treaty rights 100% (0% variance)

As previously indicated, the PAG Terms of Reference underwent review over the course of this reporting period. This review also ensured that Aboriginal participation in the public process did not prejudice Aboriginal Treaty Rights. The Public Advisory Group and the Licensee Team Members both approved the new Terms of Reference in November 2007.

Number of Socio-economic Opportunities Available to Aboriginals

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
8-2.1 The number of socio-economic opportunities afforded to the First Nations annually.	Annually, sustain ≥ 10 (-2 variance) socio-economic opportunities.

Providing business relationships, opportunities and cooperative working arrangements with Aboriginal people will help to provide mutual social, cultural and economic benefits to communities within the DFA. Licensee Team members tracked the opportunities made available and any achievements realized throughout the reporting period. Table 18 lists the results of this tracking and demonstrates conformance with the target for this measure.

Table 18: The Number of Socio-Economic Opportunities made Available to Aboriginal People: April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008

Opportunity Type	Number of Opportunities
Training and Extension	0
Forest Management Employment	1
Silviculture Employment	6
Harvesting Employment	7
Total	14

Number of Forestry Management Operation Lost Time Accidents

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
9-4.1 The number of company related forestry management operation lost time accidents each year.	Annually, Zero lost time company related forest management accidents (+2 variance).

The health and safety of forest workers and members of the public is an important quality of life objective that is essential to sustainable forest management. The data for this measure is a summary of Licensee Team member's EMS incident tracking. This review showed that zero lost time accidents were recorded from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008 within the DFA.

Forest Road Inspections that Meet Defined Safety Standards

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
9-4.2 The percentage of road inspections meeting defined safety standards.	Annually, sustain 100% of road inspections that meet defined safety standards. (-2 % variance)

Road safety involves maintaining road surfaces and access structures such as bridges at required safety standards. Road inspection reports were reviewed by Licensee Team members to identify safety issues. In respect of those road inspections undertaken during the reporting period, 98.6% met the defined safety standards. Provincial initiatives are currently underway to collectively address road safety issues through the establishment of district road safety committees. Expectations are that this initiative will begin locally in 2009.

DFA Prescribed Burns that Follow Smoke Management Guidelines

Statement of Measure	Management Objective
9-4.4 The percentage of prescribed burns that follow the smoke management guidelines.	Annually, sustain 100% of prescribed burns that follow the smoke management guidelines. (-10% variance)

Members of the Vanderhoof PAG identified smoke management as a public concern and a potential area of improvement for members of the Licensee Team. Smoke produced through forest management activities occurs during prescribed burning events and is regulated by management guidelines found in the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation of the Environmental Management Act, 2003. Each Licensee Team member reported the results for adherence to the smoke management guidelines. Results show that all of the prescribed burns that

occurred between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008 adhered to the smoke management guidelines.

BCTS reporting was excluded from this measure. Contractual obligations are in place regarding Smoke Management Guidelines for all TSL's issued by BCTS in the Vanderhoof District. EMS evidence collection (written documentation) is in progress to support consistency with the plan, however this was not available in entirety for 2007/2008 due to a phase-in period