



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area



Mackenzie Sustainable Forest Management Plan

Facilitator Report

March 31, 2011



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March 15, 2011

Dan Szekely, RPF
Planning Forestry Supervisor
Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Admin Building - Mill Road
Box 310
Mackenzie, BC V0J 2C0

Dear Dan,

Here is the 2010/2011 Facilitator Report for the "Mackenzie SFM Plan Public Advisory Group.
This Report is in fulfilment of Contract # tesera_gsa_2011_03_31.

This report contains the following:

1. Terms of Reference for the PAG
2. PAG Meetings (schedule of meetings, agendas, sign-in sheets, minutes)
3. Evaluations (sample of evaluation forms, feedback chart, feedback comments)
4. Letters of Invitation
5. Mailing List and Meeting Attendance
6. First Nations Correspondence
7. Public Correspondence
8. Continuous Improvement Issues Matrix and SFM Indicator Matrix
9. Multi Criteria Scoring (not available)
10. Meeting Handouts

Please note that some of the documents in this Facilitator's Report are not available digitally.
The hard copy Mackenzie Sustainable Forest Management Plan Public Advisory Group Records binder should be considered as the complete reference.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager
Tesera Systems Inc.



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

Mackenzie Sustainable Forest Management Plan

Public Advisory Group

Facilitator Report
20109-2011

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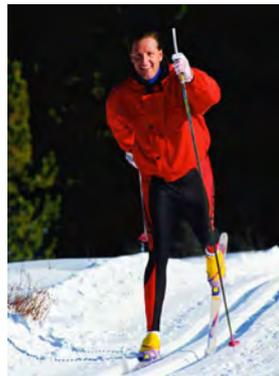
1	Terms of Reference Member Structure Survey
2	PAG Meetings Schedule of Meetings Meeting Attendance Agendas Sign-in sheets Summaries
3	Meeting Evaluations Feedback chart Feedback Comments Sample Evaluation Forms
4	Letters of Invitation Advertisements & Articles Posters General Public First Nations
5	Mailing Lists General Public & First Nations First Nations Mackenzie PAG
6	First Nations Copies of Correspondence
7	Public Copies of Correspondence
8	SFMP Continuous Improvement Matrix
9	Multi-Criteria scoring CI Matrix Survey
10	Meeting Handouts



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
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Mackenzie Sustainable Forest Management Plan

Public Advisory Group

Terms Of Reference

February 23, 2011

1. Background

1.1 Purpose of Sustainable Forest Management Plan

As society has been increasingly affirming a wider set of values that forests can provide, the forest industry has witnessed a distinct change in the philosophy of forest management. Though timber may still be the primary economic value from the forests, a wider range of economic, environmental and social values is being demanded.

Forest management now involves the sustainable management of a much larger spectrum of values and at the same time ensuring that the benefits we enjoy from the forests today do not impact on the ability of subsequent generations to enjoy benefits from the forests in the future. This concept is commonly referred to as "Sustainable Forest Management" (SFM). Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) refers to being economically sustainable on public land, respecting the social needs of the public, and sustaining viable ecosystems. The objective of SFM is to concurrently balance the sustainability of forestry-related ecological, social and economic values for a defined area.

SFM has gained acceptance at the international, national, and local levels. Furthermore, SFM has attracted the attention of buyers of forest products who are increasingly demanding that the industry demonstrate that products are derived from forests managed on a sustainable basis. As a result, forest certification has emerged as a dominant factor in the forest industry in order to provide assurances to buyers of wood products that the management of forests meets identified standards that are considered critical for SFM. As British Columbia forest companies have evolved and have become dependent on the global marketplace for the export of forest products, the issues of sustainable forest management and forest certification have become paramount.

Canadian Forest Products Ltd., in partnership with other licensees, academics, resource specialists, government agency staff, interested parties, and other related organizations has designed an integrated framework for sustainable forest management across its divisions. This Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Framework has become a credible alternative to current forest management planning in the interior of British Columbia.

The primary purposes of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and BC Timber Sales Prince George Business Area are to:

- a. Rely on the SFM Framework as the conceptual forest management strategy for the certification effort in Mackenzie;
- b. Jointly develop an Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) within the geographic area of the Mackenzie Forest District to meet the SFM standard requirements (Z809-08) developed by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA);
- c. Support a public advisory process to:
 - Identify and select indicators, and targets, based on the SFM framework and any other criteria relevant to the DFA;
 - Develop, assess, and select from alternative strategies;
 - Review the SFMP;
 - Design monitoring programs, evaluate results and recommend improvement; and
 - Discuss and resolve any issues relevant to SFM in the DFA;
- d. Work together to fulfill the SFMP commitments including data collection and monitoring, participating in public processes, producing public reports, and continuous improvement.

The SFMP may be used by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and BC Timber Sales Prince George Business Area to prepare for eventual certification under the Canadian Standards Association's (CSA) SFM Standard (Z809-08).

This SFMP is intended to be consistent with all existing legislation and other strategic plans.

1.2 Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee

The current Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee for the Mackenzie SFMP consists of representatives from BC Timber Sales Prince George Business Area (BCTS) and Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor).

1.3 Defined Forest Area

The SFMP applies to only the Defined Forest Area (DFA). A DFA is a specified area of forest, including land and water. The DFA for this SFMP is within the Mackenzie Forest District, excluding areas such as private lands, woodlots, Williston Reservoir, Indian reserves, Large Parks and Treaty 8 Lands¹. The DFA boundaries are shown on the map provided in Appendix A.

1.4 Public Advisory Group

The Public Advisory Group (PAG) for the Mackenzie SFMP is comprised of individuals representing the interests listed in section 6.1.1. who voluntarily participate in the PAG process. As outlined in these terms of reference, the PAG will specifically work under the Defined Goals (section 2) as an open, transparent and accountable process. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee and the PAG recognize and agree that Aboriginal participation in the public participation process will not prejudice Aboriginal and Treaty rights.

1.5 Legislation

The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee and the PAG shall ensure that the indicators, and targets are consistent with current relevant government legislation, regulations and policies. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee and the PAG must also respect the findings of any formal public participation processes that have developed values, objectives, indicators, or targets relating to the CSA SFM elements at a landscape or regional level in the area in which the DFA is situated.

2. Defined Goal

The goal of the Mackenzie SFMP is to demonstrate commitment to sustainable forest management for the DFA. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee, with input from the PAG, will be responsible for developing and implementing the SFMP.

The PAG will have the opportunity to work with the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee to:

- a. Identify and select indicators, and targets, based on the SFM framework and any other criteria relevant to the DFA;
- b. Develop, assess, and select from alternative strategies;
- c. Review the SFMP;
- d. Design monitoring programs, evaluate results and recommend improvement; and
- e. Discuss and resolve any issues relevant to SFM in the DFA.

¹ Refers to fee simple and reserve lands

3. Timelines

Key dates for developing the SFMP:

	<u>To be completed by:</u>	<u>Completed on:</u>
a. Invitations sent to potential participants and newspaper ads published	January 15, 2006	Letters - January 10, 2006 Ads - January 17 & 24, 2006
b. Public Open House	January 21, 2006	January 23, 2006
c. Initial Public Advisory Group meeting	January 28, 2006	January 31, 2006
d. PAG input into the CSA matrix	June 2006	May 9, 2006
e. Strategic scenario analysis	September 2006	October 17, 2006
f. Review of draft SFMP by PAG	October 2006	October 2006
g. SFM Certification Audits	November 2006	November 2006 – February 2007
h. Review of Final SFMP by PAG	April 29, 2008	April 29, 2008
i. Plan updated and endorsed by the PAG		January 2010
j. Plan updated to the Z809-08 Standard and endorsed by the PAG	December 31 2011	

Following the completion of the SFMP, it is estimated that the PAG meeting schedule would include 3–4 meetings per year (as required) beginning in 2007.

4. Communication

4.1 Between the PAG and Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee

- The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will ensure that the PAG meeting summaries are distributed to the PAG with the meeting notice.
- The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will strive to provide background and technical information to the PAG as related to the PAG's defined role, including information related to the DFA and SFM requirements. Confidential business information of the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee such as financial or human resource information may be deemed sensitive or proprietary and may not be released.
- The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will respond to all recommendations from the PAG. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will indicate how they applied the recommendations or provide reasons for not applying them. The meeting summary will capture the reasons for not implementing any PAG recommendations, whole or in part.
- The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will provide a copy of the SFMP and annual reports to the PAG.
- The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee may caucus prior to responding to the PAG.

4.2 With the Public

- The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will make copies of the SFMP and annual reports available to the public.
- When communicating to the media and external parties about the SFMP and PAG process, the PAG and the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will speak only on behalf of their own personal perspectives, will be respectful of each other, and avoid characterizing their comments as representing the PAG or the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee. They will also inform the PAG and Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee of their communication with the media.

- c. The PAG and Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee may invite the media to attend meetings as observers with advance notification to the PAG and Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee.

5. Resources

5.1 Travel Expenses

- a. Air travel from Tsay Keh and Fort Ware will be reimbursed for PAG representatives (or in their absence, their alternates). When necessary, mileage between these villages to catch flights to attend Mackenzie PAG meetings will be reimbursed.
- b. Mileage to and from PAG meetings for those PAG representatives (or in their absence, their alternates) traveling more than 25 kilometers each way to the meeting site will be reimbursed per kilometer at the provincial government rate. Mileage for those PAG representatives (or in their absence, their alternates) traveling between Tsay Keh or Kwadacha to/from Mackenzie will be reimbursed at the discretion of the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee. PAG representatives (or in their absence, their alternates) traveling from outside the Mackenzie Forest District must obtain approval for travel expenses from the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee before the meeting.
- c. Overnight accommodation for PAG representatives and alternates traveling to PAG meetings will be reimbursed if pre-approved by the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee. As a general principle, accommodation should be economical.
- d. Expense forms with copies of receipts for the above must be submitted to Canfor-Mackenzie within two weeks following the PAG meeting.

5.2 Meeting Expenses

- a. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will provide meeting rooms, meals, refreshments, a facilitator, and a scribe.
- b. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will provide adequate material and other resources to assist the PAG in understanding the relevant concepts.

6. Responsibilities

6.1 Public Advisory Group

6.1.1 Membership Structure

The PAG reflects a range of interests in the DFA. Members of each identified sector will select one representative and one alternate to participate in the PAG. Each representative and alternate will be allowed to represent only one of the sectors listed in Appendix B.

In addition to members of the public participating in the PAG, Aboriginal peoples have a unique legal status and may possess special knowledge concerning Sustainable Forest Management based on their traditional practices and experience. Each of the local First Nations listed below will be encouraged to invite their members to participate in the Mackenzie SFMP PAG. Members of each of the local First Nations attending PAG meetings will be invited to select a representative and alternate to participate in the PAG:

- Kwadacha First Nation
- McLeod Lake Band
- Nak'azdli First Nation
- Saulteau First Nations
- Takla Lake First Nation
- Tsay Keh Dene
- West Moberly First Nations

6.1.2 Selection of the PAG

- a. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will recruit potential local PAG representatives and alternates through mailed invitations to individuals, an open house, posters, and advertisements through local media.
- b. Interested parties and the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will review the potential membership at the initial PAG meeting. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will compile all names of potential representatives. Potential representatives for each interest area will discuss and agree as to who will stand as representative(s) and alternate(s). If they are unable to select a representative or alternate for the interest area, then the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will recommend a solution.
- c. Once the PAG is established, the PAG and the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee can recommend changes in PAG structure, list of interests, and potential members.
- d. The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee, in consultation with the PAG, approves appointments and replacement of PAG representatives and alternates.

6.1.3 Responsibilities of PAG Representatives

PAG representatives are responsible for:

- a. Providing input related to the Defined Goals (defined in Section 2);
- b. Being prepared, informed and ready for meetings;
- c. Requesting of the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee an advisor to provide information when the PAG considers this necessary;
- d. Acting as a liaison between the PAG and others from the interest area they are representing;
- e. Assuming responsibility towards reaching consensus on recommendations to the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee;
- f. Attending meetings. It is recognized that PAG representatives may miss some meetings due to the nature of their work or other activities;
- g. Informing their alternate and the facilitator if unable to attend a PAG meeting. If a PAG representative misses more than two consecutive meetings without a valid reason and without notifying his/her alternate and the facilitator, the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee may, based on consultation with the PAG, replace or remove that representative;
- h. Ensuring that the alternate is informed, up-to-date and prepared prior to the alternate participating in a PAG meeting. This includes providing the alternate with a past meeting summary in a timely, effective fashion; and
- i. Providing their input on upcoming agenda items when they are aware that they will be absent from a PAG meeting. They may provide their information to another PAG member or the Mackenzie PAG Steering

Committee to present at the PAG meeting or forward it in writing to the facilitator who will then provide to the Mackenzie PAG Steering Committee or a specified PAG member to present at the meeting.

6.1.4 Responsibilities of PAG Alternates

An alternate may be appointed for each PAG representative. The PAG alternate is responsible for:

- a. Attending PAG meetings on behalf of the representative. When doing so, the alternate agrees to work according to the Terms of Reference; and
- b. Coming informed, up-to-date, and prepared for discussions and decision-making based on briefings by the representative when attending on behalf of the representative.

6.2 Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee

The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee is responsible for:

- a. Providing and clarifying information to the PAG as related to the Defined Goals. Where possible, this material will be provided in advance of the meeting;
- b. Providing the PAG with necessary and reasonable human, physical, financial, information and technological resources;
- c. Where possible, informing the PAG (via the agenda) of any advisor attending a meeting;
- d. Not participating in reaching consensus on recommendations by the PAG;
- e. Considering and responding to the recommendations of the PAG;
- f. Making decisions regarding sustainable forest management and certification; and
- g. Preparing the PAG meeting agendas and summaries.

6.3 Advisors

The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will invite advisors, as required, to provide technical information and advice to the PAG. These advisors could be from government agencies, professional organizations, academia, consulting firms, or other sources. Advisors are responsible for:

- a. Providing and/or clarifying technical or legal information as requested; and
- b. Not participating in reaching consensus on recommendations by the PAG.

6.4 Observers

The public is welcome to participate in discussions at PAG meetings. They may not participate in reaching consensus on recommendations by the PAG.

6.5 Facilitator

The PAG facilitator is responsible for:

- a. Ensuring that PAG meetings address the agreed-upon agenda items;
- b. Starting and ending meetings at the times stated in the agenda;
- c. Managing and implementing the Terms of Reference, including the appropriate participation of the PAG, the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee, advisors, and observers;

- d. Enabling equitable opportunity by all PAG representatives (or in their absence, their alternates) to participate in the meetings;
- e. Working to clarify interests and issues, and help the PAG build recommendations;
- f. Not participating in reaching consensus on recommendations by the PAG;
- g. Distributing the agenda prior to each PAG meeting; and
- h. Distributing the PAG meeting summaries following each PAG meeting.

7. Conflict of Interest

The PAG recognizes that a conflict of interest could occur if there is a potential for a representative (or his or her alternate) to personally and directly benefit from specific recommendations from the PAG. Therefore, if a PAG representative or alternate has a perceived or real conflict of interest that could result in a potential exclusive personal economic benefit in relation to his or her input to the Defined Goals, that representative or alternate, other PAG representatives and alternates, or a member of the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee must state the potential conflict. The PAG and the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will then decide on what actions are needed.

Potential actions could include asking the representative or alternate to:

- a. Serve as an observer for the relevant specific issue(s) and recommendation(s);
- b. Take a leave from the PAG (length of term to be defined); or
- c. Carry on with normal participation.

8. Operating Guidelines

8.1 Meetings Guidelines

All participants in this process agree to:

- a. Arrive on time;
- b. Be prepared for each meeting;
- c. Follow the speakers list;
- d. Be respectful;
- e. Be concise; and
- f. Stay on topic.

8.2 Meeting Agenda and Schedule

The meeting agenda and schedule may change if agreed to by the PAG and Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee.

8.2.1 Meeting Agenda

- a. Meeting agendas will address the needs of the SFMP and CSA requirements.
- b. The PAG may provide input to meeting agendas during each meeting.
- c. The agenda will include proposed objectives for the meeting.

8.2.2 Meeting Schedule

- a. The PAG and Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will agree upon meeting dates.
- b. Meetings will be held as needed to monitor and review the SFMP.

9. Decision Making and Methodology

- a. Anyone attending PAG meetings may participate in the discussions. However, only representatives will participate in making decisions, that is, recommendations to the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee.
- b. The PAG agrees to work by consensus. Consensus is defined as no PAG representative substantially disagreeing on an issue and being willing to proceed to the next step. The PAG will work to identify the underlying issues, seek compromise, identify alternatives, and clarify information. The PAG shall make every effort to achieve consensus in a positive and respectful manner, and commits to arriving at the best solution possible.
- c. The PAG will not revisit past decisions unless the PAG representatives agree to do so.
- d. A quorum for any meeting of the PAG shall be greater than 50% of the average number of PAG representatives attending the past five (5) meetings.

10. Dispute Resolution Mechanism

10.1 Process Issues

The facilitator will resolve process issues.

10.2 Technical Issues

- a. Where an impasse is reached, the representation(s) with the outstanding issue shall offer solutions or options for resolution.
- b. If the impasse remains, the generally agreed-upon decision, along with the dissenting view(s), will be forwarded to the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee.

11. Review and Revisions

The PAG and Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will review and agree upon the Terms of Reference at least annually.

Approved:

Public Advisory Group
Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee

Date: January 31, 2006

Date: January 31, 2006

Revised:

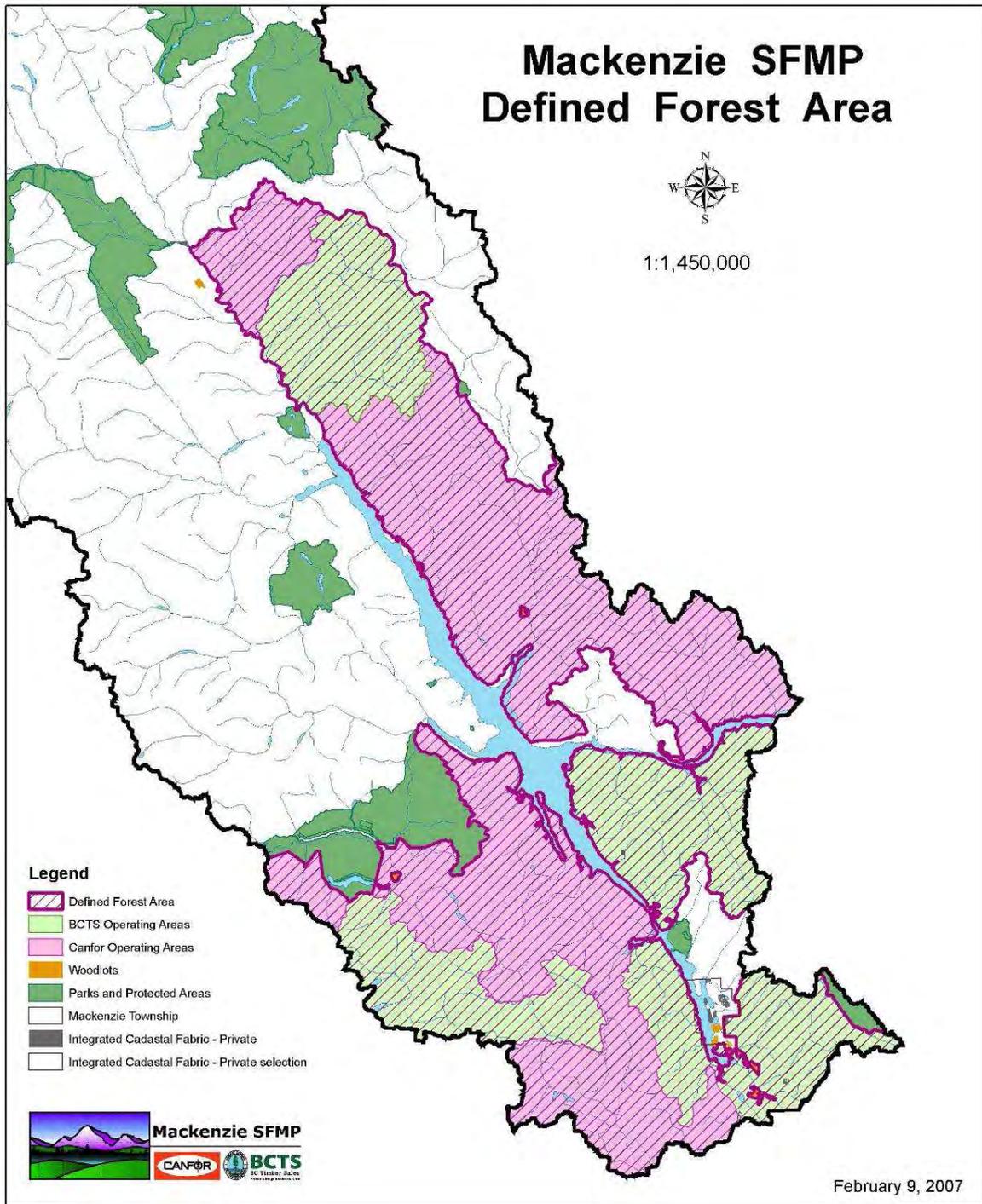
Public Advisory Group
Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee

Date: February 23, 2011

Date: February 23, 2011

Appendix A

Map of the Defined Forest Area (DFA)



Appendix B

Public Advisory Group Sectors

Academia
Agriculture/Ranching
Contractors – Forestry
Environment/ Conservation
First Nations²
General Public
Germansen Landing
Labour – CEP
Labour – PPWC
Local Government
McLeod Lake Indian Band
Mining/Oil & Gas
Noostel Keyoh
Public Health & Safety
Recreation – Commercial
Recreation – Non-commercial
Recreation – Non-commercial (motorized)
Saulteau First Nations
Small Business – Germansen Landing
Small Business – Mackenzie
Small Community
Trapping
West Moberly First Nations
Woodlot

Approved:

Public Advisory Group	Date: January 31, 2006
Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee	Date: January 31, 2006

Revised:

Public Advisory Group	Date: February 23, 2011
Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee	Date: February 23, 2011

² This sector is open to allow participation of any First Nations person wishing to contribute



Mackenzie SFMP



PAG Meetings Quorum Table

A quorum for any meeting of the PAG shall be greater than 50% of the average number of PAG members attending the past five (5) meetings. (Mackenzie PAG TOR wording February 10, 2010)

Date	PAG members present	Quorum required
January 31, 2006	13	
February 14, 2006	13	
February 28, 2006	13	
March 14, 2006	12	
March 28, 2006	14	
April 11, 2006	10	
April 25, 2006	12	
May 9, 2006	10	
October 17, 2006	9	
February 20, 2007	8	6
March 28, 2007	9	5
March 13, 2008	3	5
April 29, 2008	4	4
May 27, 2008	3	4
October 28, 2008	5	3
January 21, 2009	5	3
May 26, 2009	8	3
June 24, 2009	6	3
October 14, 2009	3	3
December 15, 2009	5	3
February 10, 2010	8	3
June 2, 2010	9	3
October 20, 2010	4	4
February 23, 2011		3



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
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Schedule of Completed PAG Meetings

Meeting Dates	Agenda Items
June 2, 2010	PAG Meeting #22 Review Annual Report Indicator Refinement
October 20, 2010	PAG Meeting #23 Indicator Refinement
February 23, 2011	PAG Meeting #24 Review Terms of Reference Canfor Biodiversity Strategy Presentation Indicator Refinement



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

PAG Meeting

June 2, 2010

10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Conference room (2nd flr)

Mackenzie Recreational Centre

Agenda

1. Welcome & Introductions
2. Review Agenda
3. Evaluation Results (February 10, 2010)
4. Approve Minutes (February 10, 2010)
5. Review of the Mackenzie SFMP 2009/2010 Draft Annual Report
- - - 12:00 Lunch - - - -
6. Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08)
- - - - 2:30 Break - - - -
7. Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08) (continued)
8. Other
 - a.
9. Update on Actions
10. Expense Forms
11. Meeting Evaluation
12. Next Meeting

Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by **noon** on Friday, May 28, 2010 if you plan on attending this meeting.



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

PAG Meeting

June 2, 2010
Mackenzie, BC

NAME (Please Print)	SIGNATURE	PAG Rep / Alt Observer SC / Advisor
Dwight Scott Wolfe	<i>Dwight Scott Wolfe</i>	Facilitator
Josef Kollbrand	<i>Josef Kollbrand 2</i>	Trapp.
Dan Szekely	<i>Dan Szekely</i>	SC
Darwyn Koch	<i>Darwyn Koch</i>	SC
Vi Lambie	<i>Vi Lambie</i>	Pag Rep
Tom Briggs	<i>Tom Briggs</i>	P.A.B.
Aaron Sively	<i>Aaron Sively</i>	PAG
Ron Crosby	<i>Ron Crosby</i>	PAG
Jason Neumeyer	<i>Jason Neumeyer</i>	Canfor
Stephanie Killam	<i>Stephanie Killam</i>	DISTRICT
Janet Beshere	<i>Janet Beshere</i>	Business
Jim Beshere	<i>Jim Beshere</i>	Novel Kegol
Denise Demerlewood	<i>Denise Demerlewood</i>	WMFN
George Desjarlais	<i>George Desjarlais</i>	WMFN



Mackenzie SFMP



PAG Meeting

June 2, 2010 10:00 am – 4:00 pm
Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

Meeting Summary

Attendance:

<i>Public Advisory Group:</i>		<i>Steering Committee & Advisors:</i>
Tom Briggs	Stephanie Killam	Darwyn Koch - BCTS
Janet Besherse	Josef Kollbrand	Dan Szekely - Canfor
Jim Besherse	Vi Lambie	
Ron Crosby	Aaron Snively	
Teena Demeulemeester		
<i>Facilitator & Scribe:</i>		<i>Observers:</i>
Dwight Scott Wolfe (Tesera Systems Inc.)		George Desjarlais - West Moberly First Nation
		Jason Neumeyer - Canfor

1. Welcome & Introductions

1. Members signed in.
2. Welcome by the Chair of the Steering Committee [Dan Szekely]. Dan has taken over Chair of the Steering Committee as of April 1, 2010
3. George Desjarlais - West Moberly First Nation is attending as an observer. He will discuss with tribal council the opportunity if replacing his father, Max, as the Alternate for West Moberly First Nation.
4. Final versions of the Mackenzie SFM Plan (January 2010) were distributed to PAG representatives in attendance. Copies will be mailed to the other PAG members.

2. Confirmed agenda

1. Add “Core Indicators Presentation (Jason Neumeyer)” after Agenda Item #4 Approve Summary (February 10, 2010).
2. Agenda accepted as revised.

3. Evaluation results for February 10, 2010.

- a. Evaluation results for February 10, 2010 were reviewed.
- b. All results from the February 10, 2010 meeting met or exceeded the target.
- c. Meeting comments were as follows:

Your Suggestions

- Communications – discussed during meeting and will be followed up.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

Facilitator

- Approval of previous minutes should have been discussed on that task, not a debate on PAG attendance.

4. Summary of the February 10, 2010 Meeting.

1. PAG comment regarding the last BCTS External Audit.
 - a. PAG member concerned that the BCTS audits only occur in the winter and miss the opportunity for field audits of summer operations.
 - b. It was noted by BCTS that there is a summer audit that looks at other aspects of SFM.
2. Summary of the February 10, 2010 meeting accepted as written.

5. Core Indicators

1. Jason Neumeyer gave a presentation to the PAG on the new Core Indicators that are a requirement of the revised CSA SFM standard (Z809-2008). Jason is the Coordinator of all SFM Plans for Canfor and is based in Quesnel.
 - a. Currently there are 14 different SFM Plans within Canfor that are based on several different frameworks. These plans contain hundreds of different indicators.
 - b. Since 2007 Canfor has been working with the different PAGs to streamline and standardize the indicators across Canfor's operations. Canfor intends to incorporate the new Core Indicators where possible into the SFM plans while the plans are being re-written to the new CSA standard. Most of the Core Indicators align with the current SFM plan indicators. There is "room" for Defined Forest Area (DFA)-specific indicators.
 - c. Canfor will continue to maintain different SFM plans.
2. Discussion:
 - a. PAG members were encouraged to see that corporately, Canfor is recognizing that there are differences in each DFA and community.

6. Review of the Mackenzie SFMP 2009/2010 Draft Annual Report.

Darwyn Koch and Dan Szekely provided a review of the draft 2009-2010 Annual Report. This is the first Annual Report based on the consolidated suite of SFM indicators approved by the PAG last fiscal year.

1. The Draft Annual Report was distributed and will soon be available on the BCTS Website:
http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/TPG/external/!publish/SFMS/Mackenzie_SFMP/Annual%20Report/
2. Executive Summary (pg 7):
 - a. 40 indicators were met; 5 indicators not met.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

3. Indicators not met included:

a. Indicator 12 - Road re-vegetation (pg 14)

- i. Canfor met the target.
- ii. BCTS has not met this indicator for the past 3 years. This is primarily due to incorrect wording in their Forest Stewardship Plan which states that BCTS will grass seed (re-vegetate) all disturbance areas, regardless of risk. The Forest Stewardship Plan was amended in February of 2009 to remove this onerous requirement to re-vegetate. Unfortunately this amendment to the FSP has not been approved as of April 2010. Once the amendment is approved BCTS will be meeting this indicator.
- iii. PAG noted that invasive plants are present in the DFA and could be managed with grass seeding.

b. Indicator 19 - Site Index (pg 17)

- i. This indicator measures a predicted Site Index (SI) by subzone and leading species based on the forest inventory, and compares the site index at free growing, which is based off SIBEC estimates. SIBEC is an acronym for site index estimates for tree species according to site units of the Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification system of British Columbia.
- ii. The LSC questions the validity of this indicator in terms of measuring SI performance. There are few ground samples in the Mackenzie District to support these statistics. This makes it very hard to reconcile with the SI. The LSC is not able to fine-tune the data to include more samples from the Mackenzie District.
- iii. In 2010, the LSC will propose to the PAG to either amend the variance downward for this indicator, or propose to remove this indicator from the SFMP since it is not a core indicator under the new standard.

c. Indicator 22 - Communication of planned Deactivation Projects (pg 19)

- i. Canfor met this indicator.
- ii. BCTS did not meet this indicator. The details around this new indicator did not materialize through the PAG process until late fall or early winter of 2009. By this time all of BCTS' 4 deactivation projects were completed. For the 2010 deactivation projects, BCTS sent out referral letters to First nations and overlapping stakeholders in February of 2010. Systems have been put into place to ensure that future deactivation projects are referred to First Nations and Stakeholders.

d. Indicator 26 – Harvest Volumes (pg 21)

- i. BCTS Mackenzie failed to meet this indicator due to the local processing facilities being closed for the past 2 years. This has had a huge impact on BCTS' ability to sell wood

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

in Mackenzie. With the local forest industry starting to get back on track, BCTS expects their ability to sell wood in Mackenzie will increase slightly for the 2010-2011 reporting year. Until the sawmills are on 2 or 3 shifts, BCTS will not likely be able to meet this indicator since the volume requirements can be satisfied with the Licensee quota volumes. The success of BCTS meeting this target is, in part, largely dependent on the increase in local and regional sawmill production.

- ii. Canfor failed to meet this indicator due to the recent curtailments and the re-configuration of the sawmill operations. The Canfor Mackenzie operation has been reduced to one sawmill with a projected annual consumption of approximately 750,000m³. Under this scenario, it will not be possible for Canfor to meet this indicator as currently presented.
 - iii. A proposal will be made to the PAG to increase the variance in order to make this indicator achievable under current conditions.
- e. Indicator 33 - Representation (PAG) (pg 25)
- i. The LSC has not been able to meet this indicator for the past 3 reporting years. This is due largely in part to high number of sectors in the PAG Terms of Reference that are duplicate or irrelevant.
 - ii. At the February 10th, 2010 PAG meeting, the LSC proposed to the PAG to revise the indicator by either changing the variance, by reducing the number of sectors to a realistic and representative list, or by changing the PAG representation from sector based to interest based (a number of interests represented by each PAG member). All of these ideas were not fully accepted by the PAG, and the LSC was tasked with providing rationale why certain sectors should be removed from the list and provide this at a later meeting in the 2010 reporting year.

4. Some highlights from measures met included:

- a. This report was easier to prepare due to the downsizing of the SFM Plan.
- b. There are no longer any Pending Indicators.
- c. Auditors are pleased with the direction of the SFM Plan.

Action Item #1: PAG members to provide comments on the draft Annual Report to the Facilitator by July 2, 2010.

7. Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08)

Dan informed the PAG that the goal is to have a new SFM plan completed to the new standard by the end of 2011.

1. Specific Changes to Indicators

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

a. Indicator 46 (new) - *Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA. Target: Maintain the baseline ranges and distribution into the future. Variance: to be determined.*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

- LSC Comments: This is a core indicator under the new standard. Groups are defined as treed conifer = >75% conifer leading; treed broadleaf = >75% broadleaf leading; treed mixed = neither species leading but still treed.
- PAG members have concerns about the amount of dead pine and the presence/absence of a treed understory.
- PAG concern about the deciduous partition in the allowable annual cut (AAC). BCTS has a deciduous partition and are only targeting stands with low coniferous content.
- PAG concern about logging in birch-leading stands. Licensees should not be targeting birch stands. There has been a limited amount of birch planting in the past.
- PAG members wondered if the deciduous licensees are part of the SFM Plan. Currently, they are not as the SFM Plan is specific to Canfor and BCTS Defined Forest Areas. PAG concern that we are now facing multiple licensees in the District that are not part of the DFA. Many licensees do not have SFM Plans.
- PAG requested that a MoFR representative attend a future PAG meeting and explain the overlapping tenures and the potential impact to the SFM Plan.
- The Community Forest can become signatory to the SFM Plan if they wish.

iii. General Agreement on the LSC recommendation to add this indicator to the SFM Plan with one abstention.

- Reason for abstention: did not participate in the discussion.

b. Indicator 47 (new) - *Regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use. Annually, 100% conformance with the standards. Variance: 0%*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

- LSC Comments: This indicator was in the original Mackenzie SFMP and was removed, however, the new standard speaks to a core indicator which would be satisfied by this statement. Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

- Canfor and BCTS have a legally binding commitment to meet provincial regulations. The indicator will now meet the CSA Standard's requirement for an indicator of Genetic Diversity.
 - iii. PAG consensus on the LSC recommendation to add this indicator to the SFM Plan.
- c. Indicator 48 (new) - *Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in plans. Target: No non-compliances for site level plans. Variance: 0*
- i. LSC Recommendation: Combine 3 indicators into one for all non-timber objectives.
 - *Indicator 31 - The percentage of forest operations consistent with range requirements as identified in operational plans and/or site plans. Target: 100%. Variance: 0*
 - *Indicator 41 - The percentage of harvesting and road building operations consistent with visual quality requirements as identified in operational, tactical, and/or site plans. Target: 100%. Variance: 0*
 - *Indicator 42 – Percentage of blocks and roads harvested that coincide with identified resource features that are managed or protected. Target: 100%. Variance: -10%*
 - ii. Discussion
 - LSC Comments: Mackenzie SFMP currently contains 3 indicators (#31 - range, #41 - visuals, #42 – resource features) which fall under this category. All are being monitored in a similar fashion.
 - PAG concern that some non-timber benefits will get lost in the roll-up. Berry picking will be covered under a Core Indicator that will be presented to the PAG at a future PAG meeting.
 - The LSC assured the PAG that all range requirements, visual quality requirements and resource features currently identified in the SFM Plan will be transferred into this new indicator. There is also flexibility to add additional non-timber benefits as they are identified.
 - iii. PAG consensus on the LSC recommendation to remove indicators #31, #41 and #42 from the SFM Plan and add Indicator #48 to the SFM Plan.
- d. Indicator 26 Harvest Volumes
- i. Existing Indicator Statement: *Actual harvest volume compared to the apportionment across the DFA over each 5-year cut control period. Target: ≤100%. Variance: +/- 10%*

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

ii. LSC Recommendation: Increase the variance to 50%. If the proposed variance is not realized, then BCTS would change how we are measuring this indicator.

iii. Discussion

- LSC Comments: Under the current circumstances and with the Canfor mill configuration in its present form, this indicator is unachievable for Canfor. Canfor's AAC is 1,082,000 m³. The mill is capable of consuming approximately 750,000 m³ which is sourced from it's own forest licence as well as BC timber sales, woodlots and other private sales. Intent of the indicator is achieved (ecological and social) wherever fibre is sourced. For BCTS, our ability to meet this target is currently based on the viability of the local sawmills. A more appropriate way to measure this for BCTS is to measure what we offer for sale as opposed to what is actually sold.

- PAG concern that setting target to -50% will allow Canfor to continue to undercut.

iv. PAG could not reach agreement on the LSC recommendation to increase the variance to -50% or any other combination. The LSC agreed to keep the indicator target and variance as currently written in the SFM Plan.

- Only three PAG representatives were comfortable with the LSC recommendation.

- On PAG member abstained stating that this was the wrong type of issue to cause a company to lose their certification.

- Four PAG members did not agree with changing the variance, stating the following reasons for not agreeing:

- ◆ Canfor doesn't have the processing facilities to meet the existing Apportionment so an increase in the variance could continue indefinitely

- ◆ Don't like the way this issue have been brought forward by the auditors. There are too many circumstances beyond the control of the licensee regarding their ability to meet this indicator.

- ◆ This is (hopefully) the result of a temporary economic situation and it will turn around.

e. Indicator 27 Waste and Residue

i. Existing Indicator Statement: *Percentage of blocks and roads harvested where estimated waste and residue is below allowable levels. Target: ≤100%. Variance: -20%*

ii. LSC Recommendation: Remove this indicator from the SFM Plan.

iii. Discussion

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

- LSC Comments: This indicator is based on legislation created to encourage licensees to optimize the use of the fibre on a block through the potential imposition of penalties if certain benchmark levels of waste and residue are exceeded. The direction of government moving towards “cruised-based” sales will create more of an incentive to utilize the fibre since it’s being paid for up front. This indicator is also contradictory to the intent of Indicator #6 (Coarse woody debris).
 - PAG concern that setting target to -50% will allow Canfor to continue to undercut.
- iv. General Agreement with one dissention on the LSC recommendation to remove this indicator from the SFM Plan.
- ◆ Reason for dissention: Wants to see how close CWD and Waste & Residue are defined in the new legislation.
- f. Indicator 19 Site Index
- i. Existing Indicator Statement: *The percentage of standards units declared free growing that have measured site index values at or greater than pre-harvest site index. Target: 100%. Variance: -5%.*
- ii. LSC Recommendation: Remove this indicator from the SFM Plan.
- iii. Discussion
- LSC Comments: The intent of this indicator is to ensure that site productivity is maintained over time. Unfortunately, the data that is available and that is being utilized to measure this indicator is not dependable and is not site-specific.
 - PAG concern that setting target to -50% will allow Canfor to continue to undercut.
- iv. PAG consensus on the LSC recommendation to remove this indicator from the SFM Plan.
- g. Indicator 33 Representation (PAG)
- i. Existing Indicator Statement: *Percentage of the public sectors as defined in the TOR invited to participate in the PAG process. Target: 100%. Variance: 0%.*
- ii. LSC Recommendation: Update the TOR to remove sectors where representation has been unachievable or representation is covered by another similar sector. Increase variance to 20%?
- iii. Discussion
- PAG members questioned the value of having this indicator in the plan as the LSC is unable to achieve the target each year due to lapsed PAG members not attending meetings.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

- PAG representatives suggested removing this indicator from the SFM Plan as it is not a Core Indicator in the new CSA Standard and there are other indicators to track public satisfaction with the process.

iv. PAG consensus on the recommendation to remove this indicator from the SFM Plan.

8. Other

No additional agenda topics.

9. Actions updated

See Action Table (below)

1. Action ID - April 29-03: Ongoing.

2. Action ID - April 29-04: Ongoing.

Action Item #2: Facilitator to contact Todd Walter at Green Energy to discuss their interest in participating in the Mackenzie SFM Process. Due: Next Meeting.

3. Action ID - May 27-03: Deadline changed to March 31, 2011.

4. Action ID – Feb 10-01: Facilitator to modify future correspondence with PAG members to include the following: In the body of the email/letter, highlight key issues to be discussed at the meeting, also, make follow-up phone calls to PAG members to inform them directly about the issues being discussed at the meeting. Completed with recent round of phone calls reminding PAG representatives of the June 2 meeting. This action will now be a standard operating procedure for the Facilitator when organizing the meetings.

5. Action ID – Feb 10-01: Facilitator to contact lapsed PAG members by letter to inform them of their status, explain the process of replacement and ask if they can recommend new representatives for their interest area. Completed with letters to lapsed PAG representatives following the February 10, 2010 meeting. Letters were sent to the following individuals:

a. Mary Anne Arcand (Public Health & Safety) – no response, therefore removed from the mailing list

b. Bruce Bennett (Small Business – Mackenzie) – requested to remain on the PAG citing personal reasons for missing meetings.

c. Jim Besheres (Noostel Keyoh) - requested to remain on the PAG citing personal reasons for missing meetings.

d. Janet Besheres (Small Business – Germansen Landing) - requested to remain on the PAG citing personal reasons for missing meetings.

e. Mike Broadbent (Recreation – Non-commercial (motorized)) - no response, therefore removed from the mailing list.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

f. Tom Michael (Mining/Oil & Gas) - no response, therefore removed from the mailing list. Dave Forshaw has been approached about being the new representative to the PAG for this sector.

g. Nancy Perrault (Germansen Landing) – responded with a request to remain on the mailing list.

h. Ken Reiersen (Agriculture/Ranching) - no response, therefore removed from the mailing list

i. Mary Reiersen (Small Community) - no response, therefore removed from the mailing list

j. Vida Tattrie (Recreation – Non-commercial) - no response, therefore removed from the mailing list

10. PAG Meeting Feedback (PAG questionnaire): Mackenzie SFMP PAG questionnaire distributed, completed, and collected.

11. Next meeting:

Tentatively scheduled for October 20, 2010

10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Mackenzie Recreation Centre – Conference Room (2nd Floor)

Agenda: Updating the Mackenzie SFM Plan

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – June 2, 2010

12.Actions

ID#	ACTION	WHO	DEADLINE	STATUS
April 29-03	Work with PAG representatives and others in the community to find new/replacement PAG representatives.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next Meeting	Ongoing
April 29-04	Investigate the possibility of Green Energy participating in the Mackenzie SFM process.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next Meeting	Ongoing
May 27-03	Add a non-timber benefits issue to the Continuous Improvement Matrix.	Licensee Steering Committee	March 31, 2011.	Ongoing
Feb 10-01	Modify future correspondence with PAG members to include the following: In the body of the email/letter, highlight key issues to be discussed at the meeting, also, make follow-up phone calls to PAG members to inform them directly about the issues being discussed at the meeting.	Facilitator	March 31, 2010.	Completed
Feb 10-02	Contact lapsed PAG members by letter to inform them of their status, explain the process of replacement and ask if they can recommend new representatives for their interest area.	Facilitator	March 31, 2010.	Completed
Feb 10-03	Add clarification to Table 3 in the SFM Plan regarding the LRMP Resource Management Zone designations.	Licensee Steering Committee	March 31, 2010.	Completed
Jun 2-01	Provide comments on the draft Annual Report to the Facilitator.	PAG	July 2, 2010	
Jun 2-02	Contact Todd Walter at Green Energy to discuss their interest in participating in the Mackenzie SFM Process.	Facilitator	Next meeting	



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

PAG Meeting

October 20, 2010

10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Conference room (2nd flr)

Mackenzie Recreational Centre

Agenda

- 1) Welcome & Introductions
- 2) Review Agenda
- 3) Evaluation Results (June 2, 2010)
- 4) Approve Meeting Summary (June 2, 2010)
- 5) Audit Updates:
 - a) Canfor Internal and External Forest Management System Audit Results
 - b) BCTS Internal Audit Results
- 6) Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08)
- - - 12:00 Lunch - - - -
- 7) Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08) (continued)
- - - - 2:30 Break - - - -
- 8) Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08) (continued)
- 9) Other
 - i)
- 10) Update on Actions
- 11) Expense Forms
- 12) Meeting Evaluation
- 13) Next Meeting

Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by **noon** on Friday, October 15, 2010 if you plan on attending this meeting.



Mackenzie SFMP

PAG Meeting

October 20, 2010

Mackenzie, BC



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

NAME (Please Print)	SIGNATURE	PAG Rep / Alt Observer SC / Advisor
Dwight Wolfe		Facilitator
Steve Webb		BCTS
Darwyn Koch		BCTS
Rick Publicover		SAULTHEAU FIRST NATION
Tom Baigas		P.A.F.
Vi Lambie		PAG
Rick McCordic		BCTS
DAVE FORSHAW		Prospector
Ron Crosby		Woodlot
Dan Szekely		Cantor



Mackenzie SFMP



PAG Meeting

October 20, 2010 10:00 am – 4:00 pm
Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

Meeting Summary

Attendance:

<p><i>Public Advisory Group:</i> Tom Briggs Ron Crosby</p>	<p><i>Steering Committee & Advisors:</i> Darwyn Koch - BCTS Dan Szekely - Canfor</p>
<p><i>Facilitator & Scribe:</i> Dwight Scott Wolfe (Tesera Systems Inc.)</p>	<p><i>Observers:</i> Steve Webb – BCTS Rick McCordic – BCTS Dave Forshaw</p>

1. Welcome & Introductions

1. Members signed in.
2. Welcome by the Chair of the Steering Committee [Dan Szekely].
3. Rick Publicover – is replacing Monica Rice as the Alternate for the Saulneau First Nation . Rick is the new Lands Manager.
4. Dave Forshaw is attending as an observer and is interested in being the new representative for the Mining/Oil & Gas sector. Dave has many years of local experience as a prospector in the Mackenzie area.
5. Steve Webb is attending as an observer. Steve is the Acting Timber Sale Manager for BC Timber Sales - Prince George Business Area
6. Rick McCordic is attending as an observer. Rick is a Practices Forester for BC Timber Sales - Prince George Business Area and is based out of Mackenzie.

2. Confirmed agenda

1. Add “PAG Membership Update” after Agenda Item #4 Approve Summary (June 2, 2010).
2. Add “Steve Webb Presentation” after Agenda Item #4 Approve Summary (June 2, 2010).
3. Agenda accepted as revised.

3. Evaluation results for June 2, 2010.

1. Evaluation results for June 2, 2010 were reviewed.
 - a. All results from the June 2, 2010 meeting met or exceeded the target.

4. Summary of the June 2, 2010 Meeting.

Summary of the June 2, 2010 meeting accepted as written.

5. PAG Membership Update

Dave Forshaw was recognised by the PAG as the new Representative for the Mining/Oil & Gas sector.

6. Steve Webb Presentation.

Steve Webb provided a brief “state of the union” speech from his perspective as a BCTS Timber Sales Manager.

1. Not much has changed with the lumber markets in recent months. Markets are still slow in the United States. China markets have improved.

2. Steve is excited about prospects in Mackenzie with the recent mill start-ups. The new Mackenzie Fibre is looking to BCTS for their fibre requirements.

3. The BCTS mandate is for deliver the “right wood, to the right place, at the right time for the right price. Even so, profit margins are very slim on delivered logs.

4. BCTS has the same pressures as the rest of the industry but has a legislative mandate to be a net generator of revenue for the crown on an annual basis.

5. BCTS is responsible for silviculture activities once the block development and harvesting obligations are fulfilled by the Timber Sale License holder.

6. BCTS is committed to CSA SFM Certification in Mackenzie, Prince George and the Robson Valley. Currently, 2.2million of 2.4 million cubic metres of BCTS apportionment in these three Timber Supply Areas is CSA Certified.

7. Audit Updates

1. Canfor Internal and External Forest Management System Audit

a. Dan Szekely gave an update on recent internal and external audits. (Environmental Management System (EMS) – ISO 14001; Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) – CSA Z809-02; Chain of Custody (CoC) – PEFC)

b. Internal Audit (conducted June 2010) findings related to the SFM Plan included:

i. One Non-Compliance – Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Fuel). An uncertified fuel tank was identified.

ii. One Minor Non-Conformity - All training required by contractor / sub-contractor staff could not be verified.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – October 20, 2010

- iii. One Opportunity for Improvement - Mackenzie Operations staff may wish to consider comments on several SFMP indicators contained in the report body.
- iv. Best Practices - The Jan 2010 SFMP has several meaningful, descriptive and useful indicators/ targets that meet the intent of the Z809-08 standard.
- c. External Audit: (conducted on July 30, 2010) findings related to the SFM Plan included:
 - i. Progress towards addressing previous OFI's:
 - 2008-OFI-05 (overly-complex nature of the current Mackenzie SFM plan) - the Mackenzie SFM plan has now been revised to address this finding. The current SFM plan (dated January 2010) now contains 45 indicators (compared to more than 100 in the previous version), is easier to understand and employs the VOIT approach outlined in the CSA Z809 standard. OFI closed.
 - ii. No new non-conformities were identified.
- d. Canfor recommended for re-registration to CSA Z809-02 (SFM), ISO 14001 (EMS) and PEFC Annex 4 Chain of Custody.

2. BCTS Internal Audit Results

- a. Darwyn Koch gave an update on a recent internal audit (Environmental Management System (EMS) – ISO 14001; as well as the January 2010 version of the SFMP) that was conducted September 21-23, 2010.
- b. Minor Non-Conformance:
 - i. Monitoring and Measurement: The audit found that two large logs (40 cm x 6 m) and smaller pieces of woody debris were found in a S4 stream at the wooden bridge deactivation site. The planting contractor failed to inspect their operations fully to address the crossing put in to allow ease of access for tree transfer and did not remove the crossing as required.
- c. Opportunities for Improvement:
 - i. Terms of Reference: Consider revising Sec. 3 of the PAG terms of reference to 2010.
Audit Example: The Mackenzie PAG terms of reference timelines stop at 2008, in the 2010 PAG binder.
- d. Good Practices:
 - i. Good work towards developing and implementing action plans.
 - ii. The development of the Licensee TOR.
 - iii. Rehab of block roads as a standard practice.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – October 20, 2010

- iv. The cedar tree, rare in the Mackenzie area, was noticed by a feller buncher operator and protected from damage.
- v. The watershed Peak Flow calculator that Canfor and BCTS are using. And the use of the Sharepoint site for updating the depletions.
- vi. BCTS Operational Requirements Spreadsheet used in Mackenzie for the 2009-2010 reporting period.

8. Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08)

1. Specific Changes to Indicators

a. Indicator 48 (new) - *Percent of blocks meeting dispersed retention levels as prescribed in the site plan/logging plans. Target: 100%. Variance: 0.*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

- LSC Comments: This indicator is an important piece of the puzzle for implementation of the “biodiversity strategy”. Dispersed retention has been identified as one of the critical habitat elements for a particular suite of species. This indicator will provide a means of measuring the licensee’s performance as it relates to prescribed dispersed retention where applicable.

iii. PAG consensus on the LSC recommendation to add this indicator to the SFM Plan.

b. Indicator 49 (new) - *Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans. Target: 100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental and safety training. Variance: -5%*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

- LSC Comments: Sustainable forest management provides training and awareness opportunities for forest workers as organizations seek continual improvement in their practices. Investments in training and skill development generally pay dividends to forest organizations by way of a safer and more environmentally conscious work environment. Assessing whether forest contractors have received both safety and environmental training is a direct way of measuring this investment. Additionally, training plans should be in place for employees of the forest organizations who work in the forest. Measuring whether the training occurred in accordance with these plans will confirm an organizations commitment to training and skills development. This is a core indicator under the new standard. Company employees refers to members of the woodlands staff.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – October 20, 2010

- PAG Member asked about third party employees associated with Log Purchase Agreements (eg. Community Forests) The LSC stated that third party employees associated with Log Purchase Agreements were not included.
 - PAG asked why the variance was set at -5% given that the indicator related to training in environmental and safety procedures. The LSC stated that the variance is required to account for new hires that may not receive training during the reporting period. Especially with contractors there may be a lag with EMS training. Training is mandatory and employees cannot opt out.
 - PAG would prefer to see the variance apply to new hires only. The LSC noted that the annual report would capture the detail of what happened if target is not met. LSC would like to have a variance in place while this indicator is implemented and monitored over the next few years. PAG would like to see the reporting detail if the annual result is less than 100% but still within the variance.
 - PAG suggested edits to the wording of the Indicator and Target to include “licensee”
- iii. PAG consensus on the LSC recommendation to add this indicator to the SFM Plan as revised: *Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company / licensee training plans. Target: 100% of company / licensee employees and contractors will have both environmental and safety training. Variance: -5%*
- c. Indicator 50 (new) - *Maintain the level of direct and indirect employment. Target: Employment multiplier? Current levels? Variance: -5%*
- i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.
 - ii. Discussion
 - LSC Comments: The LSC propose that current employment levels be determined and that this figure be utilized as a baseline with an appropriate variance. This is a core indicator under the new standard.
 - PAG is interested in knowing how the local economy is doing.
 - The LSC looked at the 2006 Census but the information was compiled prior to the economic downturn.
 - BCTS estimates of local direct / indirect employment levels
 - ◆ Four Logging contractors with approximately 15 people each is 60 full time equivalent (FTE's). Planting contractors add approximately 12.5 FTE's (1 contractor with 100 employees working 1.5 months). A total of 117 FTE's
 - Canfor estimates of local direct / indirect employment levels

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – October 20, 2010

- ◆ 265 FTE's on 1.1 million m³ apportionment is approximately 0.2FTE per 1000 m³.
- Canfor and BCTS will have separate targets and reporting will be based on a 5-yr rolling average. The variance will be shown as a percentage.
- The LSC is aware of the potential for double-accounting if Canfor buys logs from BCTS.
- iii. PAG could not reach agreement on the LSC recommendation to add this indicator to the plan until such time as Canfor and BCTS have prepared targets and variances that reflect the current economic situation in Mackenzie

Action Item #1: LSC to revisit Indicator 50 with PAG with recommended targets and variances.
Due: Next Meeting.

d. Indicator 51 (new) - *The number of stakeholders and members of the public who took part in an educational opportunity. Target: 50. Variance: -10*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

- LSC Comments: The participating licensees are committed to working with directly affected stakeholders and members of the public on forest management issues and have a well-established history of participation in community meetings, including local planning processes. The sharing of knowledge and contributes to informed, balanced decisions and plans acceptable to the majority of public. When informed and engaged, members of the public can provide local knowledge and support that contributes to socially and environmentally responsible forest management. This is a core indicator under the new standard.

- LSC plans to estimate participation at School Tours, Open Houses and Trade Shows.

- PAG suggested changing the target to >50

iii. PAG consensus on the LSC recommendation to add this indicator to the SFM Plan as revised: *The number of stakeholders and members of the public who took part in an educational opportunity. Target: >50. Variance: -10*

e. Indicator 52 (new) - *% of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes. Target: 100%. Variance: 0*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

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- Due to only one First Nation's representative being in attendance, the PAG agreed to defer discussion of this indicator to the next meeting and circulate the draft indicator to First Nations representatives in advance.

f. Indicator 53 (new) - *Employees will receive First Nations awareness training. Target: 100%. Variance: -5%.*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

- Due to only one First Nation's representative being in attendance, the PAG agreed to defer discussion of this indicator to the next meeting and circulate the draft indicator to First Nations representatives in advance.

Action Item #2: Facilitator to distribute Indicators 52 and 53 to PAG prior to next meeting, solicit comment and encourage attendance. Due: Next Meeting.

9. Other

No additional agenda topics.

10. Actions updated

See Action Table (below)

1. Action ID - April 29-03: Ongoing.
2. Action ID - April 29-04: Ongoing.
3. Action ID - May 27-03: Deadline changed to March 31, 2011.
4. Action ID – June 2-01: Completed.

Action ID – June2-02: Ongoing.

11. PAG Meeting Feedback (PAG questionnaire): Mackenzie SFMP PAG questionnaire distributed, completed, and collected.

12. Next meeting:

Scheduled for February 23, 2011

10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Mackenzie Recreation Centre – Conference Room (2nd Floor)

Agenda: Updating the Mackenzie SFM Plan

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – October 20, 2010

13.Actions

ID#	ACTION	WHO	DEADLINE	STATUS
April 29-03	Work with PAG representatives and others in the community to find new/replacement PAG representatives.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next Meeting	Ongoing
April 29-04	Investigate the possibility of Green Energy participating in the Mackenzie SFM process.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next Meeting	Ongoing
May 27-03	Add a non-timber benefits issue to the Continuous Improvement Matrix.	Licensee Steering Committee	March 31, 2011.	Ongoing
Jun 2-01	Provide comments on the draft Annual Report to the Facilitator.	PAG	July 2, 2010	Completed
Jun 2-02	Contact Todd Walter at Green Energy to discuss their interest in participating in the Mackenzie SFM Process.	Facilitator	Next meeting	Ongoing
Oct 20-01	Revisit Indicator 50 with PAG with recommended targets and variances.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next meeting	
Oct 20-02	Distribute Indicators 52 and 53 to PAG prior to next meeting, solicit comment and encourage attendance.	Facilitator	Next meeting	



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

PAG Meeting

February 23, 2011

10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Conference room (2nd flr)

Mackenzie Recreational Centre

Agenda

- 1) Welcome & Introductions
- 2) Review Agenda
- 3) Evaluation Results (October 20, 2010)
- 4) Approve Meeting Summary (October 20, 2010)
- 5) Audit Updates:
 - a) BCTS External Audit Results
- 6) Terms of Reference Review
- 7) Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08)
 - a) Proposed targets for Indicator 46 (percent distribution of forest type)
 - b) Proposed targets for Indicator 50 (maintain the level of direct and indirect employment).
- - - 12:00 Lunch - - - -
- 8) Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08) (continued)
 - a) Criterion 6 – Society's Responsibility
- - - - 2:30 Break - - - -
- 9) Presentation on Canfor's Biodiversity Strategy by Jim McCormack (SFM Coordinator, Canfor Houston).
- 10) Other
 - i)
- 11) Update on Actions
- 12) Expense Forms
- 13) Meeting Evaluation
- 14) Next Meeting

Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by **noon** on Friday, February 18, 2011 if you plan on attending this meeting.



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

PAG Meeting
February 23, 2011
Mackenzie, BC

NAME (Please Print)	SIGNATURE	PAG Rep / Alt Observer SC / Advisor
Dwight Scott Wolfe		Facilitator
Rick Publicover		
Darwyn Koch		SC
Don Szekely		LSC
Jim McCormack		LSC
DAVE FORSHAW		Council
LAWRENCE NAPIER		TRAPPERS
Stephane Kellam		District
Row Crosby		Woodlot
Tom BRILES		P.D.S.
Teena Demerlemaestr		WMFN
STELLA GAUTIER		SFN



Mackenzie SFMP



PAG Meeting

February 23, 2011 10:00 am – 4:00 pm
Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

Meeting Summary

Attendance:

<i>Public Advisory Group:</i> Tom Briggs Ron Crosby Teena Demeulemeester Dave Forshaw		<i>Steering Committee & Advisors:</i> Darwyn Koch - BCTS Dan Szekely – Canfor Jim McCormack - Canfor
<i>Facilitator & Scribe:</i> Dwight Scott Wolfe (Tesera Systems Inc.)		<i>Observers:</i> Stella Gauthier – West Moberly First Nations
Stephanie Killam	Lawrence Napier	
Rick Publicover		

1. Welcome & Introductions

1. Members signed in.
2. Welcome by the Chair of the Steering Committee [Dan Szekely].
3. Jim McCormack is attending as an advisor. Jim is the SFMP Coordinator, Planning coordinator- South, CanFor - Forest Management Group.
4. Stella Gauthier is attending as an observer. Stella is a member of the West Moberly First Nations.

2. Confirmed agenda

1. Move Agenda Item #9 “Presentation on Canfor’s Biodiversity Strategy” to after Agenda Item #6 “Terms of Reference Review”.
2. Agenda accepted as revised.

3. Evaluation results for October 20, 2010.

1. Evaluation results for October 20, 2010 were reviewed.
 - a. All results from the October 20, 2010 meeting met or exceeded the target.

4. Summary of the October 20, 2010 Meeting.

Summary of the October 20, 2010 meeting accepted as written.

5. BCTS External Audit Results, January 2011

1. Darwyn Koch gave a verbal update on the results of the recent BCTS External SFM Audit.
2. The Mackenzie DFA portion of the Audit found no issues. The Auditor noted that the current state of the SFM Plan was a highlight of the audit.

6. Terms of Reference Review.

1. PAG members reached consensus on the following changes to the Terms of Reference (changes and additions italicised):

- a. Date of Terms of Reference changed to “*February 23, 2011*”
- b. Deleted the word “measure” throughout the document.
- c. Updated the reference to the CSA Standard to “*Z809-08*” throughout the document.
- d. Section 3 Timelines: Words and dates added as follows:

- i. *Plan updated and endorsed by the PAG* *January, 2010*
- ii. *Plan updated to the Z809-08 Standard and endorsed by the PAG* *December 31, 2011*
- iii. estimated that the PAG meeting schedule would include 3–4 meetings per year

e. Section 4.1.a Communication between the PAG and the Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee

- i. Revised the following sentence: “The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will ensure that the PAG meeting summaries are distributed to the PAG within one week.” New sentence reads: “The Mackenzie SFMP Steering Committee will ensure that the PAG meeting summaries are distributed to the PAG *with the meeting notice.*”

f. Section 11 Revised:

- i. Dates changed to “*February 23, 2011*”.

g. Appendix B Public Advisory Group Sectors

- i. Added “*Recreation – Non-commercial (motorized)*”
- ii. Deleted “Saulteau First Nation”
- iii. Added “*Saulteau First Nations*”
- iv. Deleted “West Moberly First Nation”
- v. Added “*West Moberly First Nations*”
- vi. Dates changed to “*February 23, 2011*”.

7. Presentation on Canfor’s Biodiversity Strategy by Jim McCormack (SFM Coordinator, Canfor Houston)

a. Highlights:

- i. Canfor’s Vision for their Biodiversity Strategy is *Ensuring a Consistent Supply of Fibre to our Highly Valued Customers through Cost Effective, Scientifically Credible Sustainable Forest Practices.*

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – February 23, 2011

ii. Canfor has three (3) goals for their Biodiversity Strategy

- Ecosystem Diversity - Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape level by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA.
- Genetic Diversity - Conserve genetic diversity by maintaining the variation of genes within species and ensuring that reforestation programs are free of genetically modified organisms.
- Species Diversity - Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats for the native species found in the DFA are maintained through time, including habitats for known occurrences of species at risk.

iii. Jim McCormack described a variety of variety of biodiversity strategies that go from coarse filter (landscape) scale to fine filter (stand) scale:

- Ecosystem Representation
- Conservation of Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance
- Landscape Structure
- Stand Structural Habitat Elements
- Species Accounting

iv. Jim McCormack elaborated on the Species Accounting System (Generalist, Dependent, etc.) and the monitoring requirements.

v. Intent of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy

- Maintain productive, well distributed populations of species in a defined management area.
- This will maintain the variation among individuals and species so that species will be able to persist in changing environments.
- The major strategies and indicators interact and encompass the complexity of the broad goal.

b. Discussion:

- i. “Species” refers to both flora and fauna
- ii. Species Accounting is based on Fred Bunnell’s research work at UBC.
- iii. Baseline #'s will be developed through a series of species accounting projects.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – February 23, 2011

- iv. PAG member asked about culturally significant sites – who determines buffers on these sites? The LSC stated that site –specific features are managed based on detailed site-level plans. (eg. Trails – avoid or rehab post-harvest; or a spiritual site with a suggested 400 m buffer). The LSC is open to discussion with First Nations and working toward developing solutions.
- v. PAG member asked about salmon populations and Sensitive Watershed Best Management Practices? Are species at risk tracked? The LSC stated that currently, the species accounting doesn't include fish populations.
- vi. PAG member feels that healthy fish populations need to be protected. The LSC noted that riparian management practices addresses fish habitat.
- vii. PAG member asked about Bull Trout. Where do Bull Trout habitat areas come into play? The LSC noted that the government (MoE) are identifying Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA's) for species at risk (including Bull Trout) and developing management strategies.
- viii. PAG member asked if songbird surveys been done in Mackenzie? The LSC noted that a project was implemented a few years ago.
- ix. PAG wants to discuss fish populations and management strategies at a future meeting.
- x. PAG member asked how do you know if the populations are there? The LSC stated that they rely on MoE species counts. The LSC would support future population survey work.
- xi. The LSC stated that their Management Practices will be modified to assist species to recover. The key is to pick representative species for ecosystem groups and monitor over time.
- xii. The LSC is open to input from public and FN on sensitive species and local changes in populations.
- xiii. In the Mackenzie DFA, the LSC is starting to work on tying the species account to local management practices. In 2011 (subject to funding) the LSC will begin setting priorities and developing management strategies for species accounts in specific Ecosystem Groups.
- xiv. PAG member asked how are you protecting pine for marten? Licensees and BCTS are not salvage logging all dead pine. It is important to understand the requirements of marten in the forest. Over time, population datasets will be completed to monitor effectiveness for key species.
- xv. PAG requests an update on the roll-out of the Biodiversity Strategy.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – February 23, 2011

Action Item 1: LSC to provide an update on the roll-out of the Biodiversity Strategy. Due: June 2011.

Action Item 2: LSC to provide information on Species Accounting related to fish populations. Due: June 2011.

8. Transitioning to the new CSA Standard (Z809-08)

1. The new version of the CSA SFM Standard can be found at this link:

<http://www.csagroup.org/%5Crepository%5Cgroup%5CZ809-08.pdf>

2. Specific Changes to Indicators

a. Indicator #48 – *Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in plans.*

i. There were two indicators with #48 in the plan. This indicator is now Indicator 42.

b. Indicator 52 (new) - *% of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes. Target: 100%. Variance: 0*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion:

- PAG member asked what is the process if an issue is not done as per the First Nation request. What are the instances and the results? LSC stated that all interactions are tracked and recorded.
- PAG member asked do Auditors ever go to the Stakeholders and ask for input? LSC stated that the Auditors do and the LSC will also request First Nations consultation during the Annual Plan review.
- PAG member concerned that consultation does not happen with mineral claims.
- PAG member requested that LSC be more proactive with mining stakeholders now that mining opportunities are increasing. LSC noted that new blocks and roads go out for public comment and that there is an issue with overlapping mineral claims.
- PAG member noted that the West Moberly First Nations is in the process of developing their own suite of indicators based surveys within their communities.
- PAG suggested revising the indicator to replace the word “*considered*” with “*accommodated*”. LSC was fine with this suggestion.

Action Item #3: LSC to look at including active mineral claim stakeholders to the list of affected stakeholders in relation to Indicators 34 and 35. Due: Next Meeting.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – February 23, 2011

iii. PAG consensus on the LSC recommendation to add the revised Indicator # 52 (*% of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses accommodated in forestry planning processes. Target: 100%. Variance: 0*) to the SFM Plan.

c. Indicator 53 (new) - *Employees will receive First Nations awareness training. Target: 100%. Variance: -10%.*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion:

- Canfor has an awareness program in place with a series of modules. Currently the training is a 1 or 2 day workshop. Canfor is looking at developing an on-line version.
- LSC to share information with WMFN and Sauteau through the planners at the Canfor operations. There is the potential for First Nations to access the training program and improve the content.
- PAG member asked a question regarding the -10% variance. Canfor and BCTS share a number of SFM Plans across the central interior and the variance relates to new employees being trained. Training will be mandatory for Forest Operations staff. Getting the program set up this summer for training in the fall of 2011. Training will be updated at least annually.
- PAG requested that the LSC provide a better definition of “*employee*” in the indicator detail sheet.

iii. PAG consensus on the LSC recommendation to add this indicator to the SFM Plan.

d. Indicator 46 (review) - *Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA. Target: Maintain the baseline ranges and distribution into the future. Variance: to be determined.*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

- LSC Comments: This indicator was endorsed by the PAG at the October 2010 meeting and the LSC was required to provide the baseline ranges and variances for PAG review at this meeting. Forest Types are defined as treed conifer = >75% conifer leading; treed broadleaf = >75% broadleaf leading; treed mixed = neither species leading but still treed.
- Recommended Targets and Variances:

Forest Type	Target	Variance
Treed Conifer	88%	1%

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – February 23, 2011

Treed Mixed	9%	1%
Treed Broadleaf	3%	1%

- LSC stated that the forest types are consistent with the natural forest types found in the area prior to industry development.
- This indicator will be on a 5-year reporting frequency. The current status table will be updated in 5 years with current area by Landscape Unit and 5-year status by Landscape Unit.

iii. PAG consensus on the recommended targets and variances for this indicator.

e. Indicator 50 (new) - *Maintain the level of direct and indirect employment. Target: Employment multiplier? Current levels? Variance: -5%*

i. LSC Recommendation: Add indicator to plan.

ii. Discussion

- LSC Comments: This indicator was endorsed by the PAG at the October 2010 meeting and the LSC was required to provide an appropriate target and variances for PAG review at this meeting.
- BCTS targets and variances
 - ◆ 95.5 Full – time Equivalent (FTE) jobs created annually
 - ◆ Indirect: Multiplier of 0.22 for each Direct FTE (based on Mackenzie Timber Supply Review 2000).
- Canfor targets
 - ◆ Direct : 278 FTE jobs created annually on 1.1 million m3 apportionment.
 - ◆ Indirect: Multiplier of 0.22 for each direct FTE (based on Mackenzie Timber Supply Review 2000)
- Both BCTS and Canfor will have a variance of -5% on each Direct and Indirect employment target.
- Reporting will be based on a 5-yr rolling average. The variance will be shown as a percentage.

iii. PAG consensus on the recommended targets and variances for this indicator.

9. Other

No additional agenda topics.

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – February 23, 2011

10. Actions updated

See Action Table (below)

1. Action ID - April 29-03: Ongoing.
2. Action ID - April 29-04: Ongoing.
3. Action ID - May 27-03: Deadline changed to March 31, 2011.
4. Action ID – June2-02: Ongoing.
5. Action ID – Oct 20-01: Indicator 50 reviewed and endorsed at this meeting. Action completed.
6. Action ID – Oct 20-02: Indicators 52 and 53 reviewed and endorsed at this meeting. Action completed.

11. PAG Meeting Feedback (PAG questionnaire): Mackenzie SFMP PAG questionnaire distributed, completed, and collected.

12. Next meeting:

Scheduled for June 8, 2011

10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Mackenzie Recreation Centre – Conference Room (2nd Floor)

Agenda: Annual Report review

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Summary – February 23, 2011

13.Actions

ID#	ACTION	WHO	DEADLINE	STATUS
April 29-03	Work with PAG representatives and others in the community to find new/replacement PAG representatives.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next Meeting	Ongoing
April 29-04	Investigate the possibility of Green Energy participating in the Mackenzie SFM process.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next Meeting	Ongoing
May 27-03	Add a non-timber benefits issue to the Continuous Improvement Matrix.	Licensee Steering Committee	March 31, 2011.	Ongoing
Jun 2-02	Contact Todd Walter at Green Energy to discuss their interest in participating in the Mackenzie SFM Process.	Facilitator	Next meeting	Ongoing
Oct 20-01	Revisit Indicator 50 with PAG with recommended targets and variances.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next meeting	
Oct 20-02	Distribute Indicators 52 and 53 to PAG prior to next meeting, solicit comment and encourage attendance.	Facilitator	Next meeting	
Feb 23 - 01	Provide an update on the roll-out of the Biodiversity Strategy	Licensee Steering Committee	June 2011	
Feb 23 - 02	Provide information on Species Accounting related to fish populations	Licensee Steering Committee	June 2011	
Feb 23 - 03	Look at including active mineral claim stakeholders to the list of affected stakeholders in relation to Indicators 34 and 35.	Licensee Steering Committee	Next meeting	



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

Public Advisory Group

Summary of Comments from June 2, 2010 PAG meeting

Meetings

- None

Facilitator

- Very good

Meeting Logistics

- Kind of cold in the room
- Room was a little too cool.

Suggestions

- Ground level meeting place.
- Blankets?
- Everything good.



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

Public Advisory Group

Summary of Comments from October 20, 2010 PAG meeting

Meetings

- None

Facilitator

- None

Meeting Logistics

- None

Suggestions

- More of the members present
- Develop interest from all aboriginal groups
- Moderate heat



Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

Public Advisory Group

Summary of Comments from February 23, 2011 PAG meeting

Meetings

- None

Facilitator

- Double side all papers...
- Some minor issues with the print materials

Meeting Logistics

- None

Suggestions

- Ensure that all stakeholders are given the information of work plans
- Move the meetings to Thursdays
- Working well
- Need better projector to help us old people see the screen



Mackenzie SFMP



**Public Advisory Group
February 23/11 - Questionnaire**

Using the following scale of 1-5, please evaluate the Mackenzie SFMP Public Advisory Group process.

1=very poor, 2=poor, 3=average, 4=good, 5=very good

Meetings

Meetings had:

- 1. an agenda pre-published? _____
- 2. most members involved? _____
- 3. Steering Committee advisors prepared? _____
- 4. followed the PAG Terms of Reference? _____
- 5. actions updated? _____
- 6. time allocated wisely? _____
- 7. decisions summarized? _____
- 8. focus on consensus decision making? _____
- 9. a positive atmosphere? _____
- Your overall satisfaction with the
- 10. amount & timing of information presented? _____
- 11. meetings _____
- 12. PAG process _____

Comments: _____

Facilitator

The facilitator:

- 1. strived for consensus decision-making? _____
- 2. kept the meeting focused? _____
- 3. kept the meeting moving? _____
- 4. remained neutral on content issues? _____
- 5. encouraged open communication? _____
- 6. tolerated and addressed conflict? _____
- 7. obtained technical expertise (when needed)? _____
- 8. kept meeting records? _____
- 9. actively listened? _____
- 10. came prepared and organized? _____

Comments: _____

Meetings Logistics

- 1. Was the meeting location convenient? _____
- 2. Was the timing of the meeting convenient? _____
- 3. Was the meeting room adequate? _____
- 4. Was the food and beverage good? _____

Comments: _____

Your Suggestions

Please list three things that the Steering Committee can improve upon for subsequent PAG meetings:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

General Comments (please write on back)

Please indicate who you are:

- Public First Nation
- Advisor Observer Other



Mackenzie SFMP



**Public Advisory Group
February 23/11 - Questionnaire**

Using the following scale of 1-5, please evaluate the Mackenzie SFMP Public Advisory Group process.

1=very poor, 2=poor, 3=average, 4=good, 5=very good

Meetings

Meetings had:

- 1. an agenda pre-published? _____
- 2. most members involved? _____
- 3. Steering Committee advisors prepared? _____
- 4. followed the PAG Terms of Reference? _____
- 5. actions updated? _____
- 6. time allocated wisely? _____
- 7. decisions summarized? _____
- 8. focus on consensus decision making? _____
- 9. a positive atmosphere? _____
- Your overall satisfaction with the
- 10. amount & timing of information presented? _____
- 11. meetings _____
- 12. PAG process _____

Comments: _____

Facilitator

The facilitator:

- 1. strived for consensus decision-making? _____
- 2. kept the meeting focused? _____
- 3. kept the meeting moving? _____
- 4. remained neutral on content issues? _____
- 5. encouraged open communication? _____
- 6. tolerated and addressed conflict? _____
- 7. obtained technical expertise (when needed)? _____
- 8. kept meeting records? _____
- 9. actively listened? _____
- 10. came prepared and organized? _____

Comments: _____

Meetings Logistics

- 1. Was the meeting location convenient? _____
- 2. Was the timing of the meeting convenient? _____
- 3. Was the meeting room adequate? _____
- 4. Was the food and beverage good? _____

Comments: _____

Your Suggestions

Please list three things that the Steering Committee can improve upon for subsequent PAG meetings:

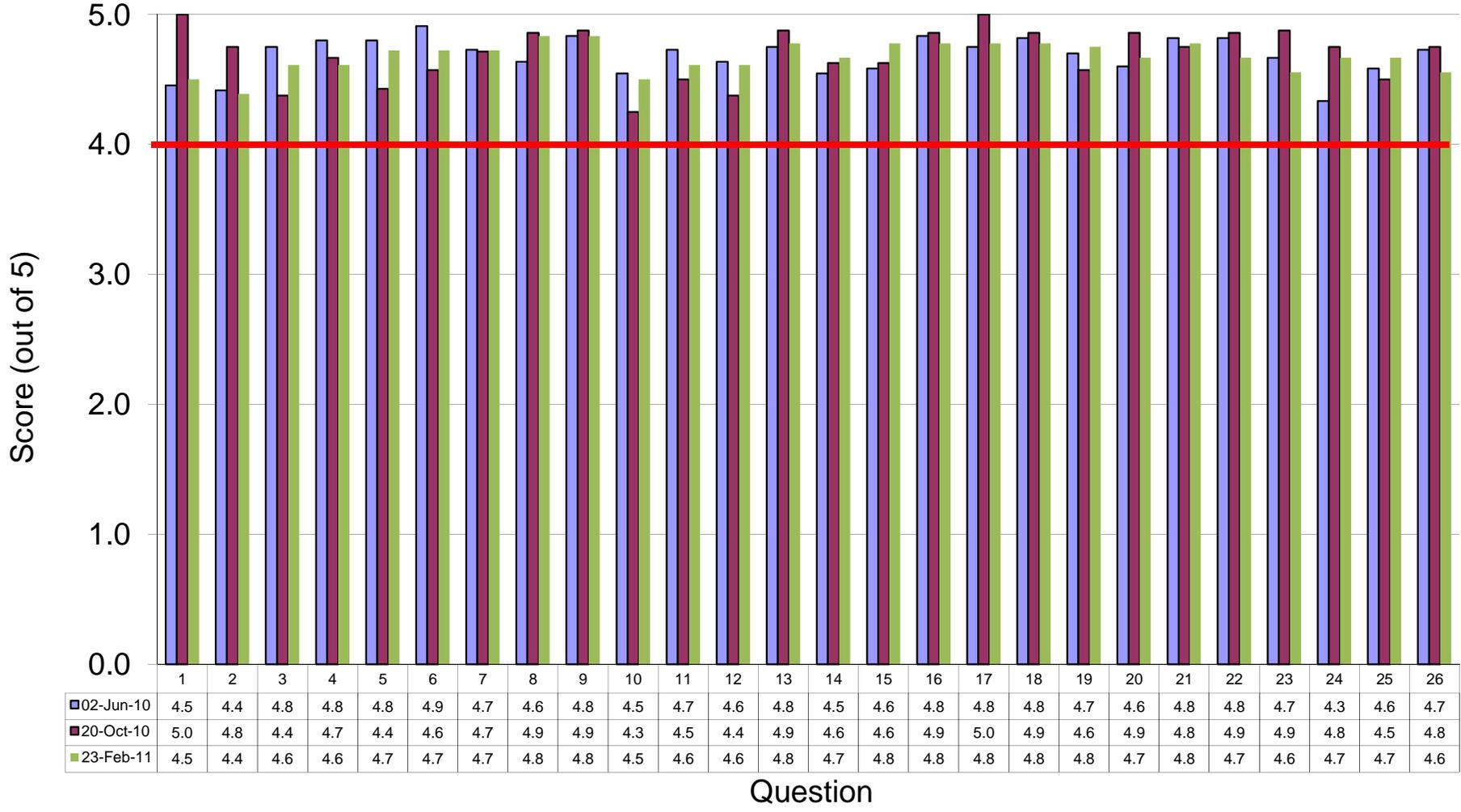
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

General Comments (please write on back)

Please indicate who you are:

- Public First Nation
- Advisor Observer Other

Mackenzie SFMP PAG Meeting Evaluation Summary 2010-11





Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

Letters of Invitation

During the 2010-11 Fiscal Year there were no:

- Letters of Invitation
- Advertisements and Articles

Mackenzie SFMP Public Advisory Group

(as of March 31, 2011)

Sector:	Representative	Alternate
Academia		
Agriculture/Ranching		
Contractors – Forestry		
Environment/ Conservation	Vi Lambie	Ryan Bichon
First Nations		
General Public	Tom Briggs	
Germansen Landing		
Labour – CEP		
Labour – PPWC		
Local Government	Stephanie Killam	Warren Waycheshen
McLeod Lake Indian Band		Lionel Chingee
Mining/Oil & Gas	Dave Forshaw	
Noostel Keyoh	Jim Besherse	Sadie Jarvis
Public Health & Safety		
Recreation – Commercial		
Recreation – Non-commercial	Aaron Snively	
Recreation – Non-commercial (motorized)		
Saulteau First Nations	Chief Harley Davis	Rick Publicover
Small Business – Germansen Landing	Janet Besherse	Don Jarvis
Small Business – Mackenzie	Bruce Bennett	
Small Community		
Trapping	Lawrence Napier	Josef Kollbrand
West Moberly First Nations	Teena Demeulemeester	George Desjarlais
Woodlot	Ron Crosby	

Mac PAG ongoing mailing list

15/03/2011

Last Name	First Name	Community	Mailing Address	Postal Code
Abraham	Chief Dolly	Takla Landing, BC	General Delivery	V0J 1T0
Bennet	Bruce	Mackenzie, BC	Box 955, 300 Oslinka Blvd.	V0J 2C0
Benson	Chief Rena	Kitwanga, BC	PO Box 128	V0J 2A0
Besherse	Janet	Germansen Landing, BC	General Delivery	V0J 1T0
Besherse	Jim	Germansen Landing, BC	General Delivery	V0J 1T0
Bichon	Ryan	McLeod Lake, BC	General Delivery	V0J 2G0
Botrakoff	Mel	Mackenzie, BC	P.O. Bag 340, 1 Mackenzie Boulevard	V0J 2C0
Briggs	Tom	Mackenzie, BC	Box 966	V0J 2C0
Brookfield	Edward	Prince George, BC	Apt. 11 - 1839 1st Ave.	
Chingee	Lionel	McLeod Lake, BC	General Delivery	V0J 2G0
Crosby	Ron	Mackenzie, BC	Box 454	V0J 2C0
Davis	Chief Harley	Moberly Lake, BC	PO Box 330	V0C 1X0
Demeulemeester	Teena	Moberly Lake, BC	PO Box 90	V0C 1X0
Desjarlais	George	Moberly Lake, BC	PO Box 90	V0C 1X0
Forshaw	Dave	Mackenzie, BC	Box 419	V0J 2C0
Izony	Chief Dennis	Prince George, BC	Tsay Keh Dene Band #11 - 1839 First Ave	V2L 2Y8
Jarvis	Don	Prince George, BC	5570 Reed Lake Road	V2K 5N8
Jarvis	Sadie	Prince George, BC	5570 Reed Lake Road	V2K 5N8
Killam	Stephanie	Mackenzie, BC	Box 762, 7 Rainbow Place	V0J 2C0
Koch	Darwyn			
Kollbrand	Josef	Mackenzie, BC	PO Box 1679	V0J 2C0
Kuzio, R.P.F.	Shaun	Mackenzie, BC	Box 250, FFI Road	V0J 2C0
Mclean	Chief Rick	Telegraph Creek, BC	Box 46	V0J 2W0
Napier	Lawrence	Mackenzie, BC	PO Box 51	V0J 2C0
Orr	Chief Derek	McLeod Lake, BC	General Delivery	V0J 2G0
Perreault	Nancy	Germansen Landing, BC	Bag 24	V0J 1T0
PPWC (Local 18)		Mackenzie, BC	PO Box 398 Osilinka St.	V0J 2C0
Publicover	Rick	Chetwynd, BC	Box 1020	V0C 1J0

Last Name	First Name	Community	Mailing Address	Postal Code
Sam	Chief Fred	Fort St James, BC	P.O. Box 1329	V0J 1P0
Snively	Aaron	Mackenzie, BC	Box 701	V0J 2C0
Szekely	Dan			
Vander Maaten	Judi	Mackenzie, BC	Bag 340, 60 Centennial Dr.	V0J 2C0
VanSomer	Chief Donny	Prince George, BC	Kwadacha Band Office, #207 513 Abou Street	V2M 3R8
Walter	Todd			
Whitford	Chief Ed	Wonowon, BC	PO Box 59	V0C 2N0
Willson	Chief Roland	Moberly Lake, BC	PO Box 90	V0C 1X0



Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

Chief Dolly Abraham
Takla Lake First Nation
General Delivery
Takla Landing, BC V0J 1T0

Dear Chief Abraham;

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, February 23, 2011.

Time: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

A draft agenda is attached. The draft summary of the October 20 Mackenzie PAG meeting is also attached. At this meeting, we will continue transitioning to the new CSA SFM Standard with a review of indicators for the following SFM elements:

- 5.2 Communities and Sustainability
- 6.5 Information for Decision-Making

Two of the indicators to be reviewed have a First Nations' focus:

- Indicator 52 (new): % of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes
- Indicator 53 (new): Employees will receive First Nations awareness training

Details on these indicators can be found in the attached document "Mackenzie SFMP Summary of Proposed Changes to Indicators Feb 2011". For additional reference, please refer to Section 6 - SFM Performance Requirements using the following link to the new version of the CSA SFM Standard:

<http://www.csagroup.org/%5Crepository%5Cgroup%5CZ809-08.pdf>

For general interest, I am also attaching the recent BCTS Internal SFM Audit report.

Action Requested: Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by noon on Friday, February 18, 2011, if you plan on attending this meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe".

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

Chief Dennis Izony
Tsay Keh Dene Band
Apt. 11 - 1839 1st Ave.
Prince George BC V2L 2Y8

Dear Chief Izony;

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, February 23, 2011.

Time: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

A draft agenda is attached. The draft summary of the October 20 Mackenzie PAG meeting is also attached. At this meeting, we will continue transitioning to the new CSA SFM Standard with a review of indicators for the following SFM elements:

- 5.2 Communities and Sustainability
- 6.5 Information for Decision-Making

Two of the indicators to be reviewed have a First Nations' focus:

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe".

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

Chief Derek Orr
McLeod Lake First Nation
General Delivery
McLeod Lake, BC, V0J 2G0

Dear Chief Orr;

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, February 23, 2011.

Time: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

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Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

Chief Donny VanSomer
Kwadacha Band Office
#207 513 Aubau St.
Prince George, BC V2M 3R8

Dear Chief VanSomer;

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Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

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Halfway River First Nation
PO Box 59
Wonowon, BC V0C 2N0

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Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

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Nak'azdli First Nation
P.O. Box 1329
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Mackenzie SFMP



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Saulteau First Nations
PO Box 330
Moberly Lake, BC V0C 1X0

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Mackenzie SFMP



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Gitksan Nation (Nii Kyap)
PO Box 128
Kitwanga, BC V0J 2A0

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Mackenzie SFMP



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Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

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West Moberly First Nation
PO Box 90
Moberly Lake, BC V0C 1X0

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Mackenzie SFMP



October 8, 2010

Chief Dolly Abraham
Takla Lake First Nation
General Delivery
Takla Landing, BC V0J 1T0

Dear Chief Abraham;

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Mackenzie SFMP



October 8, 2010

Chief Dennis Izony
Tsay Keh Dene Band
Apt. 11 - 1839 1st Ave.
Prince George BC V2L 2Y8

Dear Chief Izony;

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Mackenzie SFMP



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McLeod Lake First Nation
General Delivery
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Mackenzie SFMP



October 8, 2010

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Kwadacha Band Office
#207 513 Aubau St.
Prince George, BC V2M 3R8

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Mackenzie SFMP



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Halfway River First Nation
PO Box 59
Wonowon, BC V0C 2N0

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Mackenzie SFMP



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Mackenzie SFMP



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PO Box 330
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PO Box 128
Kitwanga, BC V0J 2A0

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Mackenzie SFMP



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Tahltan First Nation
Box 46
Telegraph Creek, BC V0J 2W0

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Dolly Abraham
Takla Lake First Nation
General Delivery
Takla Landing, BC V0J 1T0

Dear Chief Abraham;

Here is the draft meeting summary from the June 2, 2010 Mackenzie PAG meeting.

A reminder that the next Mackenzie PAG is scheduled for Wednesday, October 20, 2010.

Time: 10:00AM - 4:00PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Center, Mackenzie

Please mark this date in your calendar. An agenda will be sent out closer to the meeting date.

Hope you are having a good summer.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe".

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Dennis Izony
Tsay Keh Dene Band
Apt. 11 - 1839 1st Ave.
Prince George BC V2L 2Y8

Dear Chief Izony;

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

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McLeod Lake First Nation
General Delivery
McLeod Lake, BC, V0J 2G0

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Donny VanSomer
Kwadacha Band Office
#207 513 Aubau St.
Prince George, BC V2M 3R8

Dear Chief VanSomer;

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Ed Whitford
Halfway River First Nation
PO Box 59
Wonowon, BC V0C 2N0

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Fred Sam
Nak'azdli First Nation
P.O. Box 1329
Ft. St. James, BC V0J 1P0

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Harley Davis
Saulteau First Nations
PO Box 330
Moberly Lake, BC V0C 1X0

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Jerry Asp
Tahltan First Nation
Box 46
Telegraph Creek, BC V0J 2W0

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Rena Benson
Gitksan Nation (Nii Kyap)
PO Box 128
Kitwanga, BC V0J 2A0

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Roland Willson
West Moberly First Nation
PO Box 90
Moberly Lake, BC V0C 1X0

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Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

August 23, 2010

Chief Fred Sam
Nak'azdli Band Council
PO Box 1329
Fort St. James, BC
V0J 1P0

Dear Chief Fred Sam

Attached are the approved copies of the newly revised Canfor/BCTS Mackenzie Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) and 2009/2010 Annual Report. Based on the hard work completed by the Public Advisory Group (PAG) in 2009, a large number of revisions have been made to the SFMP both in format and content. The intent of this work was to develop a plan that was more comprehensible and manageable. We believe that we have achieved those objectives. The 2009/2010 reporting period is the first to be analyzed using the new plan indicators.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Darwyn Koch (BCTS) at 250-614-7416 or Dan Szekely (Canfor) at 250-997-2641

Sincerely,

On behalf of the Mackenzie Licensee Steering Committee.

Encl: *Mackenzie SFMP Version 10.1 - January 2010*
Mackenzie SFMP Annual Report 2009/2010



Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Chief Donny Van Somer
Kwadacha Band Council
#207 Ahbau Street
Prince George, BC
V2M 3R8

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Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

August 23, 2010

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Prince George, BC
V2L 4Y8

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Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

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Takla Lake Band Council
General Delivery
Takla Landing, BC
V0J 2T0

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Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Price George Business Area

August 23, 2010

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Wonowon, BC
V0C 2N0

Dear Chief Ed Whitford;

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Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

August 23, 2010

McLeod Lake Indian Band
General Delivery
McLeod Lake, BC
V0J 2C0

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Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

August 23, 2010

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PO Box 90
Moberly Lake, BC
V0C 1X0

Dear Chief Roland Wilson;

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Mackenzie SFMP



BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Prince George Business Area

August 23, 2010

Saulteau First Nation
PO Box 1020
Chetwynd, BC
V0C 1J0

Dear Chief Harley Davis;

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Mackenzie SFMP



May 19, 2010

Chief Dolly Abraham
Takla Lake First Nation
General Delivery
Takla Landing, BC V0J 1T0

Dear Chief Abraham;

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, June 2, 2010.

Time: 10:00AM - 4:00PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Center, Mackenzie

At this meeting we will review the Mackenzie SFMP 2009/2010 Draft Annual Report and discuss transitioning to the new CSA Standard . The following documents are attached:

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- Draft Minutes from the February 10th Mackenzie PAG meeting

Action Requested: Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by noon on Friday, May 28, 2010, if you plan on attending this meeting.

Sincerely,

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Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



May 19, 2010

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Tsay Keh Dene Band
Apt. 11 - 1839 1st Ave.
Prince George BC V2L 2Y8

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Mackenzie SFMP



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Chief Donny VanSomer
Kwadacha Band Office
#207 513 Aubau St.
Prince George, BC V2M 3R8

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Dwight Wolfe <dwight.wolfe@tesera.com>

MacPAG: The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, February 23, 2011 (First Nation's-related Indicators)

Dwight Wolfe <dwight.wolfe@tesera.com>

Fri, Feb 11, 2011 at 4:01 PM

Cc: "Szekely, Dan" <Dan.Szekely@canfor.com>, "Koch, Darwyn FOR:EX" <Darwyn.Koch@gov.bc.ca>
 Bcc: Aaron Snively <asnive@hotmail.com>, Bruce Bennet <b-bvent@telus.net>, Chief Richard Mclean <chief.mclean@tahltan.ca>, Chief Harley Davis <hdavis@saulteau.com>, Dave Forshaw <dave@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Dave Jeans <r19ddt@telus.net>, Edward Brookfield <edwardbrookfield304@gmail.com>, Ingo Hinz <Ingo.Hinz@canfor.com>, Jim & Janet Besherse <jbesherse@xplornet.com>, Josef Kollbrand <joskoll@telus.net>, Judi Vander Maaten <Judi@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Kelsey McLeod <kelsey_mcleod@yahoo.ca>, Lawrence Napier <napierlr@hotmail.com>, Mel Botrakoff <mel@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Michael Schneider <michael@going-fishing.com>, Micheline Snively <msnive@hotmail.com>, Mike Broadbent <mrstar58@telus.net>, "PPWC (Local 18)" <ppwc18@persona.ca>, Rick Publicover <rpublicover@saulteau.com>, Rob Weaver <weaver00@telus.net>, Ron Crosby <crosbyr@cnc.bc.ca>, Ron Steffey <moosevalley@xplornet.com>, Ryan Bichon <rbichon@milib.ca>, Stephanie Killam <stephanie@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Teena Demeulemeester <Forestry@westmo.org>, Todd Walter <twalter@bpei.ca>, Tom and Karen Briggs <teekay74@telus.net>, Vi Lambie <jlambie@telus.net>, Warren Waycheshen <info@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>

Hi Folks,

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, February 23, 2011.

Time: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

A draft agenda is attached. The draft summary of the October 20 Mackenzie PAG meeting is also attached. At this meeting, we will continue transitioning to the new CSA SFM Standard with a review of indicators for the following SFM elements:

- 5.2 Communities and Sustainability
- 6.5 Information for Decision-Making

Two of the indicators to be reviewed have a First Nations' focus:

- Indicator 52 (new) % of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes
- Indicator 53 (new) Employees will receive First Nations awareness training

Details on these indicators can be found in the attached document "Mackenzie SFMP Summary of Proposed Changes to Indicators Feb 2011". For additional reference, please refer to Section 6 - SFM Performance Requirements using the following link to the new version of the CSA SFM Standard:

<http://www.csagroup.org/%5Crepository%5Cgroup%5CZ809-08.pdf>

For general interest, I am also attaching the recent BCTS Internal SFM Audit report and pictures of the Cedar tree mentioned in the report.

Action Requested: Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by noon on Friday, February 18, 2011, if you plan on attending this meeting.



Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

Bruce Bennett
Box 955
Mackenzie, BC V0J 2C0

Dear Bruce;

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, February 23, 2011.

Time: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe".

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



February 11, 2011

Nancy Perreault
Bag 24
Germansen Landing, BC V0J 1T0

Dear Nancy;

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, February 23, 2011.

Time: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

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Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



October 8, 2010

Bruce Bennett
Box 955
Mackenzie, BC
V0J 2C0

Dear Bruce;

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, October 20, 2010.

Time: 10:00AM - 4:00PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Centre, Mackenzie

A draft agenda is attached. The draft summary of the June 2 Mackenzie PAG meeting has previously been distributed.

At this meeting, we will begin transitioning to the new CSA SFM Standard with a review of indicators for the following SFM elements:

- 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity
- 5.2 Communities and Sustainability
- 6.5 Information for Decision-Making

For reference, please refer to Section 6 - SFM Performance Requirements using the following link to the new version of the CSA SFM Standard: <http://www.csagroup.org/%5Crepository%5Cgroup%5CZ809-08.pdf>

Action Requested: Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by noon on Friday, October 15, 2010, if you plan on attending this meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe".

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



October 8, 2010

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Germansen Landing, BC
VOJ 1T0

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Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Dwight Wolfe <dwight.wolfe@tesera.com>

MacPAG: The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, October 20, 2010 at the Rec Centre in Mackenzie.

Dwight Wolfe <dwight.wolfe@tesera.com>

Fri, Oct 8, 2010 at 3:40 PM

Cc: "Koch, Darwyn FOR:EX" <Darwyn.Koch@gov.bc.ca>, "Szekely, Dan" <Dan.Szekely@canfor.com>
Bcc: Aaron Snively <asnive@hotmail.com>, Bruce Bennet <b-bvent@telus.net>, Chief Richard Mclean <chief.mclean@tahltan.ca>, Chief Harley Davis <hdavis@saulteau.com>, Dave Forshaw <dave@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Dave Jeans <r19ddt@telus.net>, Edward Brookfield <edwardbrookfield304@gmail.com>, Ingo Hinz <Ingo.Hinz@canfor.com>, Jim & Janet Besherse <jbesherse@xplornet.com>, Josef Kollbrand <joskoll@telus.net>, Judi Vander Maaten <Judi@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Keinan Carty <kcarty@milib.ca>, Kelsey McLeod <kelsey_mcleod@yahoo.ca>, Lawrence Napier <napierlr@hotmail.com>, Mel Botrakoff <mel@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Michael Schneider <michael@going-fishing.com>, Micheline Snively <msnive@hotmail.com>, Mike Broadbent <mrstar58@telus.net>, "PPWC (Local 18)" <ppwc18@persona.ca>, Rob Weaver <weaver00@telus.net>, Ron Crosby <crosbyr@cnc.bc.ca>, Ron Steffey <moosevalley@xplornet.com>, Ryan Bichon <rbichon@milib.ca>, Shaun Kuzio <Shaun.Kuzio@abitibowater.com>, Stephanie Killam <stephanie@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Teena Demeulemeester <Forestry@westmo.org>, Todd Walter <twalter@bpei.ca>, Tom and Karen Briggs <teekay74@telus.net>, Vi Lambie <jlambie@telus.net>, Warren Waycheshen <info@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>

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Action Requested: Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by noon on Friday, October 15, 2010, if you plan on attending this meeting.

Sincerely,

DSW



Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.

| Operations Manager

Tesera Systems Inc. | Prince George, BC

T: 403.932.0445 Ext 5 | C: 250.614.3122

TFN: 1.866.698.8789 | F: 250.564.0393



Dwight Wolfe <dwight.wolfe@tesera.com>

Mac PAG: Draft Meeting Summary from June 2, 2010 Mackenzie PAG Meeting

Dwight Wolfe <dwight.wolfe@tesera.com>

Mon, Aug 23, 2010 at 12:16 PM

Cc: "Koch, Darwyn FOR:EX" <Darwyn.Koch@gov.bc.ca>, "Szekely, Dan" <Dan.Szekely@canfor.com>
Bcc: Aaron Snively <asnive@hotmail.com>, Brent Sinclair <sinclairb@mackbc.com>, Bruce Bennet <b-bvent@telus.net>, Chief Harley Davis <hdavis@saulteau.com>, Chief Jerry Asp <pjerryasp@hotmail.com>, Dave Forshaw <dave@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Dave Jeans <r19ddt@telus.net>, Edward Brookfield <edwardbrookfield304@gmail.com>, Ingo Hinz <Ingo.Hinz@canfor.com>, Jim & Janet Besherse <jbesherse@xplornet.com>, Josef Kollbrand <joskoll@telus.net>, Judi Vander Maaten <Judi@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Keinan Carty <kcarty@milib.ca>, Kelsey McLeod <kelsey_mcleod@yahoo.ca>, Lawrence Napier <napierlr@hotmail.com>, Mel Botrakoff <mel@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Michael Schneider <michael@going-fishing.com>, Micheline Snively <msnive@hotmail.com>, "PPWC (Local 18)" <ppwc18@persona.ca>, Rob Weaver <weaver00@telus.net>, Ron Crosby <crosbyr@cnc.bc.ca>, Ron Steffey <moosevalley@xplornet.com>, Ryan Bichon <rbichon@milib.ca>, Shaun Kuzio <Shaun.Kuzio@abitibowater.com>, Stephanie Killam <stephanie@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Teena Demeulemeester <Forestry@westmo.org>, Todd Walter <twalter@bpei.ca>, Tom and Karen Briggs <teekay74@telus.net>, Vi Lambie <jlambie@telus.net>, Warren Waycheshen <info@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>

Hi Folks,

Here is the draft meeting summary from the June 2, 2010 Mackenzie PAG meeting.

A reminder that the next Mackenzie PAG is scheduled for Wednesday, October 20, 2010.

Time: 10:00AM - 4:00PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Center, Mackenzie

Please mark this date in your calendar. An agenda will be sent out closer to the meeting date.

Hope you are having a good summer.

Sincerely,

DSW

--

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager
Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel
866.698.8789 toll free
250.564.0393 fax
www.tesera.com

Cochrane	Prince George
403.932.0445 tel	250.614.3122 tel
403.932.9395 fax	250.564.0393 fax
Box 1078, Cochrane, AB, T4C 1B1	Box 2130, Prince George, BC, V2N 2J6

This e-mail message is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and is confidential, subject to



Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Bruce Bennett
Box 955
Mackenzie, BC
VOJ 2C0

Dear Bruce;

Here is the draft meeting summary from the June 2, 2010 Mackenzie PAG meeting.

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Time: 10:00AM - 4:00PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Center, Mackenzie

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe".

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



August 23, 2010

Nancy Perreault
Bag 24
Germansen Landing, BC
VOJ 1T0

Dear Nancy;

Here is the draft meeting summary from the June 2, 2010 Mackenzie PAG meeting.

Hope you are having a good summer.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe".

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Mackenzie SFMP



May 19, 2010

Bruce Bennett
Box 955
Mackenzie, BC
V0J 2C0

Dear Bruce;

The next meeting of the Mackenzie PAG is Wednesday, June 2, 2010.

Time: 10:00AM - 4:00PM

Location: Conference Room (2nd floor), Recreation Center, Mackenzie

At this meeting we will review the Mackenzie SFMP 2009/2010 Draft Annual Report and discuss transitioning to the new CSA Standard . The following documents are attached:

- A draft Agenda,
- Draft Minutes from the February 10th Mackenzie PAG meeting
- Mackenzie SFMP 2009/2010 Draft Annual Report

Action Requested: Please contact the facilitator, Dwight Scott Wolfe, (phone: 250-614-3122 or MacPAG@tesera.com) by noon on Friday, May 28, 2010, if you plan on attending this meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dwight Scott Wolfe".

Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager, Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel, 866-698-8789 toll free, 250. 564.0393 fax, macpag@tesera.com



Dwight Wolfe <dwight.wolfe@tesera.com>

MacPAG: The Next Mackenzie PAG meeting is June 2, 2010 in Mackenzie

Dwight Wolfe <dwight.wolfe@tesera.com>

Wed, May 19, 2010 at 3:33 PM

Cc: "Szekely, Dan" <Dan.Szekely@canfor.com>, "Koch, Darwyn FOR:EX" <Darwyn.Koch@gov.bc.ca>
Bcc: Aaron Snively <asnive@hotmail.com>, Brent Sinclair <sinclairb@mackbc.com>, Chief Harley Davis <hdavis@saulteau.com>, Chief Jerry Asp <pjerryasp@hotmail.com>, Dave Jeans <r19ddt@telus.net>, Edward Brookfield <edwardbrookfield304@gmail.com>, Ingo Hinz <Ingo.Hinz@canfor.com>, Jim & Janet Besherse <jbesherse@xplornet.com>, Josef Kollbrand <joskoll@telus.net>, Judi Vander Maaten <Judi@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Keinan Carty <kcarty@mllib.ca>, Keith Playfair <Playfair@bctrucksafe.org>, Kelsey McLeod <kelsey_mcleod@yahoo.ca>, Lawrence Napier <napierlr@hotmail.com>, Mel Botrakoff <mel@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Michael Schneider <michael@going-fishing.com>, Micheline Snively <mnsive@hotmail.com>, "PPWC (Local 18)" <ppwc18@persona.ca>, Rob Weaver <weaver00@telus.net>, Ron Crosby <crosbyr@cnc.bc.ca>, Ron Steffey <moosevalley@xplornet.com>, Ryan Bichon <rbichon@mllib.ca>, Shaun Kuzio <Shaun.Kuzio@abitibowater.com>, Stephanie Killam <stephanie@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>, Teena Demeulemeester <Forestry@westmo.org>, Todd Walter <twalter@bpei.ca>, Tom and Karen Briggs <teekay74@telus.net>, Vi Lambie <jlambie@telus.net>, Warren Waycheshen <info@district.mackenzie.bc.ca>

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DSW

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Dwight Scott Wolfe, RPF, Cert. ConRes.
Operations Manager
Tesera Systems Inc.
250.614.3122 tel
866.698.8789 toll free
250.564.0393 fax
www.tesera.com

Cochrane

Prince George

Received
April 7/2010
DSW

March 29/10

Dear Dwight

Thank you for your letter dated March 10/10. Yes I would like to receive the info from the PAG meetings so I can keep my binder up to date. I have not attended meetings, as I have written before, because I don't have the transportation. Also, the last meetings were short notice to me. Not a complaint - just a fact. I couldn't have gone anyway.

I sure hope my representative for Germansen lives in Germansen! They should also make it common knowledge that they have the PAG information available for viewing and any discussion or local input. Nobody has asked to see the PAG info I have, except when the meetings started. I still let all know it was available.

Lack of attendance has not been lack of interest. We are very interested in what happens around our area. At least BCTS and Confor included us in the PAG. That is more than Alsbibi did. I can not see getting to the meetings. I would still like to receive all mailings or at least the info that concerns here. I have received the T of R pkg. It is in my binder. No I have not read it all. Sorry this will get to you late, but I got it on mailday and have to wait for another mail to get this to you. Thank you.

Yours truly
Nancy Pennington

PS. let Germans know who the rep. will be.

Local German

Dear D...

DM
01/05/10
5501205

01/05/10



Mackenzie SFMP



Continuous Improvement Matrix

May 9, 2006

The purpose of this matrix is to capture issues presented by PAG members that can contribute to the continuous improvement of sustainable forest management but are either outside the scope of the PAG process or cannot be addressed by Canfor (Mackenzie) and BCTS (Prince George Forest District) at the present time. These issues are to be reviewed at PAG meetings for further discussion and prioritization.

No.	Perf. Matrix Ref.	Description of Issue	Suggested Strategies	Suggested Dates
1.	2-1.1	Develop baseline data for course woody debris.		June 2007
2.	3.1	Recognize advances in carbon accounting and incorporate that information once it becomes available.		On-going – June 2010
3.	1.2	Examine possibility for measures associated with shrubs, snags, and large live trees.		June 2008
4.	3	Consider opportunity for adding an indicator on forest product carbon pools.		
5.	3	Consider a new measure with carbon associated with slash burning.		
6.	1-3.1	Consider a measure for management strategies from the Northern Caribou Recovery Action Plan as it is finalized.		
7.	1.2	Develop a measure to deal with pesticide use.		
8.	9-2	Consider a measure for the management of visual quality areas recommended within the Mackenzie LRMP.		
9.	9-1.2	Consider a measure for Canfor and BCTS to sponsor and maintain new recreation sites and rest areas.		
10.	9-3 & 1-4	BCTS and Canfor to solicit public for input on additional resource features ” (Indicator_		
11.	9-5	Develop a measure around road maintenance.		

12.	9-5	Develop a smoke management strategy in consultation with the local communities.		
13.	9-5	Develop a measure on dust control for road safety.		
14.	9-5	Develop a measure to protect domestic water intake and/or supply.		
15.	<u>5-1 & 9-1</u>	<u>An opportunity to incorporate marketed and non-marketed, non-timber values into one measure</u>	<u>Revisit Measures 5-1.1 and 9-1.1 and look at incorporating marketed and non-marketed, non-timber values into one Measure</u>	<u>September 2008</u>



Mackenzie SFMP



**CANFOR - MACKENZIE/BCTS DEFINED FOREST AREA
SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUSTAINABLE FOREST CRITERIA AND INDICATOR MATRIX**

A Framework for Sustainable Forest Management

Revision table

				Previous Version	Amended Version	Rationale	PAG Approval Date
				1-2.11 Percent compliance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use.	Remove measure	Redundant - declaring a block stocked (2-3.1) means it must also be compliant with the Chief Foresters' Standard. Updates to SFMP text to refer to Chief Forester's Standards for seed use.	20-Feb-07
				2-3.1 Percent of harvested blocks declared Stocked prior to the regeneration date.	Percent of harvested blocks declared Stocked prior to the regeneration date consistent with operational plans.	PAG request to maintain consistent wording.	20-Feb-07
				2-5.1 Measured annually. Refinement of the target will be done pending analysis (Sept. 2006). Target combined between Canfor and BCTS.	Measured annually. Only fires > 1ha recorded. Refinement of the target will be done pending analysis (Sept. 2006). Target combined between Canfor and BCTS.	Revised comment to reflect MoFR protection branch process for tracking hectares burned.	20-Feb-07
				2-5.3 Percent compliance with Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use.	Remove measure	Redundant - declaring a block stocked (2-3.1) means it must also be compliant with the Chief Foresters' Standard. Updates to SFMP text to refer to Chief Forester's Standards for seed use.	20-Feb-07
				4-3.1 Taxes paid to governments.	Municipal taxes paid to government.	GST and corporate tax tracked by head office, not by division. Not possible to assign taxes to division.	20-Feb-07
				7-2.2 Website containing SFM information relevant to the Mackenzie SFMP is developed and updated.	Remove measure	PAG satisfied with material presented on Canfor and BCTS websites if invitation to join PAG included on site.	20-Feb-07
				7-2.4 Measured annually. Will also post on public website.	Canfor and BCTS to update annually their respective webpages with current documents.	PAG amended comment to clarify intent to make documentation available to the public at least once per year.	20-Feb-07
				8-4.2 Percentage of forest operations consistent with mutually agreed upon strategies.	8-4.2 Percentage of forest operations consistent with mutually agreed upon strategies developed with First Nations.	Measure needed to be specific to strategies developed with first nations as originally intended by PAG.	20-Feb-07
				9-1.1 The percentage of harvest operations consistent with results or strategies as identified in operational plans, tactical plans and/or site plans.	The percentage of harvest operations consistent with results or strategies for recreation values as identified in operational plans, tactical plans and/or site plans.	Clarify that measure is explicit to recreation values.	20-Feb-07
				9-2.1 The percentage of forest operations consistent with visual quality requirements as identified in operational, tactical and/or site plans.	The percentage of harvesting and road building operations consistent with visual quality requirements as identified in operational, tactical and/or site plans.	To be consistent with other measures.	20-Feb-07
				9-2.2 Percentage of operations consistent with visually effective green-up buffer along roads as identified in the Mackenzie LRMP.	Percentage of harvest operations consistent with visually effective green-up buffer along roads as identified in the Mackenzie LRMP.	Specifying harvest operations limits harvesting without unduly isolating timber by restricting road ingress and silviculture activities are moot after harvesting.	20-Feb-07
				9-3.1 Percent of identified resource features that are managed or protected.	Percent of identified unique and/or significant places and features of social, cultural or spiritual importance that are managed or protected.	Clarify that the measure is specific to the indicator.	20-Feb-07
				5-1.2 Report out – dependent on list developed in 5-1.1 and report out by June 30, 2007.	Report out – dependent on list developed in 5-1.1 and report out by on or before March 31, 2008	Revised comment to reflect that report is to be completed in Fiscal 07/08.	28-Mar-07
				1-1.1 Percent area of old and mature+old seral stage by landscape unit group and BEC variant for CFLB within the DFA.	1-1.1 Percent area of old seral stage by landscape unit group and BEC Group for CFLB within the DFA.	Update the measure statement and the comments to reflect the requirements of the approved old growth order.	
				1-1.2 Percent of interior old forest by landscape unit group and BEC variant for CFLB within the DFA.	1-1.2 Percent of interior old forest by landscape unit group and NDT for CFLB within the DFA.	Update the measure statement and the comments to reflect the requirements of the approved old growth order.	
				1-1.5 Percent productive forest by BEC variant represented within the Non-harvestable land base.		Delete this measure because BEC variant is too coarse of a scale to be an effective measure of Biodiversity. PEM is a more appropriate tool to use, when it becomes available.	
				1-2.5 Trend toward unmanaged species composition on managed stands by BEC zone on the THLB.		Delete this measure because the numbers indicate that managed stands at free growing have more species diversity than unmanaged stands.	
				2-1.5 Variance between average preharvest and post harvest Site Index (at Free Growing) by inventory type group for cutblocks.		Delete measure because stands at free growing are generally too short to use growth intercept as a measure of site index. For this reason, we rely on SI-BEC as the tool to use to estimate site index at free growing.	
				2-3.5 Trend toward unmanaged species composition on managed stands by BEC zone on the THLB.		Delete this measure because the numbers indicate that managed stands at free growing have more species diversity than unmanaged stands.	
				2-5.2 Comments: Catastrophic change associated with forest health, global climate change, etc. Initial completion March 31, 2007.	2-5.2 Comments: This measure will concentrate on the ranked forest health factors identified in the the annual strategic forest health plan.	Refine the measure to concentrate efforts on the ranked forest health factors only.	

CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
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CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
1	1.1	Ecological		Cl. Biological richness and its associated values are sustained in the defined forest area (DFA)	1-1. Ecologically distinct habitat types are represented in an unmanaged state in the DFA to sustain lesser known species and ecological function.	1-1.1 Percent area of old seral stage by landscape unit group and BEC group for CFLB within the DFA.	Targets as per the Mackenzie TSA Biodiversity Order.	0%	Canfor and BCTS to monitor BEC groups for recruitment areas when within 10% or within 1000 ha of target (whichever is less). Excludes parks which encompass whole Landscape Units.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
1	1.1	Ecological				1-1.2 Percent of interior old forest by landscape unit group and BEC group for CFLB within the DFA.	Targets as per the Mackenzie TSA Biodiversity Order.	0%	Excludes parks which encompass whole Landscape Units.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
1	1.1	Ecological				1-1.3 The amount of established landscape-level biodiversity reserves within the DFA.	≥ area set aside across the DFA.	-0.5%	Parks, Protected Areas, Wildland RMZs, OGMAs, WHAs, UWR (List to be included in the SFMP)	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
1	1.1	Ecological				1-1.4 Hectares of unauthorized forestry-related harvesting or road construction within protected areas or established old growth management areas (OGMA).	0 ha	0	OGMAs to be established in Mackenzie TSA. Draft OGMAs are to be managed as if established.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
						1-1.5 Percent productive forest by BEC variant represented within the Non-harvestable land base.	Target to be established following analysis (Sept. 2006).			Consensus - May 9, 06
1	1.2	Ecological		1-2. The amount, distribution, and diversity of terrestrial and aquatic habitat types, structure and elements important to biological richness are sustained.		1-2.1 Percent area by patch size class by landscape unit group and Natural Disturbance Types.	Trend towards targets in LRMP		Patch is combined areas of harvesting within 20 years of age that are generally within 400 metres of each other including unharvested areas in-between. Measured biannually	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-2.2 Percentage of cutblocks that exceed coarse woody debris requirements.	100%	0%	Legal or requirements specified in operational plan. Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-2.3 Percentage of cutblocks that meet or exceed wildlife tree patch requirements.	100%	0%	Legal or requirements specified in operational and/or site plan. Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-2.4 The percentage of forest operations consistent with riparian management area requirements as identified in operational plans and/or site plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-2.5 Trend toward unmanaged species composition on managed stands by BEC zone on the THLB.	Target to be established following analysis (Sept. 2006).		Area weighted percent species composition at free growing measured by inventory label for all stands declared FG within the reporting period. Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
2	2.2	Ecological				1-2.6 The percentage of forest operations consistent with approved provincial Caribou Ungulate Winter Range requirements.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Subject to adaptive management requirements of CSA and effectiveness monitoring (PAG comment request).	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
3	3.2	Ecological				1-2.7 The percentage of identified unnatural sediment occurrences where mitigating actions were taken.	100%	≤5%	Mitigating actions may include referral to appropriate party. Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
3	3.2	Ecological				1-2.8 Percentage of stream crossings appropriately designed and properly installed and/or removed.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
3	3.2	Ecological				1-2.9 Percent of watersheds containing approved or proposed development with Peak Flow Index calculations completed.	100% by Sept 2007	+7 months	LRMP 6.6	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
3	3.2	Ecological				1-2.10 Percentage of road construction or deactivation projects where prescribed revegetation occurs within 12 months of disturbance.	100%	≤10%	This will meet the LRMP requirement for reduction of noxious weeds. Revegetation may include grass seeding, willow cuttings, etc.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06

CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
3	3.2	Ecological				1-2.12 Percentage of planned roads that have an environmental risk assessment completed.	100%	≤10%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar. 28, 06
1	1.2	Ecological			1-3. Productive populations of selected species or species guilds are well distributed throughout the range of their habitat.	1-3.1 The percentage of forest operations consistent with approved provincial Caribou Ungulate Winter Range requirements.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Subject to adaptive management requirements of CSA and effectiveness monitoring (PAG comment request). Comment for Indicator 1.3: "Productive" means self-perpetuating, sustainable and viable.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-3.2 Percent of appropriate personnel trained to identify Species at Risk in the DFA.	100%	≤10%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-3.3 Percent of Species at Risk in the DFA that have management strategies developed by April 2007.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Subject to adaptive management requirements of CSA and effectiveness monitoring (PAG comment request).	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-3.4 Percent LRMP Resource Management Zone (RMZ) specific wildlife species with management strategies by April 2007.	100%	0%	The RMZ strategy is only applicable to the RMZs in which these species have been identified. Measured annually.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-3.5 Percentage of forest operations consistent with Species at Risk in the DFA management strategies as identified in operational plans, tactical plans and/or site plans.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Commencing after April 2007.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				1-3.6 Percentage of forest operations consistent with LRMP Resource Management Zone (RMZ) specific wildlife species management strategies as identified in operational plans, tactical plans and/or site plans.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Commencing after April 2007.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
						1-3.7 Report out on the annual results from the Mugaha Marsh bird banding station.	Report out on		Annually.	Consensus - May 9, 06
1	1.4	Ecological			1-4. Government designated protected areas and sites of special biological significance are sustained at the site and sub regional level	1-4.1 The amount of established landscape-level biodiversity reserves within the DFA.	≥ area set aside across the DFA.	-0.5%	Parks, Protected Areas, Wildland Resource Management Zones, OGMAs, WHAs, UWR (List to be included in the SFMP).	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.4	Ecological				1-4.2 Hectares of unauthorized forestry-related harvesting or road construction within protected areas or established old growth management areas (OGMA).	0 ha	0 ha	OGMAs to be established in Mackenzie TSA. Draft OGMAs are to be managed as if established.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.4	Ecological				1-4.3 Percent of appropriate personnel trained to identify sites of biological significance in the DFA.	100%	≤10%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.4	Ecological				1-4.4 Percent of sites of biological significance that have management strategies developed by April 2007.	100%	0%	Measured annually. "Sites" refers to features that can be found in the field. Management strategies address types of sites, not necessarily specific sites.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
1	1.4	Ecological				1-4.5 Percentage of forest operations consistent with sites of biological significance management strategies as identified in operational plans, tactical plans and/or site plans.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually commencing after April 2007.	Consensus - Apr. 11, 06
Criterion 3	3.1	Environmental	2	C II. The productive capability of forest ecosystems within the Timber Harvesting Landbase (THLB) is sustained.	2-1. Biological components of forest soils are sustained.	2-1.1 Percentage of cutblocks that exceed coarse woody debris requirements.	100%	0%	Legal or requirements specified in operation plan. Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb. 28, 06
						2-1.2 The percentage of forest operations consistent with soil conservation standards as identified in operational plans and/or site plans	100%	0%	Measured annually. Operational plan requirements are specific to each block based on soil hazard assessment.	Consensus - Feb. 28, 06

CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
						2-1.3 The percentage of forest operations consistent with terrain management requirements as identified in operational plans and/or site plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Operational plan requirements are specific to each block based on terrain stability indicators.	Consensus - Feb. 28, 06
						2.1.4 The number of EMS reportable spills.	0	< 5	Measured annually. Report on spills and actions taken. EMS as per Canfor and BCTS (and listed in SFMP). Add definition of running water and applicability to standing water. Variance is combined between Canfor and BCTS.	Consensus - Mar. 14, 06
						2-1.5 Variance between average preharvest and post harvest Site Index (at Free Growing) by inventory type group for cutblocks.	> 0	0%	Interim measure - Measured annually, includes blocks at late free growing date within reporting period.	Consensus - Feb. 28, 06
					2-2. Productive land-base loss as a result of forestry activities is minimized.	2-2.1 Area of THLB converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities.	<5%	0%	Refinement of the target will be done pending analysis.	Consensus - Feb. 28, 06
						2-2.2 The percentage of gross cutblock area occupied by total permanent access structures.	<5%	1%	Averaged annually.	Consensus - Feb. 28, 06
						2-2.3 Inclusion of access management in communication strategies with stakeholders.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Intent is to coordinate access to minimize area of roads.	Consensus - Feb. 28, 06
					2-3. Total growing stock of merchantable and non-merchantable tree species on forest land available for timber production.	2-3.1 Percent of harvested blocks declared Stocked prior to the regeneration date consistent with operational plans.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Query blocks where RD is in this reporting period.	Consensus - Feb 20, 07
						2-3.2 Percent of harvested blocks declared Free Growing prior to the late free growing assessment date.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Query blocks where LFG is in this reporting period.	Consensus - Mar 14, 05
						2-3.3 Percent compliance with stocking levels and species composition requirements contained in operational plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
1	1.2	Ecological				2.3-4 Trend toward unmanaged species composition on managed stands by BEC zone on the THLB.	Target to be established following analysis (Sept. 2006).		Area weighted percent species composition at free growing measured by inventory label for all stands declared FG within the reporting period. Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
					2-4. No net detrimental loss in productivity as a result of forestry-related slope instability.	2-4.1 The percentage of forest operations consistent with terrain management requirements as identified in operational plans and/or site plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Operational plan requirements are specific to each block based on terrain stability indicators.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
					2-5 Natural disturbance levels and risk levels are managed for such that resistance to catastrophic change and the ability to recover on the landscape level is sustained.	2-5.1 Number of hectares (area) damaged by accidental forestry-related industrial fires.	<100 ha	+5ha	Measured annually. Only fires > 1ha recorded. Refinement of the target will be done pending analysis (Sept. 2006). Target combined between Canfor and BCTS.	Consensus - Feb 20, 07
						2-5.2 Percentage of identified risk factors with updated management strategies.	100%	0%	Catastrophic change associated with forest health, global climate change, etc. Initial completion March 31, 2007.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
				C III. Forest ecosystem contributions to global ecological cycles are sustained within the DFA.	3-1. The forest ecosystem carbon pool for the defined management area is maintained or increased.	3-1.1 Area of THLB converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities.	<5%	0%	Refinement of the target will be done pending analysis.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
						3-1.2 Percentage of cutblocks that exceed coarse woody debris requirements.	100%	0%	Legal or requirements specified in operation plan. Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
						3-1.3 Percent of harvested blocks declared Stocked prior to the regeneration date.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Query blocks where RD is in this reporting period.	Consensus with one abstention - Mar 14, 06

CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
						3-1.4 Percent of harvested blocks declared Free Growing prior to the late free growing assessment date.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Query blocks where LFG is in this reporting period.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
						3-1.5 Percent compliance with stocking levels and species composition requirements contained in operational plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
						3-1.6 The percentage of forest operations consistent with soil conservation standards as identified in operational plans and/or site plans	100%	0%	Measured annually. Operational plan requirements are specific to each block based on soil hazard assessment.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
					3-3. The processes that take carbon from the atmosphere and store it in forest ecosystems are sustained.	3-3.1 Area of THLB converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities.	<5%	0%	Refinement of the target will be done pending analysis.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
						3-3.2 Percent compliance with stocking levels and species composition requirements contained in operational plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
						3-3.3 Percent of harvested blocks declared Stocked prior to the regeneration date.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Query blocks where RD is in this reporting period.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
						3-3.4 Percent of harvested blocks declared Free Growing prior to the late free growing assessment date.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Query blocks where LFG is in this reporting period.	Consensus - Mar 14, 06
		Economic	4	C IV. The flow of economic benefits from forests through the forest industry is sustained.	4-1. Timber harvesting continues to contribute to economic well-being.	4-1.1 Actual harvest volume compared to the apportionment across the DFA over each 5 year cut control period.	100%	+/- 10%	Reported annually. Measured on anniversary of cut control period.	Consensus - May 9, 06
5		Economic				4-1.2 Percent compliance with waste and residue standards.	100%	≤5%	Measured annually. Number of inspections indicating compliance	Consensus - May 9, 06
5		Economic			4-2. The public (stakeholders, residents and interested parties) continues to receive a portion of the benefits.	4-2.1 Canfor to provide opportunities to purchase wood from private enterprises.	Opportunity exists	N/A	Private enterprises include any legal source such as woodlot owners, mining claims, private land, non-replaceable forest licenses, etc.	Consensus - Apr 25, 06
						4-2.2 The number of first order wood products produced from trees harvested from the DFA.	5	≤2		Consensus - Apr 25, 06
						4-2.3 The percent of money spent on forest operations and management on the DFA provided from northern central interior (NCI) suppliers (Stumpage not included).	Report out on		NCI is defined as Smithers to McBride and 100 Mile House to Fort St. John. Intent is, to the extent possible, support business within the NCI.	Consensus - Apr 25, 06
						4-2.4 The number of support opportunities provided to the public (stakeholders, residents and interested parties).	Report out on		Support opportunities include community support services, <i>pro bono</i> work, training opportunities to small contractors, etc. (Canfor only) - Report out on dollars spent and types of opportunities offered.	Consensus - Apr 25, 06
						4-2.5 Report out on the amount of money directed towards environmental projects.	Report out on		Refers to inventory, monitoring, research and enhancement.	Consensus - May 9, 06
					4-3. Governments continue to receive a portion of the benefits.	4-3.1 Municipal taxes paid to governments.	100%	0%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb 20, 07
						4-3.2 Stumpage paid to government.	100%	0%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Apr 25, 06
					4-4. Opportunities to receive a portion of the benefits exist for First Nations.	4-4.1 The number of support opportunities provided to First Nations with Treaty area and/or asserted traditional territory within the DFA.	Report out on		Support opportunities include community support services, <i>pro bono</i> work, training opportunities, etc. (Canfor only). Report out the number of opportunities provided and the number of First Nations provided with opportunities.	Apr 25, 06 Indicator accepted - with 1 dissension; measure accepted - with 1 dissension

CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
						4-4.2 The number of contract opportunities provided to First Nations with Treaty area and/or asserted traditional territory within the DFA.	Report out on		Report out on the number of opportunities provided and the number of First Nations provided with opportunities.	Apr 25, 06 Measure accepted - with 1 dissension
						4-4.3 The total value of transactions undertaken with First Nations with Treaty area and/or asserted traditional territory within the DFA.	Report out on		Transactions include monetary donations and contracts.	Consensus - Apr 25, 06
					4-5. A competitive, diversified forestry sector exists.	4-5.1 The percentage of DFA volume advertised for sale through open competitive bid.	40%	-5%	Measured annually. DFA volume is defined as Canfor and BCTS apportionment.	Consensus - May 9, 06
						4-5.2 A competitive primary milling facility is sustained.	≥2	0	Canfor only.	Consensus - May 9, 06
					4-6. Levels of forest damaging events or agents are managed such that their economic impact is minimized.	4-6.1 Percentage of identified risk factors with updated management strategies.	100%	0%	Repeat measure. Catastrophic change associated with forest health, global climate change, etc. Initial completion March 31, 2007.	Consensus - May 9, 06
						4-6.2 Areas with stand damaging agents will be prioritized for treatment.	100%	-10%	Measured annually. Treatment may include harvesting. Some PAG members do not want chemical treatment used or have a specific concern about the use of MSMA. Stand damaging agents do not include competitive vegetation.	Consensus - May 9, 06
						4-6.3 Number of hectares (area) damaged by accidental forestry-related industrial fires.	<100 ha	+5ha	Repeat measure. Measured annually. Refinement of the target will be done pending analysis (Sept. 2006). Target combined between Canfor and BCTS	Consensus - May 9, 06
		Economic	5	C V. The flow of marketed non-timber economic benefits from forests is sustained.	5-1. Amount and quality of marketed non-timber forest resources does not decline over the long-term.	5-1.1 List of existing and documented potential for marketed non-timber benefits.	Report out on		Develop a list for the management unit – completion June 30, 2007.	Indicator: Consensus with one abstention- May 9, 06. Measure: Consensus - May 9, 06
						5-1.2 Description of potential implications of SFM practices on the amount and quality of marketed non-timber values.	Report out on		Report out – dependent on list developed in 5-1.1 and report out by on or before March 31, 2008	Consensus - May 9, 06 Amended Mar 28, 2007
						5-1.3 The percentage of forest operations consistent with range requirements as identified in operational plans and/or site plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually	Consensus - May 9, 06
		Economic	6	C VI. Forest management contributes to a diversified local economy.	6-1. Employment and income sources and their contribution to the local economy continue to be diversified.	6-1.1 Employment supported by each sector of the local economy (actual and percentage of total employment).	Report out on		Report out in conjunction with TSR. Local economy is defined as the TSA and areas immediately adjacent to the TSA.	Consensus - May 9, 06
						6-1.2 Contribution of income sources from each sector of the local economy (actual and percentage of total income).	Report out on		Report out in conjunction with TSR.	Consensus - May 9, 06
						6-1.3 The number of opportunities given to businesses within, or immediately adjacent to the TSA to provide non-tendered services to forest management activities.	Report out on		Measured annually. Report out on the number of opportunities provided and the number of businesses provided with opportunities.	Consensus - May 9, 06
						6-1.4 The number of first order wood products produced from trees harvested from the DFA.	5	≤2	Repeated measure. Measured annually.	Consensus - May 9, 06
						6-1.5 The number of support opportunities provided within, or immediately adjacent to, the TSA.	Report out on		Repeat of measure 4-4.1. Support opportunities include community support services, <i>pro bono</i> work, training opportunities, etc. (Canfor only). Report out the number of opportunities provided and the number of communities, organizations, or individuals provided with opportunities.	Consensus - May 9, 06

CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
6	6.3	Social	7	C VII. Decisions guiding forest management on the DFA are informed by and respond to a wide range of social and cultural values.	7-1. Forest management planning adequately reflects the interests and issues raised by the public (stakeholders, residents and interested parties) in the DFA through an effective and meaningful (to the participants) public participation process.	7-1.1 Implement and update a comprehensive list of stakeholders and affected or interested parties.	1	0	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-1.2 The number of opportunities for PAG to review and provide comment on the SFMP.	≥1	0	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-1.3 Number of Public Advisory Group meetings per year.	≥ 1	0	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-1.4 The level of satisfaction of the PAG members with the process.	100%	-20%	To be measured after each meeting, based on the average result of question M12 from the PAG meeting evaluation form. Satisfaction is defined as a rating of 4 or better. Results to be provided at the following meeting.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-1.5 Maintain and review at least annually and as required the Mackenzie SFMP PAG TOR, to ensure a credible and transparent process.	≥1	0	Measured annually	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-1.6 Survey residents, stakeholders and First Nations regarding their satisfaction with forest management (process and outcomes).	once in year 1, every 3 years thereafter	0	Survey population to include residents of rural communities.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-1.7 Percentage of the public sectors as defined in the ToR invited to participate in the PAG process.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Includes also those sectors that may have been removed from the TOR (lack of representation).	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-1.8 Percentage of PAG satisfaction with amount and timing of information presented for informed decision-making.	100%	-20%	To be measured after each meeting, based on the average result of question M10 from the PAG meeting evaluation form. Satisfaction is defined as a rating of 4 or better. Results to be provided at the following meeting.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-1.9 Report out on consistency of Indicators or measures with LRMP objectives.	Report out on		For areas common to both plans. PAG wants to ensure that SFMP measures reflect LRMP intent.	Consensus - May 9, 06
	6.4	Social	7		7-2. Information is effectively exchanged between DFA forest resource managers and the public through a varied and collaborative planning approach to facilitate mutual understanding and recognition.	7-2.1 The number of opportunities given to the public and stakeholders to express forestry-related concerns and be involved in our planning processes.	6	-2	Measured annually, opportunities may include PAG, open houses, annual reports, referrals, mailings, etc.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-2.3 The percent of timely responses to written and documented concerns.	100%	-5%	Measured annually. Timely response is defined as 30 days from receipt. Includes letters, email, and faxes.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-2.4 Distribution/access to SFM Plan, annual reports and audit results.	1	0	Canfor and BCTS to update annually their respective web pages with current documents.	Consensus - Feb. 20, 07
						7-2.5 The number of SFM educational opportunities and interactions provided.	2	0	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-2.6 Percentage of mutually agreed upon communication strategies met.	100%	-5%	Communication strategies are on an individual basis. April 2007	Consensus - May 9, 06
Clause 4.1, 4.2, 7	CSA clause 4.1, 4.2, 7	Social	7		7-3. An adaptive management program is implemented for all levels of the Framework (Strategic, Tactical, Operational).	7-3.1 Adaptive Management strategy is developed, documented, acted upon and reviewed.	1	0	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
						7-3.2 Monitoring plan for indicators is developed, documented, acted upon and reviewed.	1	0	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06

CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
						7-3.3 Reports and analysis of monitoring information – Annual Report	1	0	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb. 14, 06
		Social	8	C VIII. Forest management sustains or enhances the cultural (material and economic), health (physical and spiritual) and capacity benefits that First Nations derive from forest resources.	8-1. Forest management recognizes and respects First Nations rights and Treaty rights.	8-1.1 Percentage of forest operations consistent with the Heritage Conservation Act.	100%	0%	Measured annually.	Apr 25, 06 Indicator accepted - with 2 dissensions. Measure accepted with 1 dissension.
						8-1.2 Maintain and review at least annually and as required the Mackenzie SFMP PAG Terms of Reference to recognize that First Nation participation in the public process will not prejudice First Nation rights and Treaty rights.	≥1	0	Measured annually.	Apr 25, 06 Measure accepted with 1 dissension
					8-2. First Nations are provided with detailed, meaningful, and reciprocal knowledge pertaining to forest use as well as forest management plans prior to government approval and implementation.	8-2.1 The number of opportunities for First Nations to provide meaningful input into our planning processes.	≥2 per First Nation	0	Measured annually. Target is combined between Canfor and BCTS and relates to First Nations with Treaty area and/or asserted territory in the DFA.	Apr 25, 06 Indicator and measure accepted - with 1 dissension
					8-3. The relationship between forest management and First Nations' culture and tradition is acknowledged as important.	8-3.1 Percentage of issues raised by First Nations peoples evaluated and responded to in a timely manner by Canfor and BCTS.	100%	10%	Measured annually.	Apr 25, 06 Indicator and measure accepted - with 1 dissension
						8-3.2 Percentage of issues raised by First Nations' Chief & Council or their authorized representative developed into mutually agreed upon strategies.	100%	50%	Measured annually. Over time the intent is to decrease the variance. Canfor and BCTS are committed to addressing issues which are within their forest management purview. Report out on the number of communication protocols established with First Nations.	Apr 25, 06 Measure accepted - with 1 dissension
					8-4. Local management is effective in controlling their impact on the maintenance of and access to resources for First Nations.	8-4.1 Incorporation of mutually agreed upon strategies to address First Nation peoples' values, knowledge, and uses into SFMP, operational plans, tactical plans and/or site plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Intention is to incorporate the strategy into any one or all of the plans mentioned.	Apr 25, 06 Indicator accepted - with 2 dissensions, measure accepted with 1 dissension
						8-4.2 Percentage of forest operations consistent with mutually agreed upon strategies developed with First Nations.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Starts after mutually agreed upon strategies are in place.	Apr 25, 06 Measure accepted - with 1 dissension Amended Feb 20, 07
		Social	9	C IX. Forest management sustains ongoing opportunities for a range of quality of life benefits.	9-1. Resources and opportunities for recreation (including quality of experience) are maintained or enhanced.	9-1.1 The percentage of harvest operations consistent with results or strategies for recreation values as identified in operational plans, tactical plans and/or site plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Maintain existing access and integrity of recreation sites and trails. Resources and opportunities for recreation include berry picking, wildflowers (sensitive), bird watching, hiking, snowmobiling, canoeing, hunting, fishing, camping, skiing, etc.	Consensus - Feb 20, 07
					9-2. Visual quality of harvested/managed landscape is acceptable to a broad range of stakeholders/visitors.	9-2.1 The percentage of harvesting and road building operations consistent with visual quality requirements as identified in operational, tactical and/or site plans.	100%	0%	Measured annually.	Consensus - Feb 20, 07
						9-2.2 Percentage of harvest operations consistent with visually effective green-up buffer along roads as identified in the Mackenzie LRMP.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Harvesting may be allowed for forest health or salvage purposes.	Consensus - Feb 20, 07
					9-3. Forest management conserves unique and/or significant places and features of social, cultural or spiritual importance.	9-3.1 Percent of identified unique and/or significant places and features of social, cultural or spiritual importance that are managed or protected.	100%	0%	Measured annually. Identified resources include those identified within the FPC/FRPA or the Mackenzie LRMP.	Consensus - Feb 20, 07

CCFM Criterion	CSA SFM Element	Value	FW Criteria	Criteria	Indicator	Measure	Target	Variance	Comments	PAG Recommendation
					9-4. Worker safety is maintained.	9-4.1 Written safety policies in place and full implementation is documented.	2	0	Measured annually. One per organization.	Consensus - May 9, 06
						9-4.2 Number of lost time accidents in woodlands operations.	0	0	Measured annually. Includes Canfor and BCTS staff.	Consensus - May 9, 06
					9-5. Forest management considers public health and safety implications.	9-5.1 Signage on FSRs and main haul roads to be kept current.	100%	-5%	Measured annually for current operations.	Consensus - May 9, 06

Mackenzie SFMP Summary of Proposed Changes to Indicators
June 2nd, 2010

Indicator 46 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	Target: Maintain the baseline ranges and distribution into the future.	Variance: to be determined
<u>LSC Comments:</u> This is a core indicator under the new standard. Groups are defined as treed conifer = >75% conifer leading; treed broadleaf = >75% broadleaf leading; treed mixed = neither species leading but still treed.			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan. Agreed			
Indicator 47 (new)	<u>Existing Indicator Statement:</u> Regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use.	Target: Annually, 100% conformance with the standards	Variance: 0%
<u>LSC Comments:</u> This indicator was in the original Mackenzie SFMP and was removed, however, the new standard speaks to a core indicator which would be satisfied by this statement. Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan. Agreed			
Indicator 48 (new)	<u>Existing Indicator Statement:</u> Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in plans.	Target: No non-compliances for site level plans	Variance: 0
<u>LSC Comments:</u> Mackenzie SFMP currently contains 3 indicators (#31 - range, #41 - visuals, #42 – resource features) which fall under this			

category. All are being monitored in a similar fashion.

LSC Recommendations: Combine 3 indicators into one for all non-timber objectives. **Agreed**

Indicator #26	<u>Existing Indicator Statement:</u> Actual harvest volume compared to the apportionment across the DFA over each 5-year cut control period.	Target: ≤100%.	Variance: +/-10%
<u>LSC Comments:</u> Under the current circumstances and with the Canfor mill configuration in its present form, this indicator is unachievable for Canfor. Canfor's AAC is 1,082,000 m3. The mill is capable of consuming approximately 750,000m3 which is sourced from it's own forest licence as well as BC timber sales, woodlots and other private sales. Intent of the indicator is achieved (ecological and social) wherever fibre is sourced. For BCTS, our ability to meet this target is currently based on the viability of the local sawmills. A more appropriate way to measure this for BCTS is to measure what we offer for sale as opposed to what is actually sold.			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Increase the variance to 50%. If the proposed variance is not realized, then BCTS would change how we are measuring this indicator. No agreement			

Indicator #27	<u>Existing Indicator Statement:</u> Percentage of blocks and roads harvested where estimated waste and residue is below allowable levels.	Target: 100%	Variance: -20%
<u>LSC Comments:</u> This indicator is based on legislation created to encourage licensees to optimize the use of the fibre on a block through the potential imposition of penalties if certain benchmark levels of waste and residue are exceeded. The direction of government moving towards "cruised-based" sales will create more of an incentive to utilize the fibre since it's being paid for up front. This indicator is also contradictory to the intent of Indicator #6 (Coarse woody debris).			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Remove this indicator. Agreed			

Indicator #19	<u>Existing Measure Statement:</u> The percentage of standards units declared free growing that have measured site index values at or greater than pre-harvest site index.	Target: 100%	Variance: -5%
<u>LSC Comments:</u> The intent of this indicator is to ensure that site productivity is maintained over time. Unfortunately, the data that is available and that is being utilized to measure this indicator is not dependable and is not site specific.			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Remove this measure from the plan. Agreed			

Indicator #33	<u>Existing Measure Statement:</u> Percentage of the public sectors as defined in the TOR invited to participate in the PAG process.	Target: 100%	Variance: 0
<u>LSC Comments:</u>			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Update the TOR to remove sectors where representation has been unachievable or representation is covered by another similar sector. Increase variance to 20%? PAG representatives suggested removing this indicator from the SFM Plan as it is not a Core Indicator in the new CSA Standard and there are other indicators to track public satisfaction with the process. Agreed			

Indicator 48 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Percent of blocks meeting dispersed retention levels as prescribed in the site plan/logging plans	Target: 100%	Variance: 0
<u>LSC Comments:</u> This indicator is an important piece of the puzzle for implementation of the “biodiversity strategy”. Dispersed retention has been identified as one of the critical habitat elements for a particular suite of species. This indicator will provide a means of measuring the licensees’ performance as it relates to prescribed dispersed retention where applicable.			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan. Agreed			

Indicator 49 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans	Target: 100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental and safety training	Variance: -5%
<u>LSC Comments:</u> Sustainable forest management provides training and awareness opportunities for forest workers as organizations seek continual improvement in their practices. Investments in training and skill development generally pay dividends to forest organizations by way			

of a safer and more environmentally conscious work environment. Assessing whether forest contractors have received both safety and environmental training is a direct way of measuring this investment. Additionally, training plans should be in place for employees of the forest organizations who work in the forest. Measuring whether the training occurred in accordance with these plans will confirm an organizations commitment to training and skills development. This is a core indicator under the new standard. Company employees refers to members of the woodlands staff.

LSC Recommendations: Add indicator to plan. **Agreed**

Indicator 50 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Maintain the level of direct and indirect employment	Target: Employment multiplier? Current levels?	Variance: -5%
<u>LSC Comments:</u> The LSC propose that current employment levels be determined and that this figure be utilized as a baseline with an appropriate variance. This is a core indicator under the new standard.			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan. Agreed – Target to proposed at next meeting.			

Indicator 51 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> The number of stakeholders and members of the public who took part in an educational opportunity.	Target: 50	Variance: -10
<u>LSC Comments:</u> The participating licencees are committed to working with directly affected stakeholders and members of the public on forest management issues and have a well-established history of participation in community meetings, including local planning processes. The sharing of knowledge and contributes to informed, balanced decisions and plans acceptable to the majority of public. When informed and engaged, members of the public can provide local knowledge and support that contributes to socially and environmentally responsible forest management. This is a core indicator under the new standard.			

<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan. Agreed
--

Indicator 52 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> % of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes	Target: 100%	Variance: 0
<p><u>LSC Comments:</u> Meaningful relationships and open communication with local Aboriginal communities help ensure that areas of cultural importance are managed in a way that retains their traditions and values. This indicator recognizes the importance of managing and protecting culturally important practices and activities during forestry operations. First Nations, with the benefit of local and traditional knowledge may provide valuable information concerning the specific location and use of these sites as well as the specific forest characteristics requiring protection or management. The outcome of these discussions and the means to manage/protect values and uses are included in operational plans. The intent of the indicator statements are to manage and/or protect those truly important sites, thus there is a degree of reasonableness in identifying the sites. The targets verify that consideration was given in plans, then follows through with assessing plan execution. This is a core indicator under the new standard.</p>			
<p><u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan.</p>			

Indicator 53 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Employees will receive First Nations awareness training	Target: 100%	Variance: -10%
<p><u>LSC Comments:</u> Section 35 of the Constitution Act states “The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of Aboriginal Peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed”. Some examples of the rights that Section 35 has been found to protect include hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, sacred and spiritual practices, and title. SFM requirements are not in any way intended to define, limit, interpret, or prejudice ongoing or future discussions and negotiations regarding these legal rights and do not stipulate how to deal with Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights.</p> <p>The first step toward respecting Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights is compliance with the law. Section 7.3.3 of the CSA Z809 Standard</p>			

reinforces legal requirements for many reasons, including the reality that demonstrating respect for Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights can be challenging in Canada’s fluid legislative landscape and therefore it is important to identify these legal requirements as a starting point. It is important for companies to have an understanding of applicable Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights, as well as the Aboriginal interests that relate to the DFA.

Both the desire of licencees to comply with laws and open communication with local First Nations requires that company staff members have a good understanding of Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights.

This is a core indicator under the new standard.

LSC Recommendations: Add indicator to plan.



Forest Types
Mackenzie TSA - Canfor FDU

Analysis completed: 16-Feb-2011

	<u>Conifer Leading</u>	<u>Decid Leading</u>	<u>Mixed Species</u>	<u>Total Area</u>
Akie	68,492	1,611	7,089	77,192
Akie River	30,011	39	718	30,768
Bijoux Falls	21	7	7	35
Blackwater	125,109	4,022	23,820	152,951
Buffalohead	45,974	493	7,285	53,752
Clearwater	94,013	398	3,346	97,758
Collins - Davis	131,887	11,070	19,897	162,854
Connaghan Creek	7,394	0	9	7,403
Eklund	20,126	177	559	20,862
Gaffney	122,923	430	3,170	126,523
Germansen Mountain	9,013	32	19	9,064
Gillis	31,056	116	416	31,588
Jackfish	11,140	377	1,035	12,552
Kennedy	20,659	312	744	21,715
Klawli	66,513	8	21	66,542
Lake	539	321	575	1,434
Lower Akie	8,746	1,029	4,365	14,140
Lower Ospika	82,759	1,974	10,937	95,670
Lower Pesika	3,373	352	816	4,541
Manson River	19,797	58	397	20,252
McCusker	32	0	1	33
Misinchinka	65,345	1,711	6,372	73,428
Morfee	98	182	454	735
Muscovite	87	20	65	172
Nabesche	112,408	4,411	8,479	125,298
Nation	5,923	867	3,100	9,890
Omineca	1,026	105	51	1,182
Parsnip	46,247	5,835	8,614	60,696
Pesika	41,840	768	2,300	44,908
Philip	127,623	7,589	14,371	149,583
Philip Lake	9,935	65	445	10,446
Pine Pass	94	4	0	98
Schooler	55,028	928	3,051	59,007
Selwyn	33,676	5,077	8,372	47,126
South Germansen - U	13,461	161	950	14,571
Tudyah A	1,453	695	1,321	3,469
Tudyah B	998	694	627	2,319
Tudyah Lake	27	44	0	72
Twenty Mile	16,857	93	132	17,082
Upper Ospika	35,385	49	255	35,689
Wicked River	14	0	1	14
	1,467,104 88.2%	52,127 3.1%	144,189 8.7%	1,663,420



CANFOR CORPORATION

Biodiversity Strategy

October 7, 2010

NAME_2009

PAGE 1



Outline

- Vision
- Goals
- Strategies
 - Ecosystem representation
 - Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance
 - Landscape elements
 - Habitat elements
 - Species accounting
- Monitoring - Canfor Indicators
- Final Thoughts

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CANFOR CORPORATION

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CANFOR Canfor Environmental Policy Canfor Biodiversity Strategy

Canfor Biodiversity Vision: Ensuring a Consistent Supply of Fibre to our Highly Valued Customers through Cost Effective, Scientifically Credible Sustainable Forest Practices.

GOALS

- Ecosystem Diversity:** Conserve ecosystem diversity of the stand and landscape level by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA.
- Species Diversity:** Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats for the native species found in the DFA are maintained through time, including habitats for known threatened or at-risk species.
- Genetic Diversity:** Conserve genetic diversity by maintaining the isolation of genes within species and ensuring that reforestation programs are free of genetically modified organisms.
- Conservation Strategy:** Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance: Respect protected areas identified through government processes. Cooperate in broader landscape management related to protected areas and sites of special biological and cultural significance. Identify sites of special biological significance within the DFA and implement management strategies appropriate to their long-term maintenance.

STRATEGIES

- Ecosystem Representation:** These are based on indicators that represent the broadest approach to sustaining biodiversity. They are intended to help ensure that poorly known species and ecosystems are maintained, help ensure that poorly known functions are maintained, provide a safeguard against uncertainty in managing the entire land base, and provide benchmarks against which we can compare effects of management.
- Landscape Elements:** Landscape features are a coarse level indicator directly related to decisions at the tactical level of planning - how to arrange harvesting in time and space.
- Habitat Elements:** Operational strategies used to maintain stand structural habitat elements in managed stands and landscapes. The intent is to manage to targets within the Range of Natural Variability.
 - Stand Level Retention
 - Opened Wooded Trees
 - Coarse Woody Debris
 - Riparian Habitat
 - Shrub Habitat (where ecologically important)
- Species Accounting:**

Monitoring / Management

The accounting system incorporates two groups of species determined by their response to forestry practices and their accessibility to monitoring.

The six monitoring groups are:

 1. Species that inhabit many habitat types.
 2. Species that can be statistically assigned broad habitat types as defined within the VRI.
 3. Species with strong dependencies on specific habitat elements.
 4. Species restricted to specialized and highly localized habitats.
 5. Species for which patch size and connectivity are considered important.
 6. Species present but not dependent upon forested environments and not monitored.

Canfor Common Indicators

Percent representation of ecosystem groups in the Non Harvestable Land Base across the DFA.	Percent distribution of forest types (broad conifer, broad broad leaf, broad mixed) >20 years old across DFA.	Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas.	Regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetation material use.
	Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA.	Percent of blocks meeting dispersed retention levels as prescribed in the site planning plan.	Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance.
		Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas.	Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for Species of Management Concern.
		Percent of alotted cutblocks where post harvest CND levels are within the targets contained in Plans.	
		The percentage of forest operations consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in operational plans.	

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CANFOR Canfor Biodiversity Vision

- Ensuring a Consistent Supply of Fibre to our Highly Valued Customers through Cost Effective, Scientifically Credible Sustainable Forest Practices
 - Protection/conservation of biodiversity is a public concern and a management priority for Canfor
 - The maintenance of biodiversity and timber extraction can be competing goals (Bunnell 1997)
 - Canfor Biodiversity Strategy is built around the concept of managing for "species richness" a credible surrogate to biological diversity.
 - Includes 3 component goals, with associated strategies and monitoring indicators intended to create a hierarchical, cost effective & scientifically credible approach to manage for biodiversity while extracting timber.

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Biodiversity Strategy Function

- ③ The philosophy to sustaining biological richness uses a coarse to fine filter approach in which the distribution of ecologically distinct habitat types within the DFA is assessed so that the amount of each habitat type in the THLB and NHLB can be determined and the kinds of habitat provisions required in harvested areas to maintain the full range of viable habitats can be estimated.
- ③ The strategies and indicators define how ecosystems, habitat elements and species are sustained.
- ③ The strategies and indicators also measure the biological components required to sustain species richness in managed and unmanaged landscapes.



Goals of Canfor Biodiversity Strategy

- ③ Ecosystem Diversity
 - Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape level by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA.
- ③ Genetic Diversity
 - Conserve genetic diversity by maintaining the variation of genes within species and ensuring that reforestation programs are free of genetically modified organisms.



Goals of Canfor Biodiversity Strategy

Species Diversity

- Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats for the native species found in the DFA are maintained through time, including habitats for known occurrences of species at risk.



Strategies

Ecosystem Representation

- Coarse filter approach to sustain biological richness (surrogate for biodiversity) in forested landscapes.
- Maintain species, including poorly understood species and ecosystem functions by ensuring that all distinct habitat types are represented in the unmanaged landbase.
- Provides a safeguard against uncertainty in managing the entire landbase and provides benchmarks against which we can compare the effects of management in the managed landbase
- Provides for a diversity of habitats



Strategies

- Conservation of Protected Areas and Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance
 - Respect protected areas identified by Government.
 - Cooperate in broader landscape management related to protected areas and sites of special biological and cultural significance.
 - Identify sites of special geological, biological or cultural significance within the DFA and implement strategies appropriate to their long term maintenance



Strategies

- Landscape Structure
 - Maintenance of landscape level attributes such as seral distribution, is a coarse to medium filter approach to managing for forest structures that are considered as important habitat and are impacted by forestry practices.
 - These attributes are impacted by the tactical level of planning - the arrangement of harvesting in both time and space.
 - Maintains a diversity of habitat structures to accommodate a wide range of species, including those that are poorly known



Strategies

- Stand Structural Habitat Elements
 - Medium filter approach that complements the landscape level coarse filter by focusing on key stand level terrestrial and aquatic habitat elements that can be manipulated or impacted by forest management and with which a large portion of vertebrates are associated.
 - Habitat elements important for terrestrial vertebrates include dead and dying trees, coarse woody debris, riparian habitat, hardwoods and shrubs.
 - Operational strategies are developed to maintain stand structural habitat elements in managed stands and across the landscape.



Strategies

- Species Accounting
 - A fine filter approach that monitors the response of species to changes in habitat structure and pattern.
 - Monitoring the population trends of certain species (songbirds) is a means of assessing the effectiveness of the strategies of providing habitat and structure across the landbase, which should result in persistent populations of species.
 - In addition to maintaining habitat through the previous strategies, specific habitat requirements may be managed to maintain productive populations of species of special management concern.



Strategies

Species Accounting System

- Uses knowledge of species' natural history to assign species to most cost effective form of monitoring while highlighting habitat features that are likely to be limiting
- Assigns species to groups determined by their response to forest practices and their accessibility to monitoring



Species Accounting System

The 6 groups are:

1. Generalists, species that inhabit many habitat types.
2. Species that can be statistically assigned to broad habitat types as defined in VRI (e.g. young hardwoods, older coniferous stands).
3. Species with strong dependencies on specific habitat elements (e.g. snags or understory).
4. Species restricted to specialized and highly localized habitats.
5. Species for which patch size and connectivity are considered important.
6. Species known to occur in the area, but that are not dependent upon forested environments are not monitored.



Species Accounting System

- The maintenance of productive populations is based on the following assumptions:
 - species are affected by habitat availability and quality,
 - species will be maintained if their habitat requirements are maintained, and
 - many vertebrate species can be maintained by managing the key structural components with which they are likely associated.



Monitoring

- Why do we monitor performance?
 1. To ensure that the adaptive capacity of the forest is maintained (Bunnell 2003). Variability among individuals, populations species and ecosystems allows for adaptation to change, which makes possible the generation of new biodiversity!
 1. Helps to evaluate the habitat benchmarks used and to verify the assumptions on which the maintenance of productive species is based.
 1. The public views sustenance of species as the ultimate measure of success or failure



Thresholds or Performance Criteria

- ⊗ There are no unequivocal thresholds for representation and the development of credible thresholds will be an ongoing process.
- ⊗ The sensitivity of ecosystem types to disturbance varies, therefore no universal target is likely to be developed.
- ⊗ Rather the choice of thresholds must be specific to the local context, including type and intensity of management in the harvested land base.



Monitoring - Canfor Indicators

- ⊗ Designed to inform on relative success of forest practices at conserving biodiversity.
- ⊗ Tie in well with CSA Elements & core indicators
- ⊗ Ecosystem Diversity - Coarse filter Strategic Planning level Indicators
 - Percent representation of ecosystem groups in the across the DFA
 - Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across the DFA
 - Percent late seral distribution by ecological unit across the DFA
 - Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for protected areas and sites of biological significance.



Monitoring - Canfor Indicators

- Species Diversity - Coarse to medium filter, operational planning
 - Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas.
 - Percent of blocks meeting dispersed retention levels as prescribed in the site plan/logging plan.
 - Percent of audited cutblocks where post harvest (W) levels are within the targets contained in Plans.
 - Number of non conformances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in operational plans.
 - Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for species of management concern



Monitoring - Canfor Indicators

- Genetic Diversity - Fine filter, operational planning
 - Regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use.





Final Thoughts

- ④ Intent of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy
 - Maintain productive, well distributed populations of species in a defined management area.
 - This will maintain the variation among individuals and species so that species will be able to persist in changing environments.
 - The major strategies and indicators interact and encompass the complexity of the broad goal.
 - E.G. - the distribution of ecologically distinct habitat types within a DFA determines how much of each habitat type is in the NHLB and this informs the amount and kinds of habitat that will be required for retention in the THLB to achieve success.



Final Thoughts

- ④ The approach to sustaining biological richness uses a coarse to fine filter philosophy in which the distribution of ecologically distinct habitat types within the DFA is assessed so that the amount of each habitat type in the NHLB can be determined and the kinds of habitat provisions required in harvested areas to maintain the full range of viable habitats can be estimated.
- ④ The strategies and indicators define how ecosystems, habitat elements and species are sustained.
- ④ The strategies and indicators also measure the biological components required to sustain species richness in managed and unmanaged landscapes.



Acknowledgement

- Strategy is built upon concepts noted in the SFM framework and the work completed by Dr. Fred Bunnell and associates at UBC regarding biodiversity conservation.



Group 1 - Generalists, species that inhabit many habitat types (examples)

• Birds

- American Crow
- American Robin
- American Tree Sparrow
- Blue Grouse
- Common Raven
- Cooper's Hawk
- Golden Eagle
- Great Horned Owl
- House Finch
- Mourning Dove
- Olive-sided Flycatcher
- Orange-crowned Warbler
- Pine Siskin
- Rufous Hummingbird

• Mammals

- Black Bear
- Bobcat
- Canada Lynx
- Common (Masked) Shrew
- Cougar
- Deer Mouse
- Gray Wolf
- Grizzly Bear
- Hoary Bat
- Least Weasel
- Long-tailed Vole
- Mink
- Mule Deer
- Porcupine
- Red Fox
- Snowshoe Hare
- Wolverine
- Yellow-pine Chipmunk



Group 1 (con't)

Mammals

- Big Brown Bat
- Black Bear
- Bobcat
- Bushy-tailed Woodrat
- Canada Lynx
- Common (Masked) Shrew
- Cougar
- Deer Mouse
- Dusky Shrew
- Ermine
- Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel
- Gray Wolf
- Grizzly Bear
- Heather Vole
- Hoary Bat
- Least Weasel
- Little Brown Myotis
- Long-legged Myotis
- Long-tailed Vole
- Long-tailed Weasel
- Meadow Vole
- Mink
- Mule Deer
- Northern Bog Lemming
- Porcupine
- Pygmy Shrew
- Red Fox
- Silver-haired Bat
- Snowshoe Hare
- Western Jumping Mouse
- Western Long-eared Myotis
- White-tailed Deer
- Wolverine
- Yellow-pine Chipmunk



Group 2 - Species that can be statistically assigned to broad habitat types as defined in VRI

Birds

- Boreal Owl
- Evening Grosbeak
- Gray Jay
- Great Gray Owl
- House Wren
- Least Flycatcher
- MacGillivray's Warbler
- Pine Grosbeak
- Red Crossbill
- Red-Eyed Vireo
- Red-tailed Hawk
- Ruffed Grouse
- Steller's Jay
- Townsend's Warbler
- Varied Thrush
- Warbling Vireo
- Western Tanager

Mammals

- Northern Flying Squirrel
- Red Squirrel



Group 3 - Species with strong dependencies on specific habitat elements (e.g. snags or understory).

RIPARIAN (including wetlands)

Amphibians

- Long-toed Salamander
- Pacific Tree Frog

Reptiles

- Common Garter Snake

Birds

- American Dipper
- American Bittern
- American Coot
- Barrow's Goldeneye
- Blue-winged Teal
- Belted Kingfisher
- Bufflehead
- Canada Goose

- Canvasback
- Cinnamon Teal
- Common Loon
- Common Merganser
- Hooded Merganser
- Lesser Scaup
- Mallard
- Northern Oriole
- Northern Pintail
- Osprey
- Pied-billed Grebe
- Red-necked Grebe
- Red-winged Blackbird

Mammals

- Beaver
- Northern River Otter
- Water Shrew



Group 3 (Con't)

HARDWOODS

- Black-headed Grosbeak

SHRUBS

Birds

- Cedar Waxwing
- Clay-colored Sparrow
- Gray Catbird
- Harris's Sparrow
- Lazuli Bunting
- Magnolia Warbler
- Nashville Warbler
- Swainson's Thrush
- Tennessee Warbler
- Veery
- Willow Flycatcher

Cavity Sites

Birds

- Black-capped Chickadee
- Downy Woodpecker
- Hairy Woodpecker
- Northern Flicker
- Northern Hawk Owl
- Pileated Woodpecker
- Pygmy Nuthatch
- Red-breasted Nuthatch
- Tree Swallow
- Violet-green Swallow
- White-breasted Nuthatch

LARGE LIVE TREES

Birds

- Bald Eagle
- Great Blue Heron



Group 4 Species restricted to specialized and highly localized habitats.

Amphibians

- Wood Frog
- Western Toad

Birds

- Great Blue Heron
- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Sandhill Crane
- Williamson's Sapsucker
- Three-toed Woodpecker



Group 5 Species for which patch size and connectivity are considered important

Birds

- Golden-crowned Kinglet
- Northern Goshawk
- Spruce Grouse

Mammals

- Marten
- Southern Red-backed
- Vole
- Fisher
- caribou



Group 6 Species known to occur in the area, but that are not dependent upon forested environments are not monitored

⑥ **Largely restricted to areas above treeline**

- American Pipit
- Golden-Crowned Sparrow
- White-tailed Ptarmigan
- Bighorn Sheep (also grassland)
- Hoary Marmot
- Least Chipmunk
- Water Vole

⑥ **Breeds primarily in cliff-like habitat**

- Bank Swallow
- Black Swift
- Cliff Swallow

④ **Rely primarily on habitats created or modified by human activities**

- American Goldfinch
- Barn Swallow
- Blue Jay
- Bobolink
- Brewer's Blackbird
- Killdeer
- Long-billed Curlew
- Northern Pocket Gopher
- Snow Bunting (winter)
- Western Kingbird
- Western Meadowlark

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June 2nd, 2010

Indicator 46 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	Target: Maintain the baseline ranges and distribution into the future.	Variance: to be determined
<u>LSC Comments:</u> This is a core indicator under the new standard. Groups are defined as treed conifer = >75% conifer leading; treed broadleaf = >75% broadleaf leading; treed mixed = neither species leading but still treed.			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan. Agreed			
Indicator 47 (new)	<u>Existing Indicator Statement:</u> Regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use.	Target: Annually, 100% conformance with the standards	Variance: 0%
<u>LSC Comments:</u> This indicator was in the original Mackenzie SFMP and was removed, however, the new standard speaks to a core indicator which would be satisfied by this statement. Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use			
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Indicator 48 (new)	<u>Existing Indicator Statement:</u> Conformance with strategies for non-timber benefits identified in plans.	Target: No non-compliances for site level plans	Variance: 0
<u>LSC Comments:</u> Mackenzie SFMP currently contains 3 indicators (#31 - range, #41 - visuals, #42 – resource features) which fall under this			

category. All are being monitored in a similar fashion.

LSC Recommendations: Combine 3 indicators into one for all non-timber objectives. **Agreed**

Indicator #26	<u>Existing Indicator Statement:</u> Actual harvest volume compared to the apportionment across the DFA over each 5-year cut control period.	Target: ≤100%.	Variance: +/-10%
<p><u>LSC Comments:</u> Under the current circumstances and with the Canfor mill configuration in its present form, this indicator is unachievable for Canfor. Canfor's AAC is 1,082,000 m3. The mill is capable of consuming approximately 750,000m3 which is sourced from it's own forest licence as well as BC timber sales, woodlots and other private sales. Intent of the indicator is achieved (ecological and social) wherever fibre is sourced.</p> <p>For BCTS, our ability to meet this target is currently based on the viability of the local sawmills. A more appropriate way to measure this for BCTS is to measure what we offer for sale as opposed to what is actually sold.</p>			
<p><u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Increase the variance to 50%. If the proposed variance is not realized, then BCTS would change how we are measuring this indicator. No agreement</p>			

Indicator #27	<u>Existing Indicator Statement:</u> Percentage of blocks and roads harvested where estimated waste and residue is below allowable levels.	Target: 100%	Variance: -20%
<p><u>LSC Comments:</u> This indicator is based on legislation created to encourage licensees to optimize the use of the fibre on a block through the potential imposition of penalties if certain benchmark levels of waste and residue are exceeded. The direction of government moving towards "cruised-based" sales will create more of an incentive to utilize the fibre since it's being paid for up front. This indicator is also contradictory to the intent of Indicator #6 (Coarse woody debris).</p>			
<p><u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Remove this indicator. Agreed</p>			

Indicator #19	<u>Existing Measure Statement:</u> The percentage of standards units declared free growing that have measured site index values at or greater than pre-harvest site index.	Target: 100%	Variance: -5%
<p><u>LSC Comments:</u> The intent of this indicator is to ensure that site productivity is maintained over time. Unfortunately, the data that is available and that is being utilized to measure this indicator is not dependable and is not site specific.</p>			
<p><u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Remove this measure from the plan. Agreed</p>			

Indicator #33	<u>Existing Measure Statement:</u> Percentage of the public sectors as defined in the TOR invited to participate in the PAG process.	Target: 100%	Variance: 0
<u>LSC Comments:</u>			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Update the TOR to remove sectors where representation has been unachievable or representation is covered by another similar sector. Increase variance to 20%? PAG representatives suggested removing this indicator from the SFM Plan as it is not a Core Indicator in the new CSA Standard and there are other indicators to track public satisfaction with the process. Agreed			

Indicator 48 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Percent of blocks meeting dispersed retention levels as prescribed in the site plan/logging plans	Target: 100%	Variance: 0
<u>LSC Comments:</u> This indicator is an important piece of the puzzle for implementation of the “biodiversity strategy”. Dispersed retention has been identified as one of the critical habitat elements for a particular suite of species. This indicator will provide a means of measuring the licensees’ performance as it relates to prescribed dispersed retention where applicable.			
<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan.			

Indicator 49 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans	Target: 100% of company employees and contractors will have both environmental and safety training	Variance: -5%
<u>LSC Comments:</u> Sustainable forest management provides training and awareness opportunities for forest workers as organizations seek continual improvement in their practices. Investments in training and skill development generally pay dividends to forest organizations by way of a safer and more environmentally conscious work environment. Assessing whether forest contractors have received both safety and			

environmental training is a direct way of measuring this investment. Additionally, training plans should be in place for employees of the forest organizations who work in the forest. Measuring whether the training occurred in accordance with these plans will confirm an organizations commitment to training and skills development. This is a core indicator under the new standard. Company employees refers to members of the woodlands staff.

LSC Recommendations: Add indicator to plan.

Indicator 50 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Maintain the level of direct and indirect employment	Target: Employment multiplier? Current levels?	Variance: -5%
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LSC Comments: The LSC propose that current employment levels be determined and that this figure be utilized as a baseline with an appropriate variance. This is a core indicator under the new standard.

LSC Recommendations: Add indicator to plan.

Indicator 51 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> The number of stakeholders and members of the public who took part in an educational opportunity.	Target: 50	Variance: -10
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LSC Comments: The participating licencees are committed to working with directly affected stakeholders and members of the public on forest management issues and have a well-established history of participation in community meetings, including local planning processes. The sharing of knowledge and contributes to informed, balanced decisions and plans acceptable to the majority of public. When informed and engaged, members of the public can provide local knowledge and support that contributes to socially and environmentally responsible forest management.

This is a core indicator under the new standard.

LSC Recommendations: Add indicator to plan.

Indicator 52 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> % of identified Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes	Target: 100%	Variance: 0
<p><u>LSC Comments:</u> Meaningful relationships and open communication with local Aboriginal communities help ensure that areas of cultural importance are managed in a way that retains their traditions and values. This indicator recognizes the importance of managing and protecting culturally important practices and activities during forestry operations. First Nations, with the benefit of local and traditional knowledge may provide valuable information concerning the specific location and use of these sites as well as the specific forest characteristics requiring protection or management. The outcome of these discussions and the means to manage/protect values and uses are included in operational plans. The intent of the indicator statements are to manage and/or protect those truly important sites, thus there is a degree of reasonableness in identifying the sites. The targets verify that consideration was given in plans, then follows through with assessing plan execution. This is a core indicator under the new standard.</p>			
<p><u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Add indicator to plan.</p>			

Indicator 53 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Employees will receive First Nations awareness training	Target: 100%	Variance: -10%
<p><u>LSC Comments:</u> Section 35 of the Constitution Act states “The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of Aboriginal Peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed”. Some examples of the rights that Section 35 has been found to protect include hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, sacred and spiritual practices, and title. SFM requirements are not in any way intended to define, limit, interpret, or prejudice ongoing or future discussions and negotiations regarding these legal rights and do not stipulate how to deal with Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights.</p> <p>The first step toward respecting Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights is compliance with the law. Section 7.3.3 of the CSA Z809 Standard reinforces legal requirements for many reasons, including the reality that demonstrating respect for Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights can be challenging in Canada’s fluid legislative landscape and therefore it is important to identify these legal requirements as a starting point. It is important for companies to have an understanding of applicable Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights, as well as the Aboriginal interests that relate to the DFA.</p> <p>Both the desire of licencees to comply with laws and open communication with local First Nations requires that company staff members have a</p>			

good understanding of Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights.

This is a core indicator under the new standard.

LSC Recommendations: Add indicator to plan.

Canfor Mackenzie 2010 Audit Report July 30, 2010

SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS

- Objectives
- Findings
- Conclusions



Objectives

- **Second surveillance audit of the corporate ISO 14001 certification.**
- **Re-registration audit of the corporate CSA Z809 certification.**
- **First surveillance audit of the corporate PEFC CoC certification.**
- **Follow-up on the status on open findings from previous external audits.**

Findings

- **Operational Strengths**
- **Status of Previous Non-conformities**
- **New Findings**



Operational Strengths

- **Laminated copies of new SWPs issued to contractors and available in all machines.**
- **The recently revised (January 2010) Mackenzie SFM plan represents a significant improvement over the previous version.**



Status of Previous Non-conformities

- There were a total of 5 NCs identified during the 2008 Mackenzie ISO 14001/CSA Z809 audit. The Operation's progress towards addressing these findings was assessed during the 2009 audit, with the result that they were all closed at that time. No additional ISO 14001/CSA Z809 NCs were identified in 2009 that would have required a follow-up assessment during the 2010 audit.
- 1480.11-NC-2009 Mackenzie PEFC Scope Extension-01 (FMS manual assigned a number of key CoC responsibilities to the Woodlands Manager, a position which no longer exists) – The FMS manual and new CoC SWP have now been aligned with the new organizational structure. NC closed.
- 1480.11-NC-RR-2009 Mackenzie PEFC Scope Extension-02 (lack of an internal CoC audit since 2008) – An internal PEFC CoC audit was completed in June 2010. One NC was identified in relation to the CoC system. However, the report remains in draft form, a corrective action plan has yet to be developed and the results have yet to be reviewed in an Operations-level management review. NC remains open pending completion of remaining action plan items.

Progress towards Addressing Previous OFIs

Follow-up comments regarding previous OFIs:

- 2008-OFI-05 (overly-complex nature of the current Mackenzie SFM plan) – the Mackenzie SFM plan has now been revised to address this finding. The current SFM plan (dated January 2010) now contains 45 indicators (compared to more than 100 in the previous version), is easier to understand and employs the VOIT approach outlined in the CSA Z809 standard. OFI closed.
- 2009-OFI-02 (lack of an FMG East environmental management program for 2009/10) – An EMP for 2009/10 for FMG East was prepared after the external audit took place. In addition, an EMP for 2010/11 has also been developed. OFI closed.
- 1480.11-OFI-2009 Mackenzie Scope Ext-01 (lack of clear CoC-specific training requirements in the FMS manual, uncertainty regarding the existence of staff CoC training records in Mackenzie) – unable to verify that this finding had been adequately addressed during the Mackenzie visit as some key staff not available for interview at the time the visit took place. Further follow-up required.

New Findings

Non-conformities

- No new non-conformities were identified during the 2010 ISO 14001/CSA Z809/PEFC CoC audit.

New Findings

Opportunities for improvement

- ISO 14001 4.4.6/CSA Z809 7.4.6 – Isolated weaknesses in the implementation of fuel storage and handling and equipment maintenance procedures were observed in relation to one contractor (Bid Right Contracting – blocks 1245 and 1248). The audit noted examples of poorly maintained equipment that had slow fuel/hydraulic oil leaks, including active leaks from equipment (loader and two slip tanks), or staining on the ground on the in-block road and around the shop truck. Also, there were 10-15 buckets of waste oil at the roadside near the shop truck that had no crash protection.
- ISO 14001 4.4.6/CSA Z809 7.4.6 – On one block (1248), the skidder operator had completed the prework, and was knowledgeable of the site-specific block issues. However, he did not have his map with him on the machine while skidding, and had not had it with him for most of the time on the block (he was audited on his third day of skidding).
- ISO 14001 4.4.7/CSA Z809 7.4.7 – Inspection of a sample of 12 fire extinguishers (blocks 1245, 4685, 1248 and Rd 32519) noted 4 which did not bear the required tag to demonstrate that they had been inspected within the previous 12 months, and 1 had been discharged. In addition, on one buncher that had on-board fire suppression, the system was undercharged (the buncher did however have the hand fire extinguisher to meet the minimum CFP requirements).

Field Sample Coverage

	Number of field samples
Harvesting	3
Roads	3
Silviculture	2

Overall Conclusions

- **Except where noted otherwise in this report, the FMS, SFM system and CoC system continue to:**
 - Be effectively implemented at the operation, and;
 - Conform with the requirements of the ISO 14001, CSA Z809 and PEFC CoC standards.
- **NB: The PEFC CoC portion of the 2010 Mackenzie remains incomplete at this time, as some of the Canfor staff members responsible for implementing the system were not available at the time the audit team was on-site. As a result, further PEFC audit work will be required during the next few weeks, which could result in findings in addition to those reported here.**

Reporting

- Our findings will be summarized in a corporate summary report in August 2010.
- A corporate public summary report will be made available for review and comment once all action plans have been approved.
- NB: Unless identified at other operations, isolated opportunities for improvement identified at the divisional level will not be brought forward to the corporate audit report.

Focus Areas for the Next Assessment

- Implementation of action plans to address open findings from the 2010 and previous audits.
- Completion and implementation of the Canfor biodiversity strategy.
- Revision of SFM plans to: (1) incorporate Canfor core indicators, and (2) address the incremental requirements of CSA Z809-08.
- Progress by the Licensee Team in working with the other licensees operating within the DFA (e.g., Conifex) to develop a cooperative approach to landscape level planning which facilitates the achievement of the targets included in the SFM plan.

5.0 Summary of Internal Audit Findings

Non-compliance	
One instance of non-compliance related to the TDG regulation (uncertified large means of containment) and measures required by the TDG regulations and the BC fire Code (tagged and current fire extinguishers) was identified.	
FMS/SFM/PEFC Findings - Major Non-Conformity	
No instances of major non-conformity were identified.	
FMS/SFM/PEFC Findings - Minor Non-Conformity	
NC _{MINOR} #1 -	The aspect ranking worksheet does not identify legal requirements that apply to each aspect as required by the standard and the FMS Manual.
NC _{MINOR} #2 -	One instance of non-compliance related to the TDG regulation (uncertified large means of containment) and measures required by the TDG regulations and the BC fire Code (tagged and current fire extinguishers) was identified.
NC _{MINOR} #3 -	All training required by contractor/sub-contractor staff could not be verified.
NC _{MINOR} #4 -	one instance of an incomplete ITS report and actions/documentation required by the 2009 EPRP related to a fuel spill could not be verified.
NC _{MINOR} #5 -	Month end certification calculation spreadsheets were not signed off in 2010 as required by the revised FMG CoC SWP.
FMS/SFM/PEFC Findings - Opportunities for Improvement	
OFI #1 -	The Mackenzie Operations may wish to consider updating their RAM/RACI matrix to match table 7 in the SFMP.
OFI #2 -	The Mackenzie Operations is encouraged to update the temporary training matrix and use it as the medium to transfer training records to Prince George for population in the database of choice.
OFI #3 -	Pre-work forms should always be complete and include documentation of the site hazards using the check list for that purpose.
OFI #4 -	FMG-East may wish to better communicate the change to 50l as the minimum fuel/oil licensee spill reporting level for spills to land.
OFI #5 -	FMG-East may wish to consider using the Bid Right Contracting fire incident as a test/drill considering how serious the incident could have been.
OFI #6 -	Mackenzie Operations FMG staff may wish to consider comments on several SFMP indicators contained in the report body.
OFI #7 -	LPA's should contain an explicit identification of the percentage of the purchase that is certified rather than an implied percentage.

FMS/SFM/PEFC Findings – Best Management Practices

- BMP #1 - The consistency and quality of MBL's staff training records shows attention to detail and is reflective of the high level of organization demonstrated on the worksite.
- BMP #2 - Contractor staff have a high level of awareness of SAR/special sites and what actions are required should they encounter one.
- BMP #3 - The Jan 2010 SFMP has several meaningful, descriptive and useful indicators/targets that meet the intent of the Z809-08 standard.
- BMP #4 - The Sales & Production Coordinator has a strong understanding of the CoC process from the stump through sales and can demonstrate how the manufacturing systems will be used to track lumber sold as PEFC certified when a request is made by CWPM.

BCTS – Prince George Business Unit 2010 Internal ISO 14000 / Z809 Conformance and Compliance Audit

Audit Dates: September 21-23, 2010

**Mackenzie DFA – BC Timber Sales Environmental Management System as well as the
January 2010 version of the SFMP**

Field Portion:

The auditor examined 5 Timber Sale Licences (1 active and 4 recent harvest operations), and 1 active road construction project and bridge installation. The auditor also examined 10 SFMP indicators in the field.

Office Portion:

The auditor also took a comprehensive look at the following components of the plan:

- SFM Requirements: General requirements of the plan
- PAG Requirements: Interested parties, Process, and Communications
- SFM Performance Requirements: All indicators relative to criterion 1, 2, 3, and 6
- SFM System Requirements: DFA, Shared Responsibilities, Rights and Regulations, SFM Plan, Structure and Responsibility, Communication, Monitoring and Measurement, and Internal audits to the SFMP.

Good Practices:

- Good work towards developing and implementing action plans
- The action planning and route cause description for the indicators is an excellent practice
- The development of the Licensee TOR
- Rehab of block roads as a standard practice
- The cedar tree, rare in the Mackenzie area, was noticed by a feller buncher operator and protected from damage
- The watershed Peak Flow calculator that Canfor and BCTS are using. And the use of the Sharepoint site for updating the depletions.
- BCTS Operational Requirements Spreadsheet used in Mackenzie for the 2009-2010 reporting period.



Minor Non-conformances:

Monitoring and Measurement: The audit found that two large logs (40 cm x 6 m) and smaller pieces of woody debris were found in a S4 stream at the wooden bridge deactivation site. The planting contractor failed to inspect their operations fully to address the crossing put in to allow ease of access for tree transfer and did not remove the crossing as required.

Opportunities for Improvement:

Terms of Reference: Consider revising Sec. 3 of the PAG terms of reference to 2010. Audit Example: The Mackenzie PAG terms of reference timelines stop at 2008, in the 2010 PAG binder.

Mackenzie SFMP Summary of Proposed Changes to Indicators
June 2nd, 2010

Indicator 46 (new)	<u>New Indicator Statement:</u> Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	Target: Maintain the baseline ranges and distribution into the future.	Variance: to be determined
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<u>LSC Recommendations:</u> Update the TOR to remove sectors where representation has been unachievable or representation is covered by another similar sector. Increase variance to 20%?			



SFMP Transition



Current State

- Canfor currently is involved with 14 SFM Plans in British Columbia and Alberta.
- All 14 plans have been developed independent of each other.
- Several SFM frameworks have been used to develop the plans.
- Resulted in indicators and measures that don't mesh between plans.
- Inefficient and costly to manage multiple plans based on different



Current State

- ④ Hundreds of Indicators to manage
 - Indicators # range from 36 to 96
- ④ Multiple methods used to manage same/similar indicators
 - In-house vs contract
 - Different Data management tools (Genus vs spreadsheets)



Streamlining and Standardization

- ④ In 2007 started the process of identifying common indicators that we could use while re-writing the SFM plans to meet the new CSA standard using a draft copy of the standard.
- ④ Not a lot done in 2008 and 09 until after the standard was finished.
- ④ To date, two plans have been re-written, with PAG input and approval:
 - Kamloops TSA (Vavenby Operation)
 - Fort St John Pilot Project
- ④ In early 2010, opportunities were identified to streamline and standardize indicators while transitioning the remaining SFM plans to the 08 standard.



Benefits of Streamlining and Standardization

- ④ Standardize and Streamline Indicators
 - Reduce the overall # of indicators in the plans
 - Incorporate efficient indicators (things we already do)
- ④ Standardize indicator statements and targets will:
 - Introduce efficiencies as the same indicators will be measured the same way,
 - Enable better identification of trends across the Defined Forest Areas (DFA's)
 - Support the development and implementation of broader strategies.

NAME_2009

CANFOR CORPORATION

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Canfor Common Indicators

- ④ With input from independent consultants, SFM experts, and Canfor staff, a list of indicators was developed to satisfy the CSA Z809-08 required core indicators.
- ④ Goal is to incorporate these indicators where possible into our SFM plans while the plans are being re-written to the new CSA standard.
- ④ Most of the common indicators align with many of the current SFM plan indicators.

NAME_2009

CANFOR CORPORATION

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Implementation Plan

🕒 Proposed Time Line

- Meet with licensee partners by April 30, 2010
- Meet with PAG's in May and June 2010 to introduce the process
- Start PAG review of indicators in fall of 2010
- Complete PAG meetings by June 2011
- Complete plan re-writes by end of 2011

Mackenzie

Sustainable Forest Management Plan



Mackenzie SFMP



2009/10 Annual Report



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1.0 Introduction

This is the third Annual Report of the Mackenzie Sustainable Forest Management Plan. It covers the reporting period of April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. The Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) is a result of the combined efforts of Canfor and British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS) to achieve and maintain Canadian Standards Association (CSA) certification to the CSA Z809-02 standard. The signatories to the plan are:

1. BC Timber Sales, Mackenzie Business Area – Mackenzie Operations
2. Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Mackenzie Operations

The CSA Standard provides SFM specifications that include public participation, performance, and system requirements that must be met to achieve certification. These specifications were the framework for the development of the Mackenzie SFMP. Canfor and BCTS have existing management systems that contribute to the overall SFM strategy. These may include existing management systems such as ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems, standard operating procedures, and internal policies.

One of the public participation strategies suggested in the CSA SFM Standard is the formation of a local group of interested and affected members of the public to provide input on an ongoing basis. This strategy provides the base for the formation of a Public Advisory Group (PAG) whose purpose is to achieve CSA standard's public participation requirements. Canfor and BCTS established a PAG to assist with the development of the SFMP. A wide range of public sector interest groups from within the Mackenzie Forest District were invited to participate in the SFM process through the PAG. After completing the Terms of Reference in January 2006, the PAG established the SFMP Criteria and Elements Performance Matrix with the SFMP being completed in June of 2006. It is important to note, the Mackenzie SFMP is a working document and is subject to continual improvement. Over time, the document will incorporate new knowledge, experience and research in order to recognize society's environmental, economic and social values.

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

The following Table summarizes the results for the current reporting period. For clarification of the intent of the indicators, objectives or the management practices involved, the reader should refer to the Mackenzie Sustainable Forest Management Plan Document.

1.1 List of Acronyms

Below is a list of common acronyms used throughout this annual report. For those wishing a more comprehensive list should consult the Mackenzie Sustainable Forest Management Plan.

AAC – Annual Allowable Cut
BCTS – BC Timber Sales
BEC – Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
BEO – Biodiversity Emphasis Option
BWBS – Black and White Boreal Spruce
CSA – Canadian Standards Association
CWD – Coarse Woody Debris
DFA – Defined Forest Area
ESSF – Engelman Spruce Sub-alpine Fir
FRPA – Forest and Range Practices Act
FSR – Forest Service Road
GIS – Geographic Information System
LOWG – Landscape Objective Working Group
LRMP – Land and Resource Management Plan
LU – Landscape Unit
MoFR – Ministry of Forest and Range

NCI – North Central Interior
 NDT – Natural Disturbance Type
 NDU – Natural Disturbance Unit
 Non-Harvestable Land Base
 OGMA – Old Growth Management Area
 PAG – Public Advisory Group
 PFI – Peak Flow Index
 RMZ – Resource Management Zone (landscape-level planning)
 RMZ – Riparian Management Zone (riparian management)
 RRZ – Riparian Reserve Zone
 SAR – Species at Risk
 SBS – Sub-Boreal Spruce
 SFM – Sustainable Forest Management
 SFMP – Sustainable Forest Management Plan
 SWB – Spruce Willow Birch
 THLB – Timber Harvesting Land Base
 TOR – Terms of Reference
 TSA – Timber Supply Area
 VIA – Visual Impact Assessment
 VQO – Visual Quality Objective

1.2 Executive Summary

Of the **45** indicators listed in Table 1, **40** indicators were met within the prescribed variances, and **5** indicators were not met within the prescribed variances. A corrective and preventative action plan is contained in the indicator discussions for each non-conformance indicator.

Table 1: Summary of indicators Status, April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Target Met	Pending	Target Not Met
1	Old forest	√		
2	Interior forest	√		
3	Biodiversity reserve effectiveness	√		
4	Productive forest representation	√		
5	Patch size	√		
6	Coarse Woody Debris	√		
7	Wildlife Trees	√		
8	Riparian Management area effectiveness	√		
9	Sedimentation	√		
10	Stream Crossings	√		
11	Peak Flow Index	√		
12	Road re-vegetation			√
13	Road environmental risk assessments	√		
14	Species within the DFA	√		
15	Sites of Biological Significance	√		
16	Soil conservation	√		
17	Terrain Management	√		
18	Reportable Spills	√		
19	Site Index			√
20	Site Conversion	√		
21	Permanent Access Structures	√		
22	Communication of planned Deactivation Projects			√
23	Regeneration Delay	√		
24	Free Growing	√		
25	Prioritizing harvest of damaged stands	√		
26	Harvest Volumes			√
27	Waste and Residue	√		
28	First-order Wood Products	√		
29	Local Investment	√		
30	Contract Opportunities for First Nations	√		
31	Range Management Effectiveness	√		

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Target Met	Pending	Target Not Met
32	Satisfaction (PAG)	√		
33	Representation (PAG)			√
34	Input into Forest Planning	√		
35	Public and Stakeholder Concerns	√		
36	Access to SFM Information	√		
37	SFM Educational Opportunities	√		
38	Heritage Conservation	√		
39	First Nations Input into Forest Planning	√		
40	First Nations Concerns	√		
41	Visual Quality	√		
42	Resource Features	√		
43	Safety Policies	√		
44	Accidents	√		
45	Signage	√		
	Totals	40	0	5

1.3 SFM Performance Reporting

This annual report will describe the success of Canfor and BCTS in meeting the indicator targets over the DFA. The report will be available to the public and will allow for full disclosure of forest management activities, successes, and failures. Canfor and BCTS have reported individual performance within their traditional operating areas as well as the performance which contributes to shared indicators and targets across the plan area. Both Canfor and BCTS are committed to work together to fulfill the Mackenzie SFMP commitments including data collection and monitoring, participation in public processes, producing public reports, and continuous improvement.

2.0 SFM Indicators, Targets and Variances

Indicator 1 Old forest

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of blocks and roads harvested that meet the prescribed old growth targets.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

This indicator was chosen to monitor the amount of old forest within each Landscape Unit (LU) group. It is assumed that maintenance of all seral stages across the landscape will contribute to sustainability because doing so is more likely to provide habitat for multiple species as opposed to creating landscapes of uniform seral stage. Emphasis is placed on old forest because many species use older forests and the structural elements found therein (e.g. large snags, coarse woody debris, and multilayer canopies). These structural elements are difficult to recreate in younger forests. The targets for old forest are taken from the approved Mackenzie TSA Biodiversity Order.

Old Forest

Signatory	Number of Blocks and roads harvested			Number of blocks and roads harvested that meet the old growth targets	%in DFA
	Blocks	Roads	Total		
Canfor	20	0	20	20	100%
BCTS	35	24	59	59	100%
TOTAL	55	24	79	79	100%

Source: April 2010 Analysis Results – See Appendix 1 for analysis tables.

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 2 Interior Forest

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of blocks and roads harvested that meet the prescribed interior old targets.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Interior forest conditions refer to a situation where climatic and biotic characteristics are not significantly affected by adjacent and different environmental conditions (e.g., other seral stages, other forest or non-forest types, etc.). This indicator is important because provision of habitat for old-forest dependent species (see Indicator #1) can only occur if old forests are not significantly affected by adjacent environmental conditions. Historically, natural disturbance events such as fire, insects, and wind led to diverse landscapes characterized by forests having these interior old forest conditions. Thoughtful planning of harvesting patterns can minimize "fragmentation" of the forested landscape and help create interior old forest conditions. Furthermore, the intent of this indicator is to have interior old forest conditions represented within all ecosystem types to further enhance ecosystem resilience. The targets for interior old are taken from the approved Mackenzie TSA Biodiversity Order.

Interior Old

Signatory	Number of Blocks and roads harvested			Number of blocks and roads harvested that meet the interior old targets	%in DFA
	Blocks	Roads	Total		
Canfor	20	0	20	20	100%
BCTS	35	24	59	59	100%
TOTAL	55	24	79	79	100%

Source: April 2010 Analysis Results – See Appendix 1 for analysis tables.

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 3 Biodiversity Reserve Effectiveness

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of blocks and roads harvested that are not within legally established protected areas, ecological reserves, or OGMA's.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Landscape level biodiversity reserves/ Protected Areas are areas protected by legislation, regulation, or land-use policy to control the level of human occupancy or activities (Canadian Standards Association, 2003). These

include legally established Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs), parks, ecological reserves, and new protected areas. As forestry activities may occur near these areas the chance exists for unauthorized harvesting or road construction to happen within these sites. In addition to being an obvious violation of legislation, such an act would also damage sites and organisms that were set aside for protection.

Biodiversity Reserves

Signatory	Number of Blocks and roads harvested			Blocks and roads harvested that are not within protected areas, ecological reserves, or OGMAs	%in DFA
	Blocks	Roads	Total		
Canfor	20	0	20	20	100%
BCTS	35	24	59	59	100%
TOTAL	55	24	79	79	100%

Source: GIS query

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 4 Productive Forest Representation

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent productive forest by BEC variant represented within the non-harvestable land base.	<u>Target:</u> As per the table below <u>Variance:</u> 0%

Maintaining representation of a full range of ecosystem types is a widely accepted strategy to conserve biodiversity in protected areas and is suggested for landscapes managed for forestry. Most species, especially those for which knowledge is sparse or absent, are best sustained by ensuring that some portion of each distinct ecosystem type is represented in a relatively unmanaged state. Unmanaged stands act as a precautionary buffer against errors in efforts intended to sustain species in the managed forest. Unmanaged areas also help to sustain poorly understood ecosystem functions and provide an ecological baseline against which the effects of human activities can be compared based on the approach developed by, ecosystem representation is determined by evaluating the proportion of productive crown forest found in the non-harvested land base (NHLB), including parks and protected areas, but also including areas excluded from harvest for other reasons such as operability constraints.

An evaluation of ecological representation allows managers to identify the 'management footprint' on ecological units within a forest management unit. This in turn allows managers to prioritize management objectives (such as which units to emphasize OGMA placement, Wildlife Tree Patch targets and riparian reserves) and where to focus monitoring efforts.

Productive Forest Representation

BEC Variant	DFA Area (ha)	THLB Area (ha)	THLB Percent of DFA (%)	NHLB Area (ha)	NHLB Percent of DFA (%)	Approved Target (%)
AT	137,420	64	0.0%	553	0.4%	0.4%
BWBS dk1	129,526	76,054	58.7%	46,110	35.6%	35.6%
BWBS mw1	10,247	3,689	36.0%	5,953	58.1%	58.1%
BWBS wk2	21,097	12,442	59.0%	7,641	36.2%	36.2%
ESSF mv2	10,880	6,205	57.0%	3,873	35.6%	35.6%
ESSF mv3	314,568	200,277	63.7%	92,126	29.3%	29.3%
ESSF mv4	330,448	113,448	34.3%	152,437	46.1%	46.1%
ESSF mvp	92,940	2,489	2.7%	18,608	20.0%	20.0%
ESSF wc3	174,961	46,040	26.3%	68,444	39.1%	39.1%
ESSF wcp	58,320	1,359	2.3%	8,187	14.0%	14.0%
ESSF wk2	111,798	62,900	56.3%	39,488	35.3%	35.3%
SBS mk1	257,289	189,083	73.5%	41,785	16.2%	16.2%
SBS mk2	175,296	115,469	65.9%	37,831	21.6%	21.6%
SBS vk	6,720	4,798	71.4%	1,819	27.1%	27.1%
SBS wk1	8,872	6,766	76.3%	1,257	14.2%	14.2%
SBS wk2	226,617	154,520	68.2%	57,015	25.2%	25.2%
SBS mk	14,672	5,105	34.8%	7,201	49.1%	49.1%

Source: GIS

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 5 Patch Size

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of blocks and roads harvested that meet the prescribed patch size target ranges or are trending towards the target range.	Target: 100% Variance: -30%

Patches often consist of even aged forests because most are the result of either a natural disturbance such as fire, wind or pest outbreaks, or from harvesting timber in a cutblock. Patches may be created through single disturbance events or through a series of events (i.e. a combination of natural disturbance and harvesting). Mature forests and younger forest patches represent a land base created from a history of disturbances, natural and otherwise. As such, forest stands and patches are often composed of a variety of species, stocking levels and ages. Currently, forest management practices have reduced the occurrence of many natural disturbance events, such as wildfire. In the absence of natural disturbance, timber harvesting is employed as a disturbance mechanism and thus influences the distribution and size ranges of forest patches in the same fashion as historical natural disturbance events. Harvesting activities serve to mimic natural disturbance events characteristic within the Mackenzie DFA. Past social constraints associated with harvesting and resulting patch size have lead to fragmentation of the landscape beyond the natural ranges of variability, which has developed over centuries from larger scale natural disturbance. In order to remain within the natural range of variability of the landscape and move toward sustainable management of the forest resource, it is important to develop and maintain patch size targets based on historical natural patterns. This indicator will monitor the consistency of harvesting patterns compared to the landscape unit group and the natural patterns of the landscape.

Patch Size

Signatory	Number of Blocks and roads harvested			Number of blocks and roads harvested that meet or are trending towards the patch size target ranges	%in DFA
	Blocks	Roads	Total		
Canfor	20	0	20	19	95%
BCTS	35	24	59	59	100%
TOTAL	55	24	79	78	98.7%

Source: April 2010 Analysis Results – See Appendix 1 for analysis tables.

Indicator Discussion:**Indicator 6 Coarse Woody Debris**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percent of cutblocks and roads harvested that exceed coarse woody debris requirements.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Coarse woody debris (CWD) as a habitat element provides: 1) nutrients for soil development, 2) structure in streams to maintain channel stability, 3) food and shelter for animals and invertebrates, and 4) growing sites for plants and fungi,. Past forestry practices have encouraged the removal of CWD from sites for a number of economic and/or safety reasons, presumably to the detriment of biological diversity. We use this indicator following harvesting to quantify CWD retained in blocks, wildlife tree patches, riparian areas, and in areas of un-salvaged timber. Within the NHLB we assume that natural processes will result in the maintenance of appropriate levels of CWD.

Post-harvest CWD levels will be measured as a standard component of either the silviculture survey or residue and waste survey. The interim target for CWD was taken from the FRPA *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Sec. 68* default requirements (BC. Reg 14/2004). Although the PAG members felt that this number was inadequate to protect this element of biodiversity, they recognized that insufficient information exists to determine either the amount of CWD left behind after harvesting or the amount of CWD that occurs in natural pre-harvest stands. Even so, we expect significantly more CWD than the target is retained after harvest and have committed to developing a more comprehensive CWD strategy pending availability of more data.

Coarse Woody Debris

Signatory	Number of Blocks and roads harvested			Number of blocks and roads harvested that exceed CWD requirements	%in DFA
	Blocks	Roads	Total		
Canfor	20	0	20	20	100%
BCTS	35	0	35	35	100%
TOTAL	55	0	55	55	100%

Source: GIS.

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 7 Wildlife Trees

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of cutblocks that meet or exceed wildlife tree patch requirements.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Stand level retention, including wildlife tree patches, is managed by each signatory in the DFA on a site-specific basis. During the development of a cut block, retention areas are delineated based on a variety of factors. Stand level retention generally occurs along riparian features and will include non-harvestable and sensitive sites if they are present in the planning area. Stand level retention also aims to capture a representative portion of the existing stand type to contribute to ecological cycles on the land base. Retention level in each block is documented in the associated Site Plan, recorded in the signatories' respective database systems and reported out in RESULTS on an annual basis.

Wildlife Trees

Signatory	Total Number of Cutblocks Harvested	Number of Cutblocks Harvested exceeding WTP requirements	Overall %
Canfor	20	20	100.0%
BCTS	35	35	100.0%
TOTAL	55	55	100.0%

Source: Site Plans

Indicator Discussion:**Indicator 8 Riparian Management Area Effectiveness**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of forest operations consistent with riparian management area requirements as identified in operational plans and/or site plans.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Riparian features found in the field are assessed during the block lay-out stage to determine its riparian class and associated RRZ/RMZ. Appropriate buffers are then applied, considering other factors such as operability and windfirmness. Prescribed measures, if any, to protect the integrity of the RMA are then written into the Operational Plan. The target is a legal requirement. The target value of 100% has been established to reflect this and to ensure that all riparian management practices, specifically RRZ designation and management, continue to remain consistent with the pre-harvest operational plans.

Riparian Management

Signatory	Number of Forest Operations with Riparian Management Strategies identified in Operational Plans				Forest Operations Completed in Accordance with riparian management requirements	%in DFA
	Roads	Harvest	Silviculture	Total		
Canfor	1	9	0	10	10	100%
BCTS	19	29	2	50	50	100%
TOTAL	20	38	2	60	60	100%

Source: Operational Plans

Indicator Discussion:**Indicator 9 Sedimentation**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of identified unnatural sediment occurrences where mitigating actions were taken.	Target: 100% Variance: -5%

Sedimentation occurrences are detected by forestry personnel during stream crossing inspections, road inspections, silviculture activities, and other general activities. In addition, Canfor supervisors routinely fly their operating areas annually following spring freshet to look for any such occurrences. While in some situations the sites may have stabilized so that further sedimentation does not occur, in other cases mitigating actions may have to be conducted. This may involve re-contouring slopes, installing siltation fences, re-directing ditch lines, grass seeding, or deactivating roads.

Sedimentation

Signatory	Number of identified unnatural sediment occurrences	Number of identified unnatural sediment occurrences with mitigating actions taken	% in DFA
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Canfor	0	0	100%
BCTS	1	1	100%
TOTAL	1	1	100%

Source: Inspection monitoring reports

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 10 Stream Crossings

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of stream crossings appropriately designed and properly installed and/or removed.	Target: 100% Variance: -5%

Forestry roads can have a large impact on water quality and quantity when they intersect with streams, particularly by increasing sedimentation into water channels. Sediment is a natural part of streams and lakes as water must pass over soil in order to enter a water body, but stream crossings can dramatically increase sedimentation above normal levels. Increased sedimentation can damage spawning beds, increase turbidity, and effect downstream water users. When stream crossings are installed and removed properly, additional sedimentation may be minimized to be within the natural range of variation. Erosion control plans and procedures are used to ensure installations and removals are done properly. To calculate the success of this indicator it is important to ensure that a process is in place to monitor the quality of stream crossings, their installation, removal, and to mitigate any issues as soon as possible.

Stream Crossings

Signatory	Number of Stream Crossings			Number of Stream Crossings			% Total
	Installed	Removed	Total	Appropriately designed and properly installed	Properly removed	Total	
Canfor	4	12	16	4	12	16	100%
BCTS	20	15	35	20	15	35	100%
TOTAL	24	27	51	24	27	51	100%

Source: Inspection monitoring reports

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 11 Peak Flow Index

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of watersheds containing approved or proposed development with Peak Flow Index calculations completed.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

The peak flow index is an indicator that indicates the potential effect of harvested areas on water flow in a particular watershed. The H60 is the elevation for which 60% of the watershed area is above. The ECA or "Equivalent Clearcut Area" is calculated from the area affected by logging and the hydrologic recovery of that area due to forest re-growth. After an area has been harvested, both winter snow accumulation and spring melt rates increase. This effect is less important at low elevations, since the snow disappears before peak flow. Harvesting at high elevations will have the greatest impact and is, therefore, of most concern. As a result, areas harvested at different elevations are weighted differently in the calculation of peak flow index. Most hydrologic impacts occur during periods of the peak stream flow in a watershed. In the interior of British Columbia, peak flows occur as the snowpack melts in the spring.

With PFI calculations now complete, the watersheds will next be evaluated to establish the watershed sensitivity and thereby the PFI risk (low to high). With the PFI risk ratings established, harvesting plans will have to consider the impact harvesting will have on the watershed in which it occurs. The goal, in watersheds with a high PFI risk rating, is to either postpone harvesting, or refer to a qualified registered professional for a detailed review.

Peak Flow Index

Signatory	Number of watersheds with harvest activities in the DFA	Number of those watersheds with Peak Flow Index calculations	Total % DFA
Canfor	7	7	100%
BCTS	6	6	100%
TOTAL	13	13	100%

Source: GIS analysis – See Appendix 1 for a table with the current Peak Flow Index status of all Watersheds within the DFA.

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 12 Road Re-vegetation

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of road construction or deactivation projects where prescribed re-vegetation occurs within 12 months of disturbance.	Target: 100% Variance: -10%

This indicator was chosen as a way to assess our ability to minimize or at least reduce the anthropogenic effect of forest roads on adjacent ecosystems. In keeping with the common assumption of coarse-and medium-resolution biodiversity, our underlying assumption with this indicator was – re-vegetating roads will reduce the potential anthropogenic effects that roads have on adjacent ecosystems by minimizing potential for silt runoff or slumps, the amount of exposed soil, the potential for invasive plants to become established, and returning at least a portion of forage and other vegetation to conditions closer to those existing prior to management.

Road Re-vegetation

Signatory	Total Number of Projects Where Re-vegetation is Prescribed	Number of Prescribed Re-vegetation Projects Completed within 12 months of disturbance	% in DFA
Canfor	8	8	100%
BCTS	29	13	44.8%
TOTAL	37	21	56.8%

Source: Licensee tracking systems

Indicator Discussion: BCTS has not met this indicator for the past 3 years. This is primarily due to incorrect wording in our Forest Stewardship Plan which states that BCTS will grass seed (re-vegetate) all disturbance areas, regardless of risk. The Forest Stewardship Plan was amended in February of 2009 to remove this onerous requirement to re-vegetate. Unfortunately this amendment to the FSP has not been approved as of April 2010. Once the amendment is approved BCTS will be meeting this indicator.

Indicator 13 Road Environmental Risk Assessment

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of planned roads that have an environmental risk assessment completed.	Target: 100% Variance: -10%

Environmental risk assessments provide a indicator of “due diligence” in avoiding accidental environmental damage that has potential to occur from forest development in conditions of relatively unstable soil. Through the implementation of risk assessments, we expect to maintain soil erosion within the range that would normally occur from natural disturbance events under unmanaged conditions. Our assumption was – the more we can resemble patterns of soil erosion existing under unmanaged conditions, the more likely it will be that we do not introduce undue anthropogenic effects, from road construction, on adjacent ecosystems. The completion of environmental risk assessments on roads is completed by field staff during road layout and is inputted into the signatories’ respective databases. The assessments provide the basis for future road inspection requirements and highlight areas of special concern that may require professional geotechnical or design work. All assessments are completed in accordance to documented procedures.

Road Environmental Risk Assessment

Signatory	Total Number of roads constructed	Number of constructed roads with environmental risk assessments completed	% in DFA
Canfor	34	34	100%
BCTS	24	24	100%
TOTAL	58	58	100%

Source: Genus

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 14 Species within the DFA

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of blocks and roads harvested that adhere to management strategies for Species at Risk, Ungulate winter ranges, and other local species of importance.	Target: 100% Variance: -10%

Fundamental to the correct identification of species and habitats is the incorporation of appropriate management strategies where forest activities have the potential to impact species and habitats. Identification of those animals, invertebrates, bird species, vascular plants, and plant communities that have been declared to be at

risk is crucial if they are to be conserved. Appropriate personnel are key staff and consultants that are directly involved in operational forest management activities. By implementing training to identify species within the DFA the potential for disturbing these species and their habitat decreases. Maintaining all populations of native flora and fauna in the DFA is vital for sustainable forest management, as all organisms are components of the larger forest ecosystem.

There are various sources to draw upon when developing the comprehensive list of species that are legally protected or species of importance within the DFA. The list of species in Appendix C includes species from the following sources:

1. Species at Risk Act
2. Legally established Ungulate Winter Ranges
3. Local species of importance.

Incorporation of local species of importance recognizes potential species that are not legally protected. Local species of importance can be proposed by First Nations, PAG members, the licensees, or by members of the public.

Species within the DFA

Signatory	Number of Forest Operations that coincide with Species at Risk, Ungulate Winter Ranges, or other local species of importance as identified in Operational Plans				Number of Forest Operations with Species at Risk, Ungulate Winter Ranges, or other local species of importance as identified in Operational Plans that adhere to specific management strategies.	% in DFA
	Roads	Harvesting	Silviculture	Total		
Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	100%
BCTS	3	0	0	3	3	100%
TOTAL	3	0	0	3	3	100%

Source: Operational Plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 15 Sites of Biological Significance

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of blocks and roads harvested that adhere to management strategies for sites of biological significance.	Target: 100% Variance: 110%

Sites of biological significance include areas that are critical for wildlife habitat, sensitive sites, and unusual or rare forest conditions or communities. Specific management strategies may be required to ensure that these sites are maintained within the DFA. This indicator will ensure that specific management (fine filter) strategies are developed to conserve and manage sites of biological significance. Many types of sites of biological significance are sufficiently known to allow the development of special management areas, or prescribe activities that will appropriately manage these areas. The management strategies will be based on information already in place (e.g., National Recovery Teams of Environment Canada, IWMS Management Strategy), legislation (provincial and national parks), Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs), and recent scientific literature. Management strategies will be implemented in operational plans such as site plans to ensure the protection of these sites. Training of appropriate personnel in the identification of these sites of biological importance is critical to the management and protection of these sites. Appropriate personnel include key signatory staff and consultants that are directly involved in operational forest management activities. Having appropriate personnel trained to identify sites of biological significance will reduce the risks of forestry activities damaging these sites.

This indicator evaluates the success of implementing specific management strategies for sites of biological significance as prescribed in operational, tactical and/or site plans. Operational plans such as site plans describe the actions needed to achieve these strategies on a site specific basis. Once harvesting and other forest operations are complete, an evaluation is needed to determine how well these strategies were implemented. Developing strategies and including them in operational, tactical and/or site plans are of little use if the actions on the ground are not consistent with them. Tracking this consistency will ensure problems in implementation are identified and corrected in a timely manner.

Sites of Biological Significance

Signatory	Number of Forest Operations with Sites of Biological Significance Management Strategies Identified in Operational Plans				Forest Operations Completed in Accordance with Identified Strategies	% in DFA
	Roads	Harvesting	Silviculture	Total		
Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	100%
BCTS	0	0	0	0	0	100%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	100%

Source: Operational Plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 16 Soil Conservation

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of forest operations consistent with soil conservation standards as identified in operational plans and/or site plans.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Conserving soil function and nutrition is crucial for sustainable forest management. To achieve this, forest operations have limits on the amount of soil disturbance they can create. These limits are described in legislation in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, section 35. Soil disturbance is defined in this SFM plan as disturbance caused by a forest practice on an area, including areas occupied by excavated or bladed trails of a temporary nature, areas occupied by corduroy trails, compacted areas, and areas of dispersed disturbance. Soil disturbance is expected to some extent from timber harvesting or silviculture activities, but these activities are held to soil conservation standards in Site Plans (where they are more commonly known as "soil disturbance limits"). The Site Plan prescribes strategies for each site to achieve activities and still remain within acceptable soil disturbance limits.

Soil information is collected as a component of site plan preparation, and soil conservation standards are established based on the soil hazards for that block. To be within those limits there are several soil conservation strategies currently used. Forest operations may be seasonally timed to minimize soil disturbance. For example, fine-textured soils such as clays and silts are often harvested when frozen to reduce excessive compaction. EMS prework forms require equipment operators to be aware of soil conservation indicators outlined in the site plans. Once an activity is complete the final EMS inspection form assesses the consistency with site plan guidelines. If required, temporary access structures are rehabilitated to the prescribed standards. Road construction within blocks is minimized, and low ground pressure equipment may be used where very high soil hazards exist.

Soil Conservation

Signatory	Number of Forest Operations				Forest Operations Completed in Accordance with Soil Conservation Standards	% in DFA
	Roads	Harvesting	Silviculture	Total		
Canfor	0	20	0	20	20	100%
BCTS	24	35	2	61	61	100%
TOTAL	24	55	2	81	81	100%

Source: Operational Plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 17 Terrain Management

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of forest operations consistent with terrain management requirements as identified in operational plans and/or site plans.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Some areas subject to forest operations occur on slopes that warrant special terrain management requirements in operational plans (usually the site plan). These unique actions are prescribed to minimize the likelihood of landslides or mass wasting. Terrain Stability Assessments (TSA) are completed on areas with proposed harvesting or road development that has been identified as either unstable or potentially unstable. The recommendations of the TSA are then integrated into the site plan or road layout/design and implemented during forest operations.

Terrain Management

Signatory	Number of Forest Operations with Terrain Management Requirements Identified in Operational Plans				Forest Operations Completed in Accordance with Requirements	% in DFA*
	Roads	Harvesting	Silviculture	Total		
Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	100%
BCTS	2	7	1	10	10	100%
TOTAL	2	7	1	10	10	100%

Source: Operational Plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 18 Reportable Spills

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of EMS reportable spills	Target: 0 Variance: < 5

All signatories currently have procedures in place for reducing and reporting spills. EMS checklists and monitoring procedures require the proper storage, handling, and labeling of controlled products. Such indicators include proper storage tank construction, the use of shut off valves, availability of spill kits, and the construction of berms where required. EMS plans also include the indicators to be taken in the event of a spill.

Reportable Spills

Signatory	Number of EMS Reportable Spills						
	Petroleum Products	Pesticides	Antifreeze	Battery Acid	Grease	Paints and Solvents	Total
Canfor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
BCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Signatory Incident Tracking System

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 19 Site Index

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of standards units declared free growing that have measured site index values at or greater than pre-harvest site index.	Target: 100% Variance: -5%

Site index is an expression of the forest site quality of a stand, defined as the height of the dominant or co-dominant trees in a stand at a specified age. Site index equations are calculated for individual species using mensuration data. It is commonly used as an indicator of site productivity as it infers that trees or stands with greater growth at a given age have access to more key resources required for biomass production. The higher the site index for a given species in a given region, the higher the productivity or the quality of the site. Site index is sensitive to changes in ecological variables including soil nutrients, soil moisture, and others.

This indicator provides a relative comparison of a post-harvest average site index (at free growing) compared to the pre-harvest site index (as represented by inventory estimates) in the THLB. Current condition for this indicator is not known on a block-by-block basis as pre-harvest site index data is not readily available for blocks that are currently becoming free growing. The signatories are taking steps to remedy this and pre-harvest site index data now being tracked.

Site Index

BEC Zone - Leading Species	Subzone	Inventory SI	Canfor - SI at Free Growing		BCTS - SI at Free Growing		Total - SI at Free Growing		
			# of SUs	# of SUs meeting target SI	# of SUs	# of SUs meeting target SI	# of SUs	# of SUs meeting target SI	% met
SBS-Pine	mk1	15.7	16	16	1	1	17	17	100%
	mk2	16.9	26	26	1	1	27	27	100%
	wk1	19.2							

	wk2	16.8	10	8	1	1	11	9	82%
SBS-Spruce	mk1	13.6	8	8	2	2	10	10	100%
	mk2	14.2	28	28	7	7	35	35	100%
	wk1	15.7							
	wk2	14.0	57	57	1	1	58	58	100%
BWBS-Pine	dk1	15.0	22	6	1	0	23	6	26%
BWBS-Spruce	dk1	12.3	19	19			19	19	100%
ESSF-Pine	mv3	14.1	10	4	2	1	12	5	42%
	mv4	13.9							
ESSF-Spruce	mv3	10.3	23	21	6	6	29	27	93%
	mv4	10.3							
Totals							241	213	88%

Source: N/A

Indicator Discussion: BCTS: This indicator measures a predicted SI by subzone and leading species based on the forest inventory, and compares the site index at free growing...which is based off of SIBEC estimates. The LSC question the validity of this indicator in terms of measuring SI performance. In 2010, the LSC will propose to the PAG to either amend the variance downward for this indicator, or propose to remove this indicator from the SFMP since it is not a core indicator under the new standard.

Indicator 20 Site conversion

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Area of THLB converted to non-forest land used through forest management activities.	Target: <5% Variance: 0%

In addition to maintaining the resources necessary for sustaining the resiliency of forest ecosystems, a stable land base within which productive capability is assessed is also required. In order to assess the maintenance of the productive capability of the land base, this indicator specifically tracks the amount of productive land base loss due to various non-forest uses. Removal of the productive land base occurs as a result of permanent access structures, including roads, landings and gravel pits, as well as converting forested areas to non-forest land use, such as range, seismic lines and other mineral exploration.

Conversion of the THLB to non-forest land also has implications for carbon sequestration. A permanent reduction in the forest means that the removal of carbon from the atmosphere and carbon storage will be correspondingly reduced. The data that is required for monitoring is the number of hectares of productive forest area lost due to conversion to a non-forest use. This data collection and analysis is essentially a GIS exercise that can be completed at 5 year intervals concurrently with the Timber Supply Review process.

Site Conversion

Signatory	Total THLB	Area Converted to Non-forest Land	Percent of THLB Area
Canfor	624,762	20,444	3.3%
BCTS	411,007	19,346	4.7%
TOTAL	1,035,770	39,790	3.85%

Source: GIS analysis

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 21 Permanent Access Structures

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of gross cutblock area occupied by total permanent access structures.	Target: <5% Variance: +1%

This indicator indicates the amount of area developed as permanent access structures (PAS) within cutblocks, in relation to the area harvested during the same period. Limits are described in legislation in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, section 36. Permanent access structures include roads, bridges, landings, gravel pits, or other similar structures that provide access for timber harvesting. Area that is converted to non-forest, as a result of permanent access structures and other development is removed from the productive forest land base and no longer contributes to the forest ecosystem. Roads and stream crossings may also increase risk to water resources through erosion and sedimentation. As such, minimizing the amount of land converted to roads and other structures protects the forest ecosystem as a whole.

Permanent Access Structures

Signatory	Total Cutblock Area Harvested	Total Cutblock Area in Permanent Access Structures	Percent
Canfor	1094.8	42.0	3.8
BCTS	1980.7	33.8	1.7
TOTAL	3075.5	75.8	2.5

Source: Operational Plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 22 Communication of planned Deactivation Projects

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of off-block road deactivation projects that are communicated with applicable First Nations and Stakeholders.	Target: 100% Variance: -10%

The forest is utilized by a variety of users. Access to the forest resource is important to First Nations, stakeholders, and the general public. Deactivation of off-block access roads can limit or remove access to the forest for other users. Where the signatories need to deactivate off-block roads, communication of their intention is required. Our assumption with this indicator is simply that – by increasing communication regarding signatory deactivation plans among stakeholders, we can increase the efficiency of access to resources. For the purpose of this indicator, stakeholders include trappers, guides, private land owners, and woodlots. First Nations will also be communicated with where their consultative boundary overlaps the planned deactivation projects.

Communication of Planned Deactivation Projects

Signatory	Number of deactivation projects communicated to First Nations and Stakeholders	Total number of deactivation projects completed	Percent
Canfor	0	0	100.0%
BCTS	0	4	0.0%
TOTAL	0	4	0.0%

Source: Signatory communication records

Indicator Discussion: BCTS: BCTS did not meet this indicator due to the details around this new indicator did not materialize through the PAG process until late in the fall or early winter of 2009. By this time all of the 4 deactivation projects were completed. For the 2010 deactivation projects, BCTS has sent out referral letters to First Nations and overlapping stakeholders in February of 2010. Systems have been put into place to ensure that future deactivation projects are referred out to First Nations and Stakeholders.

Indicator 23 Regeneration Delay

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of standards units declared stocked prior to the regeneration date consistent with operational plans	Target: 100% Variance: <5%

Regeneration delay is defined in this SFM plan as the time allowed in a prescription between the start of harvesting in the area and the earliest date by which the prescription requires a minimum number of acceptable, well-spaced trees per hectare to be growing in that area. There is a maximum permissible time allowed and comes from standards developed and/or approved by government. The regeneration delay period is usually within two years, where planting is prescribed and five years where the stand is expected to reforest naturally. Ensuring that all harvested stands meet the prescribed regeneration delay date within the specified time frame is an indication that the harvested area has maintained the ability to recover from a disturbance, thereby maintaining its resiliency and productive capacity. It also helps to ensure that a productive stand of trees is

beginning to grow for use in future rotations. A regeneration survey is completed after planting to ensure adequate stocking of harvested blocks. The current status of this indicator was derived from a review of signatories' records for the reporting period.

Regeneration Delay

Signatory	Number of standards units required to meet Regeneration Date During Period	Number of standards units that Meet the Regeneration Date	% in DFA
Canfor	91	90	98.9%
BCTS	32	32	100.0%
TOTAL	123	122	99.2%

Source: Signatory silviculture records and/or RESULTS

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 24 Free Growing

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percent of standards units declared free growing prior to the late free growing date consistent with operational plans.	Target: 100% Variance: <5%

A free growing stand is defined in this SFM plan 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. The free growing status is somewhat dependent on the regeneration delay date of a forest stand and could be considered the next reporting phase. A free growing assessment is conducted on stands based on a time frame indicated in operational plans. The late free growing dates are established based on the biogeoclimatic classification of the site and the tree species prescribed for planting after harvest.

In order to fulfill mandates outlines in legislation, standards are set for establishing a crop of trees that will encourage maximum productivity of the forest resource (BC MOF 1995b). The free growing survey assesses the fulfillment of a Licensee's obligations to the Crown for reforestation and helps to ensure that the productive capacity of the forest land base to grow trees is maintained. Continued ecosystem productivity is ensured through the principle of free growing. This indicator illustrates the percentage of harvested blocks that meet free growing obligations across the DFA.

Free Growing

Signatory	Number of Standards Units Required to Meet Free Growing During Period	Number of Standards Units declared Free Growing	% in DFA
Canfor	221	221	100.0%
BCTS	22	22	100.0%
TOTAL	243	243	100.0%

Source: Signatory silviculture records and/or RESULTS

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 25 Prioritizing harvest of damaged stands

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of area (ha) harvested that are damaged or considered a high risk to stand damaging agents.	Target: 100%. Variance: -20%.

Damaging agents are considered to be biotic and abiotic factors (fire, wind, insects etc.) that reduce the net value of commercial timber. To reduce losses to timber value it is necessary to ensure that if commercially viable timber is affected by damaging agents, that the timber is recovered before its value deteriorates. At the time of this SFMP's preparation, the most serious stand damaging agent in the Mackenzie DFA is the Mountain Pine Bark Beetle, which has killed millions of mature, commercially viable lodgepole pine. Prioritizing infested stands for treatment can contribute to sustainable forest management in several ways. Removing infested trees can slow the spread of beetles to adjacent un-infested stands and allow Licensees to utilize trees before they deteriorate. Also, once harvesting is complete the area can be replanted, turning an area that would have released carbon through the decomposition of dead trees into the carbon sink of a young plantation.

Treating areas with stand damaging agents will provide other societal benefits. Burned and diseased killed stands may be aesthetically unpleasing, and their harvesting and reforestation will create a more pleasing landscape. Windthrown stands restrict recreational use and can foster the growth of insect pests such as the spruce bark beetle. Thus, prioritizing areas with stand damaging agents for treatment will help to maintain a

more stable forest economy and achieve social benefits through enhanced aesthetics and recreational opportunities.

Prioritizing Harvest of Damaged stands

Signatory	Number of hectares harvested in the stands considered a high risk to stand damaging agents	total number of hectares harvested during the reporting period	% in DFA
Canfor	1094.8	1094.8	100%
BCTS	1585.8	1676.9	94.6%
TOTAL	2680.6	2771.7	96.7%

Source: Signatories Operational Plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 26 Harvest volumes

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Actual harvest volume compared to the apportionment across the DFA over each 5-year cut control period.	Target: ≤100%. Variance: +/- 10%.

To be considered sustainable, harvesting a renewable resource such as timber cannot deteriorate the resource on an ecological, economic or social basis. It is expected that certain resource values and uses will be incompatible; however, a natural resource is considered sustainable when there is a balance between the various components of sustainability. During Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) determination, various considerations are examined including the long term sustainable harvest of the timber resource, community stability, wildlife use, recreation use, and the productivity of the DFA. The AAC is generally determined every five years by the Chief Forester of British Columbia, using a number of forecasts to assess the many resource values that need to be managed. On behalf of the Crown, the Chief Forester makes an independent determination of the rate of harvest that is considered sustainable for a particular Timber Supply Area (TSA). The Mackenzie DFA is part of the larger Mackenzie TSA, comprising about 42% of the TSA area.

The harvest level for a TSA must be met within thresholds that are established by the Crown. By following the AAC determination, the rate of harvest is consistent with what is considered by the province to be sustainable ecologically, economically and socially within the DFA. As stated above, the Chief Forester makes a determination of the rate of harvest for a particular TSA. The licensee then by law must achieve the AAC within the specified thresholds. In the case of BC Timber Sales, they are mandated to offer timber sale licenses matching the allocated AAC. Each truckload of wood is assessed and accounted for at an approved Ministry of Forests and Range (MOFR) scale site. The MOFR uses this information to apply a stumpage rate to the wood, and monitors the volume of wood harvested and compares it to the AAC thresholds. BC Timber Sales tracks volume for timber sale licenses issued based on volume cruised, and compares this to its AAC allocation. Canfor tracks the scaled volume of wood harvested.

The volume of timber actually harvested within the DFA will be determined annually by a review of MOFR timber scale billing summaries for the period of January 1st to December 31st each year, on an annual basis. BC Timber Sales will track the volume sold annually relative to their apportionment. The signatories will report out on the volume harvested (Canfor) or sold (BCTS) over the previous 5 year period. With each annual report, the actual reported years within the 5 year period will change as the first year drops off and the current year is added on.

Harvest Volumes

Signatory	Volume Harvested (CF) or Sold (BCTS)						5 year Apportionment	Percent of 5 year cut in DFA
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total		
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10			
Canfor	1,237,619	1,034,139	491,314	105,011	335,424	3,203,507	5,414,520	59.2%
BCTS	590,202	801,475	787,404	377,673	170,630	2,727,384	3,594,430	75.9%
Total	1,827,821	1,835,614	1,278,718	482,684	506,054	5,930,891	9,008,950	65.8%

Source: Signatory harvest records, HBS, and/or Sales Schedules

Indicator Discussion: For the 09-10 SFMP annual report, BCTS Mackenzie failed to meet this indicator. This is due to the fact that the local processing facilities have been closed for the past 2 years, which has had a huge

impact on our ability to sell wood in Mackenzie. Now that the local forest industry is starting to get back on track, our ability to sell wood in Mackenzie will increase slightly for the 2010-2011 reporting year. Until the sawmills are on 2 or 3 shifts, BCTS will not likely be able to meet this indicator since the volume requirements can be satisfied with the Licensee quota volumes. The success of BCTS meeting this target is, in part, largely dependent on the increase in local and regional sawmill production.

Canfor also failed to meet this indicator due to the recent curtailments and the re-configuration of the sawmill operations. The Canfor Mackenzie operation has been reduced to one sawmill with a projected annual consumption of approximately 750,000m³. Under this scenario, it will not be possible for Canfor to meet this indicator as currently presented. A proposal will be made to the PAG to increase the variance in order to make this indicator achievable under current conditions.

Indicator 27 Waste and Residue

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of blocks and roads harvested where estimated waste and residue is below allowable levels.	Target: 100%. Variance: -5%.

The purpose of this indicator is to ensure that the use of wood fiber is maximized given reasonable consideration of fiber quality and milling efficiency, Government has set targets on allowable waste and residue for forest harvesting operations. This indicator simply allows us to monitor compliance with already established standard targets under the assumption that these targets adequately minimize any loss of economic potential from undue waste and residue of wood fiber.

Waste and Residue

Signatory	Number of blocks and roads meeting waste and residue standards	Number of blocks and roads harvested	% in DFA
Canfor	18	18	100%
BCTS	58	59	98.3%
TOTAL	76	77	98.7%

Source: Waste and residue surveys

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 28 First-Order Wood Products

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of first-order wood products produced from trees harvested from the DFA.	Target: 5 Variance: -2

This indicator helps to show how forest management activities can contribute to a diversified local economy based on the range of products produced at the local level. Forest management's contribution to multiple benefits to society is evident through this indicator, as well as an indication of the level of diversification in the local economy. First order wood products are often used to supply value-added manufacturers with raw materials for production, such as pre-fabricated houses components. These provisions help to maintain the stability and sustainability of socio-economic factors within the DFA. By ensuring a large portion of the volume of timber harvested in the DFA is processed into a variety of products at local facilities, the local economy will remain stable, diverse, and resilient.

First-Order Wood Products

Signatory	Sawlogs	Pulp Logs	House logs	Lumber	Custom cut lumber	Trim Blocks	Pulp chips	OSB strands	Hog	Wood shavings	Plywood	Veneer	Pole Logs	Railway tie logs	Sawdust	Instruments	Finger joint	Total
Canfor	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
BCTS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

TOTAL	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
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Source:

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 29 Local Investment

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percent of money spent on forest operations and management on the DFA provided from local suppliers.	Target: 30% Variance: -5%

Forests provide many ecological benefits but they also provide substantial socio-economic benefits. In order to have sustainable socio-economic conditions for local communities associated with the DFA, local forest related businesses should be able to benefit from the work that is required in the management of the DFA.

Furthermore, for small forestry companies to contribute to and invest in the local economy there must be assurances that there will be a consistent flow of work. In the same way that larger licensees depend on a secure flow of resources to justify investment in an area, small businesses depend on a sustained flow of opportunities to develop and invest in the local community.

Local is defined in this SFMP as the communities of Mackenzie, McLeod Lake, Germanson Landing, Manson Creek, Tsay Keh Dene, and Fort Ware. The total dollar value of goods and services purchased within the local communities will be calculated relative to the total dollar value of all goods and services used. This calculation will be used to derive the percentage of money spent on forest operations and management of the DFA from local suppliers. Woodlands employee salaries are considered goods purchased where the employee lives within the local area and therefore contribute to community stability.

Forest Operations and Management consider all money spent within the signatory's woodlands departments, excluding stumpage. Harvesting and road building costs, where applicable, will be included in the total.

Local Investment

Signatory	Money spent in local area on Forest operations and management	Total money spent on forest operations and management	% in DFA
Canfor	\$6,287,059.24	\$2,161,308.34	34%
BCTS	\$4,278,519.83	\$2,472,796.75	54%
TOTAL	\$10,565,579.07	\$4,634,105.09	44%

Source: Signatories accounting records

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 30 Contract Opportunities to First Nations

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of contract opportunities with First Nations within the DFA.	Target: >5 Variance: -2

This indicator is intended to monitor the impacts of forest industry and government activities on the ability of First Nations to access forestry related economic opportunities. At present, this indicator is not intended to assess how successful First Nations are at taking advantage of the opportunities. BCTS provides opportunities for all eligible bidders including First Nations. Canfor has explored forestry related opportunities with First Nations in the past. Capacity amongst the First Nations to take advantage of opportunities will likely have to be addressed in order for available opportunities to be acted upon. This indicator tracks the existence of opportunities available.

Contract Opportunities to First Nations

Signatory	Contract Opportunities							Total for DFA
	Employment	Road Building & Deactivation	Other Volume Purchased	Logging	Silviculture Forestry	Other Contracts	Management Services	

Canfor	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	6
BCTS	0	8	0	11	3	7	0	29
TOTAL	0	9	0	14	5	7	0	35

Source: Signatory contract records

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 31 Range Management Effectiveness

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of forest operations consistent with range requirements as identified in operational plans and/or site plans.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

Range resources can include grazing or hay cutting permits, or areas with potential for these ventures. Range managers and forest managers share the forest for their particular purposes, and must work cooperatively in order to achieve sustainable development and management of its resources. The indicator is designed to ensure that operational plans with identified range requirements have those requirements implemented on the ground. Maintenance of range resources is an important aspect of sustainable forest management because it contributes to the social and economic needs of people who traditionally and currently use the DFA for purposes other than forestry. This indicator will help to ensure that various range values are conserved for current and future generations.

Range Management

Signatory	Total Number of Forest Operations with Range Requirements				Number of Forest Operations Consistent With Requirements	Percent
	Roads	Harvesting	Silviculture	Total		
Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%
BCTS	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%

Source: Signatory operational plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 32 Satisfaction (PAG)

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The average overall percent of the PAG's satisfaction with PAG meeting process.	Target: 100% Variance: -20%

The PAG is one of the key elements of public involvement in the SFM process. The Mackenzie PAG provides guidance, input and evaluation during development of the SFMP. It is also instrumental in maintaining links to current local values and forest resource uses within the DFA. Therefore, it is important that the signatories have a positive and meaningful working relationship with the PAG, where the signatories are able to respond to all issues and concerns the PAG may have during the process. This indicator will use an average of the PAG meeting evaluation forms to determine the level of satisfaction of the PAG with the public participation process.

Following all PAG meetings to date, PAG participants completed meeting evaluations. One question is in the PAG meeting evaluation form to address this indicator which asked participants "Your overall satisfaction with PAG process?" This indicator is specific to responses to questions M10, M11, and M12 combined.

PAG Satisfaction

Mackenzie DFA SFM Plan Public Advisory Group Meeting Evaluation Question									
Meeting Date	Question MQ10			Question MQ11			Question MQ12		
	Score	Percent (score / 5)	Variance (from 100%)	Score	Percent (score / 5)	Variance (from 100%)	Score	Percent (score / 5)	Variance (from 100%)
2009-05-26	4.2	84.0%	16.0%	4.4	88.0%	12.0%	4.2	84.0%	16.0%

2009-06-24	4.7	94.0%	6.0%	4.7	94.0%	6.0%	4.5	90.0%	10.0%
2009-10-14	4.8	96.0%	4.0%	4.8	96.0%	4.0%	4.6	92.0%	8.0%
2009-12-15	4.4	88.0%	12.0%	4.5	90.0%	10.0%	4.4	88.0%	12.0%
2010-02-10	4.8	96.0%	4.0%	4.8	96.0%	4.0%	4.8	96.0%	4.0%

Source: PAG satisfaction surveys

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 33 Representation (PAG)

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of the public sectors as defined in the TOR invited to participate in the PAG process.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

The Mackenzie PAG is comprised of a variety of representatives that have various defined interests, values or specific uses of the forest resource within the DFA. An important component of the PAG is the representatives from the various public sectors as defined in the Terms of Reference. Their involvement in the PAG process is crucial for the success of the SFMP as they represent a broad range of interests, both commercial and non-commercial, within the DFA. They also possess experience and expertise that the signatories can draw on in achieving the SFMP objectives. Their participation will enhance the co-operation between the forest industry and other parties interested in the management of public lands in the DFA to meet the social, economic, and ecological goals of sustainable forest management.

PAG Representation

Number of sectors with a representative identified	Number of Sectors with no Representative	Total Number of sectors with no representative Invited	Number of Public Sectors in Terms of Reference	Percent in DFA
18	6	0	24	75%

Source: PAG meeting summaries

Indicator Discussion: The LSC has not been able to meet this indicator for the past 3 reporting years. This is due largely in part to high number of sectors in the PAG Terms of Reference that are duplicate or irrelevant. At the February 10th, 2010 PAG meeting, the LSC proposed to the PAG to revise the indicator by either changing the variance, by reducing the number of sectors to a realistic and representative list, or by changing the PAG representation from sector based to interest based (a number of interested and representative by each PAG member). All of these ideas were not fully accepted by the PAG, and the LSC was tasked with providing rationale why certain sectors should be removed from the list and provide this at a later meeting in the 2010 reporting year.

Indicator 34 Input into Forest Planning

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of opportunities for the public and/or stakeholders to provide meaningful input into forest planning.	Target: 6 Variance: -2

Forestry activities can impact a wide section of the public and individual stakeholders within the DFA. This indicator was designed to monitor the signatory's success at providing effective opportunities to residents and stakeholders to express concerns and be proactively involved in the planning process. This involvement may include the identification of areas of interest, definition of the nature of their interest in the land base, and any specific forestry activity that may impact their specific interests. This process ensures that when forestry activities are planned, information is exchanged in an effective and timely manner, so as to resolve potential conflicts before they occur. This process will help to identify the public values, interests and uses of the forest that will be considered within the signatories planning framework.

Stakeholders include the following forest sectors; trappers, guide outfitters, water licence holders, range tenure holders, woodlot owners, private land owners, other licensees, and specific government agencies. Opportunities for input into forest planning will be offered to stakeholders where their tenured area coincides with the signatories planned activities.

Input into Forest Planning

Opportunity	The Number of Opportunities For Public And Stakeholders
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	Canfor	BCTS	Joint	Total
FSP original ads	0	1	0	1
FSP letters to stakeholders	0	168	0	1
LRMP meetings	0	0	0	0
PMP original ads	0	0	0	0
PMP letters to stakeholders	0	0	0	0
PMP signage	0	0	0	0
Other ads (deactivation)	0	0	0	0
Field tours	0	0	0	0
Newsletters	0	0	0	0
Open houses	0	1	0	1
PAG Meetings	0	0	5	1
Documented Meetings	0	4	0	1
Documented phone calls	0	9	0	1
Other referrals	0	3	0	1
TOTAL	0	6	1	7

Source:

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 35 Public and Stakeholder Concerns

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of operational concerns raised by the public and/or stakeholders that are considered and incorporated into operational and/or tactical plans.	Target: 100% Variance: -10%

All signatories solicit feedback for their public forest management plans in the DFA. As mentioned in previous indicators, public involvement is an important aspect of SFM as it promotes inclusiveness in how Crown forests are managed. Considering a diverse range of opinions and concerns will result in operational forest management decisions that consider views other than those of the forest industry. A forest industry that respects public and stakeholder input will maintain the support of the public, creating a more economically stable and open forest economy. Operational concerns from the public may be provided in many ways, including written letters, e-mails, or faxes to the signatories. There may also be written comments made during an in-person or telephone meeting between a staff member and the person providing comment. This indicator will compare the number of operational concerns that have been acted on relative to the total number of operational concerns raised. Operational plans are generally FSPs. Tactical plans can include AIAs, operating plans, and cutblock and road referrals.

Public and Stakeholder Concerns

Signatory	Number of concerns brought forward that have been considered and incorporated into operational plans	number of operational concerns brought forward	Percent
Canfor	0	0	100%
BCTS	10	10	100%
TOTAL	10	10	100%

Source:

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 36 Access to SFM information

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of opportunities provided annually for access to SFM related documents.	Target: 3 Variance: 0

With this indicator we intend to monitor our effort to ensure effective and comprehensive distribution of the SFMP, annual reports, and audit results for the Mackenzie DFA. In order to gain trust and confidence in the SFMP process, it must be an open and transparent process. By ensuring access to the Plan, annual reports, and audit results, the results of our efforts in achieving sustainable forestry and continuous improvement can be clearly seen and monitored by the public, stakeholders, and First Nations. In this manner, the public, stakeholders and First Nations can hold the signatories accountable for achieving the desired results and have confidence that forest resources are being managed sustainably.

Access to SFM Information

Opportunity	The Number of Distribution/Access Opportunities			
	Canfor	BCTS	Joint	Total
Newsletters	0	0	0	0
Open houses/Trade Shows	0	1	0	1
SFM/PAG Meetings	0	0	5	5
Website	1	1	0	2
Distribution of SFM Information	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	1	2	6	9

Source:

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 37 SFM Educational Opportunities

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of SFM educational opportunities and interactions provided.	Target: 2 Variance: 0

This indicator was designed to monitor the signatories' success at providing training and educational opportunities in sustainable forest management. SFM relies on residents and stakeholders making informed decisions on forest management. To achieve this, it is incumbent on the signatories to ensure the public are sufficiently informed about SFM to make the choices we request of them. The indicator is intended to ensure that the signatories provide the required opportunities for residents and stakeholders to learn about SFM. It is anticipated that educational opportunities will come in the form of open houses, public presentations, PAG meetings, the Mackenzie Trade Fair, and field tours of the signatory's operations.

SFM Educational Opportunities

Opportunity	The Number of SFM Educational Opportunities			
	Canfor	BCTS	Joint	Total
Field tours	0	0	0	0
Newsletters	0	0	0	0
Open houses	0	0	0	0
Presentations	0	0	0	0
PAG Meetings	0	0	5	5
Trade Shows, etc.	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	0	1	5	6

Source:

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 38 Heritage Conservation

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of forest operations consistent with the Heritage Conservation Act.	Target: 100% Variance: 0%

The protection of cultural heritage values assures they will be identified, assessed and their record available to future generations. A cultural heritage value is a unique or significant place or feature of social, cultural or

spiritual importance. It may be an archaeological site, recreation site or trail, cultural heritage site or trail, historic site or a protected area. Cultural heritage values often incorporate First Nation's heritage and spiritual sites, but they can also involve features protected and valued by non-Aboriginal people. Maintenance of cultural heritage values is an important aspect to sustainable forest management because it contributes to respecting the social and cultural needs of people who traditionally and currently use the DFA for a variety of reasons.

The indicator is designed to ensure that operational plans with identified strategies to conserve cultural heritage values have those strategies implemented on the ground. Tracking the level of implementation will allow the signatories to evaluate how successful this implementation is and improve procedures if required.

Heritage Conservation

Signatory	Total Number of Forest Operations that have associated sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act (pre 1846)				Number of Forest Operations Completed in Accordance with the Heritage Conservation Act	Percent
	Roads	Harvesting	Silviculture	Total		
Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%
BCTS	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%

Source: Signatory operational plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 39 First Nations Input into Forest Planning

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The number of opportunities for First Nations to provide meaningful input into our planning processes where active operations are within their respective traditional territories.	<u>Target:</u> >= 2 per First Nation <u>Variance:</u> 0

This indicator was designed to list and report out on all documented opportunities provided to First Nations people to be involved in forest management planning processes. Incorporation of First Nations people and their unique perspective into the forest planning process is an important aspect of SFM. This indicator will contribute to respecting the social, cultural and spiritual needs of the people who traditionally and currently use the DFA for the maintenance of traditional aspects of their lifestyle. The Mackenzie SFM PAG is a process designed to identify public values and objectives within the DFA. Within the PAG process, First Nations has been identified as an important sector for representation.

First Nations Input into Forest Planning

Input Opportunity	Signatory	First Nation								Total
		Tsay Keh	Kwadacha	Takla Lake	Nak'azdli	McLeod Lake	West Moberly	Saulteau	Halfway River	
Operational Planning Referrals	Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BCTS	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	14
Open House Style Meetings	Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Shows	Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BCTS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Formal Operational Meetings	Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BCTS	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
Pest Management Prescriptions	Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSP referrals / Consultation	Canfor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BCTS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
TOTAL		4	3	4	3	4	6	6	5	35

Source: Signatory communication records.

Indicator Discussion:**Indicator 40 First Nations Concerns**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of operational concerns raised by First Nations that are considered and incorporated into operational and/or tactical plans.	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> -10%

Incorporating management strategies into the planning process in order to resolve issues raised by First Nations leadership is a key aspect to sustainable forest management. This indicator contributes to respecting the social, cultural heritage and spiritual needs of people who traditionally and currently use the DFA for the maintenance of traditional aspects of their lifestyle.

Forest planning can include information sharing for both operational and tactical plans. Operational plans that are currently referred to First Nations as in the FSP process. Tactical plans that may be referred to First Nations include AIAs, operating plans, cutblock and road referrals, and annual operating maps. Active forest operations are considered to be current harvesting, road construction, and mainline deactivation projects, planned vegetation management projects, as well as forest planning of new cutblocks and roads.

First Nations Concerns

Signatory	Number of concerns brought forward that have been considered and incorporated into operational plans	Total number of operational concerns brought forward	Percent
Canfor	0	0	100%
BCTS	1	1	100%
TOTAL	1	1	100%

Source: Signatory communication records and operational, tactical, or site plans.

Indicator Discussion:**Indicator 41 Visual Quality**

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of harvesting and road building operations consistent with visual quality requirements as identified in operational, tactical, and/or site plans.	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> 0%

The indicator is designed to ensure that those operational plans with identified strategies to conserve visual quality have those strategies implemented on the ground. The maintenance of visual quality in scenic areas is an important aspect of sustainable forest management because this indicator contributes to overall landscape condition and social acceptance of industrial forestry. Monitoring the success of the requirements of the operational, tactical and/or site plans to meet VQOs will help to ensure that visual quality is conserved for future generations.

Visually sensitive areas are defined as viewscapes that have been identified through a previous planning process. During Forest Stewardship Plan preparation, scenic areas are identified on a map and if harvesting operations are planned for an area that contains VQOs, information will be further identified in a Site Plan. Visual Impact Assessments (VIAs) help determine block shape, location and internal retention options. At the site level, strategies are included in the Site Plan to minimize visual impacts.

Visual Quality

Signatory	Total Number of Road construction and Harvesting Operations			Number of Harvesting and road construction operations completed that have visual quality requirements	Total number Forest operations completed that are consistent with the visual quality requirements specified	Percent
	Roads	Harvesting	Total			
Canfor	0	20	20	0	0	100.0%
BCTS	24	35	59	2	2	100.0%
TOTAL	24	55	59	2	2	100.0%

Source: Signatory operational plans

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 42 Resource Features

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Percentage of blocks and roads harvested that coincide with identified resource features that are managed or protected.	Target: 100% Variance: -10%

Resource features are site-specific elements that have a unique importance because specific ecological factors exist in combination at one place and don't often occur similarly elsewhere. Examples are caves, Karst, or culturally modified trees but in general can be declared through regulation as any of the following:

- Karst;
- A range development;
- Crown land used for research;
- Permanent sample sites;
- A cultural heritage resource;
- An interpretive forest site or trail;
- A recreational site or trail; or
- A recreational feature.

These features are generally considered to have value to society so we assume that through conservation of these features we are contributing to social value. Our intent with this indicator is to monitor our commitment to manage and protect regulated resource features.

Resource Features

Signatory	Number of blocks and roads harvested with identified resource features	Total number of blocks and roads harvested where identified resource features are managed or protected	Percent
Canfor	0	0	100.0%
BCTS	0	0	100.0%
TOTAL	0	0	100%

Source:

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 43 Safety Policy

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
Written safety policies in place and full implementation are documented.	Target: 2 Variance: 0

Each signatory has a written safety policy in place which is reviewed by the safety committee a minimum of once every year and revised as necessary and approved by management. If an incident occurs the cause of the incident is determined and recommendations are put forward. These recommendations may result in a change to a specific policy. Annual audits will be conducted and Action Plans developed for any item that requires attention detailing the person responsible for the item and the deadline for completion.

Safety Policy

Signatory	Written Safety Policies in Place and Implementation Documented? (Y/N)
Canfor	1
BCTS	1
TOTAL	2

Source: Signatory safety certification records

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 44 Accidents

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
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Number of lost time accidents in woodlands operations.	<u>Target:</u> 0 <u>Variance:</u> 0
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Health and safety of forest workers and members of the public is an important quality of life objective that is essential to SFM. All signatories consider employee and public safety as a primary focus of all forestry related operations. Evidence of this high priority can be seen in various company mission statements and individual EMS policies. This indicator was developed to track and report out on the number of lost time workplace accidents that occur within Canfor's woodlands division and the field operations of BCTS. Operations conducted outside the woodlands division and field operations have been excluded from this indicator; however the signatories currently promote safety in all aspects of forest management operations. Two types of workplace accidents are the most common within the forest industry including lost time accidents (LTA) or incidents where medical aid or treatment was necessary but no loss of work time was experienced by the employee. Through this indicator, only LTA will be tracked and monitored.

Accidents

Signatory	Number of Lost Time Accidents
Canfor	0
BCTS	0
TOTAL	0

Source: Signatory safety records

Indicator Discussion:

Indicator 45 Signage

Indicator Statement	Target and Variance
The percentage of operational activities in place that have the appropriate signage in place during the activity, and removed following the completion.	<u>Target:</u> 100% <u>Variance:</u> -20%

People value being informed of most activities that take place on public lands including those associated with industrial forestry. Signage establishes a standard for safety and otherwise helps inform public about the nature and extent of industrial activity. Conversely, if signage is not kept current, credibility of the signs declines resulting in a potential safety hazard. With this indicator we will monitor our commitment to making information about our activities current and available to those traveling the roads and trails of the Mackenzie DFA.

Signage

Signatory	Number of Completed operational Activities requiring signage Number of completed operational projects requiring signage where the signs were posted during the activity and removed following completion	Number of Completed operational Activities requiring signage	Percent
Canfor	20	20	100%
BCTS	77	77	100%
TOTAL	97	97	100%

Source:

Indicator Discussion:

Appendix 1

Old, Old/Mature, and Old Interior Forest Retention on the Mackenzie Defined Forest Area

Mackenzie Old Growth and Old Interior Summary Table Defined Forest Area

Assessment Date - March 2010

Targets based off of the Ministerial Order for Non-spatial Landscape Biodiversity Objectives in the Mackenzie Forest District.

Current reflects all known harvest blocks completed within the DFA as of March 31, 2010 (BCTS, Canfor, and Abitibi)

Landscape Unit Group within the DFA	B.E.O.	B.E.C Group	CFLB (ha)	Old Growth				Old Interior			
				Target Minimum %	Target Area (ha.)	Current Area (ha.)	Current %	Target Minimum % of Old	Target Area (ha.)	Current Area (ha.)	Current %
Blackwater (includes Muscovite Lakes Park)	L	1	109	0	0.0	45	41	10	0.0	1	#DIV/0!
	L	2	20980	9	1888.2	11374	54	10	188.8	3302	175
	L	4,7	94754	11	10422.9	19971	21	10	1042.3	2531	24
	L	5	61071	0	0.0	12519	20	10	0.0	1066	#DIV/0!
Akie River	L	1	2544	0	0.0	415	16	10	0.0	20	#DIV/0!
	L	2	58076	9	5226.8	36687	63	10	522.7	13225	253
	L	7	29555	11	3251.1	15515	52	10	325.1	6271	193
	L	8	3723	13	484.0	310	8	10	48.4	18	4
Bufflohead (includes Ed Bird Estella Park)	L	1	2824	0	0.0	1321	47	10	0.0	94	#DIV/0!
	L	2	75223	9	6770.1	46961	62	10	677.0	18095	267
	L	7	89326	11	9825.9	37964	43	10	982.6	7657	78
	L	8	10140	13	1318.2	721	7	10	131.8	157	12
Collins Davis	L	1	5674	0	0.0	1915	34	10	0.0	108	#DIV/0!

	L	2	49794	9	4481.5	21619	43	10	448.1	5739	128
	L	3	34226	19	6502.9	18889	55	25	1625.7	5068	78
	L	4	22032	11	2423.5	2291	10	10	242.4	68	3
	L	5	32183	9	2896.5	7103	22	10	289.6	1162	40
	L	7	9751	11	1072.6	4318	44	10	107.3	947	88
	L	8	4461	13	579.9	689	15	10	58.0	78	13
Germansen Mtn.	L	1	352	0	0.0	20	6	10	0.0	1	#DIV/0!
	L	2,7	7909	9	711.8	3238	41	10	71.2	442	62
Gaffney, Manson River	L	1	295	0	0.0	93	32	10	0.0	17	#DIV/0!
	L	2	79868	9	7188.1	43364	54	10	718.8	14454	201
	L	5	5712	9	514.1	1939	34	10	51.4	351	68
	L	4	76031	11	8363.4	17892	24	10	836.3	1553	19
Clearwater	I	3	43778	19	8317.8	27556	63	50	4158.9	8838	106
	I	2	10025	9	902.3	1566	16	25	225.6	115	13
	I	5	22024	9	1982.2	7779	35	25	495.5	1435	72
Morfee	I	1	22024	0	0.0	0	0	50	0.0	0	#DIV/0!
	I	3	2416	19	459.0	1742	72	50	229.5	618	135
	I	4	6532	11	718.5	826	13	25	179.6	21	3
	I	5	4465	9	401.9	1260	28	25	100.5	193	48
Pesika	I	1	1796	9	161.6	169	9	25	40.4	1	1
	I	2	24256	9	2183.0	8405	35	25	545.8	1079	49
	I	7	6974	11	767.1	1716	25	25	191.8	217	28
	I	8	960	13	124.8	87	9	25	31.2	16	13
Schooler	I	1	3503	0	0.0	599	17	25	0.0	14	#DIV/0!
	I	2	36975	9	3327.8	11387	31	25	831.9	2137	64
	I	6	13397	11	1473.7	2036	15	25	368.4	207	14
	I	8	2079	13	270.3	0	0	25	67.6	0	0
Lower Ospika	I	1	2633	0	0.0	715	27	25	0.0	12	#DIV/0!
	I	2	35906	9	3231.5	12023	33	25	807.9	2279	71
	I	3	14021	19	2664.0	7883	56	50	1332.0	1317	49
	I	4	20763	11	2283.9	5466	26	25	571.0	853	37
	I	5	6141	9	552.7	2825	46	25	138.2	1084	196
Gillis, Klawli	I	1	1142	0	0.0	239	21	25	0.0	1	#DIV/0!
	I	2	80054	9	7204.9	38267	48	25	1801.2	5951	83
	I	4	13894	11	1528.3	4638	33	25	382.1	561	37
	I	7	5330	11	586.3	1314	25	25	146.6	232	40
	I	8	174	13	22.6	12	7	25	5.7	0	0

Nabesche	I	1	6228	0	0.0	1202	19	25	0.0	29	#DIV/0!
	I	2	24427	9	2198.4	12958	53	25	549.6	2450	111
	I	3	43191	19	8206.3	20612	48	50	4103.1	6790	83
	I	4	4325	11	475.8	302	7	25	118.9	1	0
	I	5	12926	9	1163.3	4136	32	25	290.8	654	56
	I	6	9417	11	1035.9	2536	27	25	259.0	364	35
	I	8	358	13	46.5	0	0	25	11.6	0	0
Parsnip (includes Heather Dina Lake Park)	I	1	129	0	0.0	34	26	50	0.0	0	#DIV/0!
	I	3	48335	19	9183.7	39417	82	50	4591.8	18606	203
	I	5	25695	9	2312.6	11718	46	25	578.1	4987	216
	I	4	22869	11	2515.6	4198	18	25	628.9	231	9
Twenty Mile	I	1	749	0	0.0	122	16	25	0.0	1	#DIV/0!
	I	2	12457	9	1121.1	7855	63	25	280.3	2857	255
	I	7	3113	11	342.4	1126	36	25	85.6	119	35
	I	8	100	13	13.0	64	64	25	3.3	2	15
Misinchinka, Tudyah B	L/I	5	34893	9	3140.4	15855	45	25	785.1	4697	150
	L/I	4	19127	11	2104.0	3159	17	25	526.0	100	5
	L/I	3	31283	19	5943.8	26957	86	50	2971.9	12897	217
Philip, Philip Lake, Tudyah A	L/I	2	62801	9	5652.1	28289	45	25	1413.0	6739	119
	L/I	5	4868	9	438.1	663	14	25	109.5	35	8
	L/I	4	118828	11	13071.1	19251	16	25	3267.8	1065	8
Connaghan Creek, Eklund, Jackfish, South Germansen – Upper Manson	H	1	2187	0	0.0	711	33	25	0.0	34	#DIV/0!
	H	2,5	33438	13	4346.9	15723	47	25	1086.7	5320	122
	H	7	15031	16	2405.0	1035	7	25	601.2	27	1
	H	4	5105	16	816.8	1336	26	25	204.2	38	5
	H	8	1457	19	276.8	49	3	25	69.2	1	0
Kennedy	H	3	13037	28	3650.4	11472	88	50	1825.2	5633	154
	H	5,4	5773	13	750.5	994	17	25	187.6	454	60
Lower Akie, Lower Pesika	H	2	4451	13	578.6	1693	38	25	144.7	222	38
	H	7	13128	16	2100.5	5760	44	25	525.1	1054	50
	H	8	3370	19	640.3	102	3	25	160.1	5	1
Upper Ospika	H	1	2039	0	0.0	877	43	50	0.0	40	#DIV/0!
	H	2, 3	18570	13	2414.1	14137	76	50	1207.1	4727	196
	H	4	2660	16	425.6	2231	84	25	106.4	678	159
Nation	H	4,5	12243	16	1958.9	2606	21	25	489.7	104	5
Selwyn	H	1	193	0	0.0	64	33	50	0.0	1	#DIV/0!
	H	3	13276	28	3717.3	8087	61	50	1858.6	1607	43
	H	5,2	18230	13	2369.9	4175	23	25	592.5	574	24

	H	6,4	2700	16	432.0	232	9	25	108.0	11	3
	H	8	2820	19	535.8	0	0	25	134.0	0	0
LU's Enhanced Deciduous Leading BWBS	L	8		13				10			
LU's General Deciduous Leading BWBS	I	8		13				25			
LU's Special Deciduous Leading BWBS	H	8		19				25			

Patch size Distribution on the Mackenzie Defined Forest Area

April 2010 Patch size Analysis

Current State of depletions as of March 31, 2010

Future state projected to 2015 with all planned blocks from BCTS, Canfor, and Abitibi

Enhanced Management Strategy Resource Management Zones																				
Landscape Unit Group within the DFA	NDT	Current Total Area of patches (ha)	Future Total Area of patches (ha)	NDT 1, 2, and 3 =<40					NDT 1 and 2 = 40-80, NDT 3 = 40-250					NDT 1 and 2 = 80-250, NDT 3 = 250-5000					over maximum	
				Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Current %	Future %
Blackwater	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	5810.0	9334.0	30-40	186.0	3%	150.0	2%	30-40	1279.0	22%	1353.0	14%	20-40	2374.0	41%	2290.0	25%	34%	59%
	3	10021.0	12746.0	10-20	232.0	2%	470.0	4%	10-20	2831.0	28%	4037.0	32%	60-80	6958.0	69%	8240.0	65%	0%	0%
Germansen Mtn.	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	21.0	221.0	30-40	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	30-40	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	20-40	0.0	0%	65.0	29%	100%	71%
	3	48.0	48.0	10-20	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	10-20	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	60-80	48.0	100%	48.0	100%	0%	0%
Philip, Philip Lake, Tuudyah A	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	7260.0	9474.0	30-40	301.0	4%	224.0	2%	30-40	1449.0	20%	1263.0	13%	20-40	2561.0	35%	1777.0	19%	41%	66%
	3	15703.0	21708.0	10-20	363.0	2%	312.0	1%	10-20	3471.0	22%	4329.0	20%	60-80	11867.0	76%	13424.0	62%	0%	17%
Morfee	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	463.0	467.0	30-40	17.0	4%	17.0	4%	30-40	126.0	27%	92.0	20%	20-40	167.0	36%	205.0	44%	33%	33%
	3	1332.0	1461.0	10-20	62.0	5%	62.0	4%	10-20	523.0	39%	556.0	38%	60-80	747.0	56%	843.0	58%	0%	0%
Akie	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	108.0	328.0	30-40	2.0	2%	2.0	1%	30-40	18.0	17%	57.0	17%	20-40	41.0	38%	71.0	22%	44%	60%
	3	2589.0	4603.0	10-20	71.0	3%	122.0	3%	10-20	1364.0	53%	1904.0	41%	60-80	1154.0	45%	2577.0	56%	0%	0%
Buffalohead	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	5320.0	2474.0	30-40	104.0	2%	129.0	5%	30-40	750.0	14%	707.0	29%	20-40	1058.0	20%	574.0	23%	64%	43%
	3	19463.0	13293.0	10-20	357.0	2%	480.0	4%	10-20	4598.0	24%	3316.0	25%	60-80	6880.0	35%	9496.0	71%	39%	0%
Collin Davis	1	447.0	788.0	30-40	0.0	0%	57.0	7%	30-40	54.0	12%	248.0	31%	20-40	177.0	40%	147.0	19%	48%	43%
	2	4943.0	5977.0	30-40	125.0	3%	176.0	3%	30-40	479.0	10%	765.0	13%	20-40	1520.0	31%	1549.0	26%	57%	58%
	3	3370.0	4328.0	10-20	72.0	2%	120.0	3%	10-20	1493.0	44%	1189.0	27%	60-80	1805.0	54%	3019.0	70%	0%	0%

General and Special Management Strategy Resource Management Zones

Landscape Unit Group within the DFA	ND T	Current Total Area of patches (ha)	Future Total Area of patches (ha)	NDT 1, 2, and 3 =<40					NDT 1 and 2 = 40-80, NDT 3 = 40-250					NDT 1 and 2 = 80-250, NDT 3 = 250-1000					over maximum	
				Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Current %	Future %
Clearwater	1	702.0	1854.0	30-40	37.0	5%	149.0	8%	30-40	232.0	33%	404.0	22%	20-40	326.0	46%	610.0	33%	15%	37%
	2	1383.0	6194.0	30-40	98.0	7%	128.0	2%	30-40	502.0	36%	267.0	4%	20-40	456.0	33%	1334.0	22%	24%	72%
	3	0.0	0.0	10-20	0.0	0	0.0	0	10-20	0.0	0	0.0	0	60-80	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
Lower Akie Peskia	1	0.0	609.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0%	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0%	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0%	0%	100%
	2	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	3	1696.0	1362.0	10-20	30.0	2%	53.0	4%	10-20	279.0	16%	374.0	27%	60-80	1291.0	76%	883.0	65%	6%	4%
Nation	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	84.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0%	0.0	0	30-40	84.0	100%	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0%	0.0	0	0%	0%
	3	338.0	864.0	10-20	2.0	1%	32.0	4%	10-20	62.0	18%	241.0	28%	60-80	106.0	31%	99.0	11%	50%	57%
Parsnip	1	282.0	469.0	30-40	18.0	6%	26.0	6%	30-40	109.0	39%	241.0	51%	20-40	155.0	55%	170.0	36%	0%	7%
	2	1204.0	2981.0	30-40	56.0	5%	133.0	4%	30-40	581.0	48%	674.0	23%	20-40	528.0	44%	971.0	33%	3%	40%
	3	3858.0	5844.0	10-20	51.0	1%	57.0	1%	10-20	982.0	25%	1375.0	24%	60-80	1296.0	34%	707.0	12%	40%	63%
Selwyn	1	0.0	110.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0%	30-40	0.0	0	5.0	5%	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0%	0%	95%
	2	427.0	1448.0	30-40	64.0	15%	66.0	5%	30-40	36.0	8%	154.0	11%	20-40	119.0	28%	208.0	14%	49%	70%
	3	71.0	124.0	10-20	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	10-20	71.0	100%	71.0	57%	60-80	0.0	0%	51.0	41%	0%	2%
Lower Ospika	1	714.0	621.0	30-40	0.0	0%	22.0	4%	30-40	30.0	4%	98.0	16%	20-40	0.0	0%	283.0	46%	96%	35%
	2	353.0	1400.0	30-40	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	30-40	4.0	1%	284.0	20%	20-40	131.0	37%	270.0	19%	62%	60%
	3	2098.0	3247.0	10-20	78.0	4%	88.0	3%	10-20	605.0	29%	909.0	28%	60-80	495.0	24%	773.0	24%	44%	45%
Nabesche	1	279.0	481.0	30-40	117.0	42%	157.0	33%	30-40	77.0	28%	144.0	30%	20-40	85.0	30%	137.0	28%	0%	9%
	2	1124.0	1450.0	30-40	124.0	11%	187.0	13%	30-40	129.0	11%	501.0	35%	20-40	275.0	24%	587.0	40%	53%	12%
	3	1326.0	1021.0	10-20	38.0	3%	33.0	3%	10-20	671.0	51%	587.0	57%	60-80	260.0	20%	43.0	4%	27%	35%
Pesika	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	57.0	18.0	30-40	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	30-40	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	20-40	57.0	100%	18.0	100%	0%	0%
	3	194.0	92.0	10-20	9.0	5%	9.0	10%	10-20	185.0	95%	83.0	90%	60-80	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0%	0%
Schooler	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	1717.0	252.0	30-40	4.0	0%	0.0	0%	30-40	97.0	6%	65.0	26%	20-40	352.0	21%	136.0	54%	74%	20%
	3	561.0	119.0	10-20	46.0	8%	20.0	17%	10-20	114.0	20%	71.0	60%	60-80	0.0	0%	24.0	20%	71%	3%
Upper Ospika - no blocks	1	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	2	0.0	0.0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	30-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	20-40	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%
	3	0.0	0.0	10-20	0.0	0	0.0	0	10-20	0.0	0	0.0	0	60-80	0.0	0	0.0	0	0%	0%

Caribou Management Strategy Resource Management Zones																				
Landscape Unit Group within the DFA	ND T	Current Total Area of patches (ha)	Future Total Area of patches (ha)	<40					40-250					250-5000					over maximum	
				Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Target Range %	Current Area (ha)	Current %	Future Area	Future %	Current %	Future %
Connaghan Creek, Eklund, Jackfish, S. Germansen	1	0.0	0.0		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0%	0%
	2	1333.0	1227.0	30-40	11.0	1%	11.0	1%	30-40	969.0	73%	506.0	41%	20-40	353.0	26%	710.0	58%	0%	0%
	3	714.0	1164.0	10-20	90.0	13%	129.0	11%	10-20	624.0	87%	619.0	53%	60-80	0.0	0%	416.0	36%	0%	0%
Gaffney - Manson River	1	0.0	0.0		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0%	0%
	2	7525.0	7788.0	30-40	183.0	2%	278.0	4%	30-40	5497.0	73%	4193.0	54%	20-40	1844.0	25%	3318.0	43%	0%	0%
	3	11614.0	17030.0	10-20	257.0	2%	224.0	1%	10-20	3986.0	34%	2860.0	17%	60-80	7370.0	63%	13946.0	82%	0%	0%
Gillis - Klawli	1	0.0	0.0		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0%	0%
	2	3741.0	8910.0	30-40	66.0	2%	57.0	1%	30-40	1112.0	30%	780.0	9%	20-40	2564.0	69%	8072.0	91%	0%	0%
	3	1318.0	3137.0	10-20	46.0	3%	8.0	0%	10-20	415.0	31%	434.0	14%	60-80	856.0	65%	2695.0	86%	0%	0%
Kennedy	1	0.0	11.0		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	1.0	9%		0.0	0%	10.0	91%	0%	0%
	2	882.0	981.0	30-40	37.0	4%	26.0	3%	30-40	165.0	19%	120.0	12%	20-40	679.0	77%	836.0	85%	0%	0%
	3	0.0	0.0	10-20	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	10-20	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	60-80	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0%	0%
Misinchinka TudyahB	1	0.0	442.0		0.0	0%	25.0	6%		0.0	0%	298.0	67%		0.0	0%	119.0	27%	0%	0%
	2	5064.0	7636.0	30-40	273.0	5%	246.0	3%	30-40	2579.0	51%	2209.0	29%	20-40	2212.0	44%	5180.0	68%	0%	0%
	3	2759.0	3679.0	10-20	67.0	2%	55.0	1%	10-20	268.0	10%	401.0	11%	60-80	2324.0	84%	3222.0	88%	4%	0%
Twenty Mile	1	0.0	0.0		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	0.0	0%		0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0%	0%
	2	64.0	1021.0	30-40	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	30-40	0.0	0%	199.0	19%	20-40	64.0	100%	822.0	81%	0%	0%
	3	93.0	575.0	10-20	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	10-20	0.0	0%	98.0	17%	60-80	93.0	100%	477.0	83%	0%	0%

Watershed Peak Flow Analysis on the Mackenzie Defined Forest Area

Watershed Summary

Sensitivity Rating: Based on the terrain data under the first tab of this spreadsheet. Enter the rating in manually since the PFI calculation cannot distinguish linked cells.

PFI calculation: The PFI is calculated based on the watershed sensitivity rating and the ECA for the current condition and the future condition. The formula is the (% ECA below H60) + (% H60 above*1.5). If the PFI indicates a HIGH rating, then consult a qualified professional Hydrologist prior to future harvesting in the watershed, unless at such time the hydrological recovery of the existing openings allows for future harvest.

PFI Risk Rating:

Watershed Sensitivity Risk = 1	
PFI %	Risk
<62.5	Low
62.5-74.5	Moderate
>74.5	High

Watershed Sensitivity Risk = 2	
PFI %	Risk
<47.5	Low
47.5-62.5	Moderate
>62.5	High

Watershed Sensitivity Risk = 3	
PFI %	Risk
<30.5	Low
30.5-47.5	Moderate
>47.5	High

Hydrological Risk Rating: This calculation on considers the ECA above the H60 line relative to the area above the H60 line. If the ECA above H60 is < 30.5% then the rating is low, between 30.5-49.5% then the rating is moderate, and above 49.5% then it is high.

Watershed Name	Assessment Year	Watershed Sensitivity Rating	Current ECA (ha)	Current ECA (%)	PFI (%)	PFI Risk Rating	Hydrological Risk Rating	State
Blackwater Creek	2010	2	7717.9	15.6%	20.8%	Low	Low	No Action
Dastagia Creek	2010	2	619.0	7.6%	10.0%	Low	Low	No Action
Gagnon Creek	2010	2	1077.2	9.5%	10.4%	Low	Low	No Action
Munro Lake	2010	2	3554.6	18.4%	25.1%	Low	Low	No Action
Nation	2010	2	9617.1	14.0%	18.9%	Low	Low	No Action
Nation River	2010	2	4627.0	6.7%	10.1%	Low	Low	No Action

NATRWSD00024	2010	2	1040.3	16.8%	22.9%	Low	Low	No Action
PARAWSD00006	2010	2	286.8	12.0%	16.2%	Low	Low	No Action
Peace Williston	2010	2	70498.5	13.0%	19.3%	Low	Low	No Action
Philip Creek	2010	2	13887.0	20.3%	27.3%	Low	Low	No Action
Rainbow Creek	2010	2	5336.6	17.3%	24.8%	Low	Low	No Action
Scovil Creek	2010	2	1590.6	13.9%	18.8%	Low	Low	No Action
Sylvestor Creek	2010	2	4080.5	14.2%	19.2%	Low	Low	No Action
Tsedeka Creek	2010	2	1251.2	9.4%	11.1%	Low	Low	No Action