



WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS INC.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

2012 ANNUAL REPORT

March 2013

*Western Forest Products Inc.
Nimpkish DFA and TFL 37*

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SFM Criteria, Values, Objectives, Indicators & Targets

This section of the SFM Plan describes the Nimpkish Woodlands SFM Values, Objectives, Indicators and Targets. As appropriate, an Acceptable Variance is provided for the near term performance level of each Target and a forecasted future condition is provided for each Indicator. The section is organized according to the Criteria for Sustainable Forest Management, which was developed by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers and adapted for the Canadian Standards Association's Sustainable Forest Management standard (CAN/CSA-Z809-08).

As further explanation of the organization of this section:

- The **Criteria** (e.g., below: 1.0 Conservation of Biological Diversity) and **Critical Elements** (e.g., 1.1 Ecosystem diversity) and their accompanying statements are derived from *Defining Sustainable Forest Management: A Canadian Approach to Criteria and Indicators* (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, Ottawa, 1995).
- The subsidiary **Values, Objectives, Indicators, Targets, Acceptable Variances** and **Forecasts** were developed for this plan during discussions among NWAC members, Englewood Forest Operation's staff and other Western Forest staff.

As used in this plan:

- **Values** are DFA characteristics, components, or qualities considered by the advisory groups to be important in relation to a CSA SFM element or other locally identified element.
- **Objectives** are broad statements describing a desired future state or condition of a value.
- **Indicators** are variables that measure or describe the state or condition of a value.
- **Targets** are specific statements describing a desired future state or condition of an indicator. Where possible, targets are clearly defined, time-limited and quantified.
- **Acceptable Variances** specify the range of performance results (+ and/or – relative to the Target) that is deemed to be an acceptable outcome. A result outside this range does not always indicate unacceptable performance. (For example, it could reflect: the impact of an uncontrollable event, such as a natural disaster; the fact that the Target was based on poor quality or inadequate data; or the effects of a responsible choice between two competing Objectives.) A result outside the Acceptable Variance range does, however, require review, assessment and, possibly, a revision of either the objective, target or management practices.
- **Forecasts** are explicit statements of the expected future condition of an indicator.
- **Legal References** are provided where they exist.

Performance Reporting

On an annual basis, the SFMP will be updated to include performance reporting information in order to facilitate review of the actual outcomes of each indicator (this will be reported within Appendix 2). Most indicators, (but not all) are reported on an annual basis from January 1 – December 31. The monitoring report (Data Set) is completed by Englewood Forest Operations Management, and presented for review to NWAC each year.

Internal audits will also evaluate the quality, validity, and meaningfulness of the locally determined indicators and all of the targets.

Summary of Results

A summary of the 2012 Annual Report results will be compiled in spring 2013.

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Appendix 2: Detailed Indicator & Results
The current version is available on the Western intranet site.

For 2012 Annual Report results, refer to:

http://www.westernforest.com/company/environment/certification/Englewood_SFM_Report_2012.pdf

Summary of Changes

The SFM Plan 12 is a new plan designed to meet the requirements of the new CSA Z809-08 Standard and replaces all previous versions.

The incorporation of the mandatory Core Indicators from the Standard took in account all the indicators and targets from SFM Plan 10. Through reviews of the indicators with NWAC and guided by their input and comments, the SFM Plan 10 indicators and targets were either incorporated in the Core Indicators, kept as local indicators, dropped entirely or replaced by a new Core Indicator. The indicator numbering approach from the CSA Standard was also adopted to facilitate alignment with the new Standard. The Table below summarizes the transition.

SFM Plan 10	Action	SFM Plan 11
Indicator 1	Replaced	Indicator 1.1.1
2	Replaced	1.1.2
3, 8 & 17	Replaced	1.2.2
4	Dropped	
5.5	Incorporated	1.1.4
9, 11, 12 & 13	Replaced	1.2.1
10	Incorporated	1.2.4
14	Incorporated	2.1.1
15 & 18 & 19	Dropped	
16	Replaced	1.2.3
20	Incorporated	2.1.2
21	Incorporated	2.2.1
22 & 23	Dropped	
24 & 25	Incorporated	3.1.1
27.5	Incorporated	3.2.1
28 & 29	Replaced	4.1.1
30 & 31	Dropped	
32	Incorporated	2.2.2
33 & 34	Incorporated	5.1.1
35	Incorporated	1.4.2
38	Dropped	
39.5	Incorporated	5.1.1
40.5	Incorporated	6.3.1
41, 42 & 44	Incorporated	5.2.3

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SFM Plan 10	Action	SFM Plan 11
43	Dropped	
45	Incorporated	6.1.2
46	Incorporated	6.4.3
47	Incorporated	1.4.2, 6.1.3
48 & 49	Incorporated	5.2.4
50, 51 & 52	Dropped	
53	Incorporated	6.4.1
54 & 55	Dropped	

Indicator 1.1.1 Ecosystem Area by Type

Element: 1.1 Ecosystem diversity

Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Older seral stages of each ecosystem types	Older seral stages of each ecosystem types found on the DFA are maintained	1.1.1 Ecosystem area by type	There is more than 50% of each ecosystem type (biogeoclimatic variant) in the productive forest area of the DFA within the mid to old seral stages at any time.	-5% (i.e. 45%) for up to 10 years.

History

New CSA Core Indicator in 2010

Justification

For many species, if the habitat is suitable, populations will be maintained. Two key characteristics of forest ecosystems are the community types, as driven largely by the species composition of the overstorey, and community seral stages, as driven by succession and disturbance processes. These factors are strong predictors of the biotic communities that will inhabit both forest stands and the entire forest landscape.

The 50% level for ecosystem area by type and seral stage provides reasonable assurance that there is adequate representation of each existing ecosystem type in their older age stages being maintained and replaced at all times on the DFA.

The variance is meant to help account for age class distribution imbalance that might develop or exist due to historical activity and / or land use decisions.

Current Status & Interpretation

The distribution of ecosystem area by type for each seral stage on the EFO DFA for the 2009-2012 reporting year is as follows:

BGC Unit	Seral stage	Hectares (2009)	Hectares (2011)	Hectares (2012)	%(2009)	%(2011)	%(2012)
CWHvm1	Early	21,598	21,399	19,394	51	50	46
	Mid	7,039	7,366	9,243	17	17	22
	Mature	3,352	3,353	3,499	8	8	8
	Old	10,399	10,276	10,200	24	24	24
CWHvm2	Early	13,452	13,516	12,884	40	40	38
	Mid	828	850	1,654	3	3	5
	Mature	440	453	453	1	1	1
	Old	18,941	18,837	18,598	56	56	55
CWHxm2	Early	6,316	6,387	6,600	37	37	39
	Mid	5,808	5,703	5,655	34	33	33
	Mature	3,126	3,147	3,035	18	18	18
	Old	1,806	1,809	1,756	11	11	10
CWHmm1	Early	4,802	4,781	3,430	38	38	27
	Mid	6,625	6,652	8,025	53	53	64
	Mature	63	62	63	1	0	1
	Old	1,022	1,015	993	8	8	8
MHmm1	Early	2,952	2,988	3,050	15	15	16
	Mid	258	273	326	1	1	2
	Mature	131	131	118	0	1	1
	Old	16,903	16,921	15,533	84	83	82

The following table illustrates how the percentage of **mid to older age classes** changed over the last three years for each ecosystem type.

Year	CWHvm1	CWHvm2	CWHxm2	CWHmm1	MHmm1
2009	51%	62%	65%	61%	86%
2010	49%	60%	63%	62%	85%
2011	50%	60%	63%	62%	85%
2012	54%	62%	61%	73%	84%

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The table above illustrates that within all biogeoclimatic units there is greater than 50% of the area of ecosystem type found to be in the mid to older seral stages. A lot of harvesting and pressure is placed on the CWHvm1 and it is therefore the most impacted of the biogeoclimatic zones while the MHmm1 biogeoclimatic zone has a lot of area available for harvest. This target is met.

Strategies & Implementation

Government mandated reserves serve as foundation blocks that ensure representative pieces of ecosystem types in the older seral stages are preserved for the long term in various types of reserves. They include:

- Ungulate Winter Ranges
- Marble Murrelet Areas
- Old Growth Management Areas
- Riparian Reserves
- Wildlife Tree Patches requirements

Additionally, a key supporting company strategy for maintaining elements of the current forest is the *Western Forest Strategy* which describes the use of retention silviculture systems throughout Western’s tenures. The strategy has been 100% implemented in 2012 and it provides a target level of retention based on biological and other factors.

A second element of the strategy for this value is also prompt and effective reforestation or regeneration of harvested areas that aims to establish free growing stands of healthy trees of mixed species in sufficient numbers and within set time frames. In this way, harvested areas can be recruited to the mid to older seral stages in the shortest time frame possible.

Forecasts

It is expected that the target will continue to be generally met based on the experience of the last decade when it has been gradually more difficult to economically harvest the full extent of the AAC and that states of undercut have been prevalent. Considering also that just over 1% of the DFA forest land base is harvested annually, the natural progression of stands from the Early seral stage to the Mid seral stage should be sufficient to achieve and maintain the target over the long term. The ecosystem types that provide the most viable harvest opportunities are expected to dip into the variance but should recuperate over time. A key assumption is that no major event will occur (e.g., very large wildfire) that would dramatically alter the current seral class distribution within the DFA.

Details/ Data Set

The biogeoclimatic zone variants are used as the basis for defining ecosystem types. This is consistent with the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan and with TFL Management Plans approved by the province.

Forest cover data is maintained in GIS layers along with ecosystem information. The intercept of the ecosystem types with the forest inventory information is then grouped by seral stages defined based on age as follows:

Seral Stage	Definition
Early	0 to <40
Mid	40 to 80 (40 to 120 in MH)
Mature	81 to 250 (121 to 250 in MH)
Old	>250

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The licenses included are TFL 37, and MF25.

Monitoring

To monitor performance on this indicator, a number of parameters must be monitored or maintained for the DFA:

- The ecosystem profile of the harvested areas based on their location
- Forest inventory over time (adjusted for age, for annual harvested area and for roads constructed)

The distribution of seral stages for each ecosystem types on the DFA is determined through a GIS exercise.

The primary means to maintain the inventory is through the entry of activity information in CENFOR by the Timberlands Operations. For stands not in CENFOR, their age is corrected manually.

Indicator 1.1.2 Forest Area by Species Composition

Element: 1.1. Ecosystem diversity

Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
The species composition of the forest on the DFA	The overall species composition of the productive forest on the DFA remains stable over time.	1.1.2 Forest area by species composition.	The forest area (ha) by species composition remains within 2% of the baseline on a 5-years basis.	-1% (i.e. up to 3%) for up to 10 years.

History

New CSA Core Indicator in 2010

Justification

For many species, if the habitat is suitable, populations will be maintained. Two key characteristics of forest ecosystems are the community types, as driven largely by the species composition of the overstorey, and community seral stages, as driven by succession and disturbance processes. These factors are strong predictors of the biotic communities that will inhabit both forest stands and the entire forest landscape.

Maintaining a stable species composition over time helps ensure species are not displaced through management activities. The 2% deviation from the baseline provides for the temporary species shift that can occur in the early stage of stand establishment and development.

The variance is meant to help account for temporary deviations engendered by operational focus on certain markets as well as possible reforestation failures due to browsing pressures or health issues.

Climate change may come to affect this target in the long term

Current Status & Interpretation

At the end of 2009, the distribution of forest stands by leading species on the NVI DFA was as follows:

Leading Species	% 2009
Western Hemlock	50.3
Douglas-fir	22.7
Yellow Cedar	9.2
Amabilis Fir	5.4
Western Red Cedar	5.2
Red Alder	1.7
Sitka Spruce	0.1
Misc & NSR	5.4

The baseline data from 2009 was not updated within this Plan as this indicator reports out on a 5 year basis. The species distribution data will be reported out in 2014 as part of the 5 year analysis.

Strategies & Implementation

The main strategy for ensuring a stable overall species composition on the DFA is;

- Prompt and effective reforestation or regeneration of harvested areas with species of trees ecologically suited to the site only.

This is in effect a legal requirement that is met through a combination of natural regeneration and planting of seedlings specifically matched to the site ecology.

In areas where browsing pressures are high, physical protection of seedlings may be required. However, in some extreme cases, this measure may not be successful and a species shift may result on a specific site.

Forecasts

Because natural species shift or drift is very slow it is not likely a factor unless climate was to change so drastically in the short term (i.e. <100 yrs.) as to cause species dieback.

Assuming there is no change in the existing policy to reforest harvested sites with ecologically suited species, the target is expected to be met as tree species that may be preferred for harvesting programs are also promoted in planting programs.

Details/ Data Set

The forest cover data for the productive forest of the DFA is organized by stands of more or less homogeneous composition and age. The stand descriptors or labels include species composition organized hierarchically by species representation in the stand. Stands can be grouped based on the leading species as follows:

- Amabilis Fir
- Douglas-fir
- Western White Pine
- Red Alder
- Sitka Spruce
- Western Red Cedar
- Western Hemlock
- Yellow Cypress

The total area of the stands with the same leading species is then tallied.

Stands not yet reforested or with their composition not yet confirmed are grouped as NSR.

Monitoring

To monitor performance on this indicator, the parameter that must be monitored or maintained for the DFA is:

- Forest inventory over time (adjusted annual harvested area and reforestation information)

The area of the stands on the DFA grouped by their leading species is determined through a GIS exercise.

The primary means to maintain the inventory is through the entry of activity information (e.g., stocking survey results and free-growing assessment results) in CENFOR by the Timberlands Operations. The forest inventories are updated with this information on a periodical basis.

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Indicator 1.1.3 Forest Area by Age Class

Element: 1.1. Ecosystem diversity

Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
The distribution of age classes on the DFA	Older age classes on the DFA are maintained	1.1.3 Forest area by age class	The percent of the productive forest area (ha) in the older age classes (81 to 250 +) is at least 25% of the DFA forest area (on a five year basis).	-5% (i.e. down to 20%) for up to 10 years.

History

New CSA Core Indicator in 2010

Justification

For many species, if the habitat is suitable, populations will be maintained. Two key characteristics of forest ecosystems are the community types, as driven largely by the species composition of the overstorey, and community seral stages, as driven by succession and disturbance processes. These factors are strong predictors of the biotic communities that will inhabit both forest stands and the entire forest landscape. Older age classes are often the most difficult to manage, primarily because they require much time to develop. However, they are often host to unique communities that would not otherwise be present across the forest landscape.

Maintaining a quarter of the forest in older age classes (81 + years) serves to ensure representation of these most unique communities is preserved.

The variance is meant to help account for age class distribution imbalances that might develop or exist due to historical activity and / or land use decisions.

Current Status & Interpretation

At the end of 2009, the distribution of productive forest area by age class for the Englewood DFA was as follows:

Age Classes	Ha (2009)	%
0 - < 40	47,613	38
40 - 80	21,201	17
81 - 120	4,181	3
121 - > 250	53,267	42

Although harvesting activities are normally concentrated within the older age classes, the data indicates that there is a healthy mid age (40 – 80) supply of growing stands to recruit from and maintain the targeted level of older age classes on the DFA.

The baseline data from 2009 has been carried through as this indicator is reported out on a five year basis. This indicator will be reported on in 2014.

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Strategies & Implementation

A basic piece of the strategy is to protect part of the older age classes. This is done primarily for species habitat reasons (See Core Indicator 1.2.1 & 1.2.2) and through processes such as those that identified Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA).

Additionally, a significant area of the DFA referred to as the Non Contributing Land Base (NCLB) is not operable for physical and economical reasons and also contributes to the protection of older age classes.

Over time, currently young stands in the NCLB will add to the current supply of older age classes (see Core Indicator 1.2.2). Such recruitment is also occurring for protected habitat areas.

Another key supporting company strategy for maintaining elements of the current forest is the *Western Forest Strategy* which describes the use of retention silviculture systems throughout Western's tenures. The strategy provides target level of retention based on biological and other factors.

Finally, harvesting with the regulated level and the prompt reforestation strategy help contribute to the continuous supply of operating age classes.

Forecasts

Timber Supply Analysis done for Management Plan 9 for TFL 37 contains projections of age class distributions to the year 2252 (p. 20). These projections were made using a forest estate model called Forest Simulation and Optimization System (FSOS).

The data indicates that at year 2252, over 30% of the productive forest would be in the age classes 81+ with the majority (3/4) in the old growth age class 8. These results would indicate that the target should continue to be met in the long term under current management approaches.

Details/Data Set

The age classes used match those of the seral stages.

Forest cover data is maintained in GIS layers and includes stand age information current to a given year. A manual exercise is applied to update the age of stands to the reporting year and to account for harvesting activities when necessary.

The total area of stands in the same age class is then tallied.

The licenses included are TFL 37, and MF 25.

Monitoring

To monitor performance on this indicator, the parameter that must be monitored or maintained for the DFA is:

- Forest inventory over time (adjusted annual harvested area)

The area of the stands on the DFA grouped by their age class is determined through a GIS exercise.

The primary means to maintain the inventory is through the entry of activity information in CENFOR by the Timberlands Operations. The forest inventories are updated with this information on a periodic basis.

Indicator 1.1.4 Degree of Within-stand Retention

Element: 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity

Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
The variety of structure at the stand level	A portion of the existing stand structure is retained	1.1.4 Degree of within-stand structural retention	Within-stand retention is achieved through the use of retention system according to the targets set in the Western Forest Strategy by VILUP Zones and eco-sections (See below).	-5% below target for 1 year

History

New CSA Core Indicator in 2010. Adjusted old indicator # 5.5 to better align with Forest Strategy

Justification

Forest ecosystems and species have evolved in response to changes in climate and different natural disturbances at various scales. To achieve conservation of biological diversity, the basic theoretical premise is that species are adapted to historic local conditions. In coastal BC, windthrow, insects, disease, infrequent fire and landslides create forests with an abundance of dispersed residual structure (e.g., live and dead standing trees in varying patterns) from the pre-disturbance stand. Scientific knowledge of historical development and habitat is used as a guide to sustain productive and diverse forest ecosystems. However, recognizing the resilience of ecosystems and the multiple pathways and patterns that can occur within the limits of ecosystem processes, it is necessary to “mimic” natural disturbances. The strategy assumes that both stand-level retention and landscape-level reserves are necessary for conserving biodiversity across the landscape. Neither approach alone is likely to be as effective or efficient.

Coastal BC has a diversity of forest ecosystems and species; therefore, forest management practices must vary in response to that diversity. No single harvesting or silvicultural system is appropriate everywhere. Clearcut, seed tree, retention, shelterwood and selection systems are all ecologically appropriate in the right context. A mixture of systems will achieve a range of patch sizes and structures within stands and landscapes.

The introduction of targets for retention systems through the Western Forest Strategy that are consistent with the government’s Vancouver Island Land Use Plan ensures that diverse structure is maintained over the landscape through the retention of portions of existing stands.

The variance is meant to provide some operational flexibility particularly in difficult markets and restricted operating levels.

Current Status & Interpretation

Western Forest Strategy Zone	VILUP Zone	Eco-section	WFP Operating Area	Target % Retention System 2009	Target % Retention System 2010-12	2009 Results	2010 Results	2011 Results	2012 Results
SMZ	SMZ	NIM	CWHvm1, vm2, xm, mm1, MHmm1	45%	90%	100%	100%	100%	98%
General Basic	GMZ	NIM	CWHvm1, vm2, MHmm1	30%	60%	67%	62%	63%	65%
General Dry	GMZ	NIM	CWHxm, mm1	35%	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Enhanced Basic	EFZ	NIM	CWHvm1, vm2, MHmm1	25%	50%	62%	95%	69%	60%
Enhanced Dry	EFZ	NIM	CWHxm, mm1	30%	60%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The 2012 target levels were met for all VILUP Zones / Ecosection combinations. Similar to 2011 it is noted within the EFZ Enhanced Basic we have decreased the retention strategy and more blocks were clearcut with reserves. Most of these results were within second growth, hemlock grapple yarding areas that included steeper terrain. Retention systems were not utilized and more Clearcut with Reserves were prevalent for safety reasons.

Strategies & Implementation

Management strategies are described in the Western Forest Strategy document by Bill Beese, MF, RPF, Final Implementation Version approved July 24, 2007; and Retention System Implementation Standards June 2008.

Forecasts

The next Timber Supply Analysis for TFL 37 is due in 2016. It will include an analysis of the effect of implementing the Western Forest Strategy and will quantify the level of retention on the DFA.

From similar analysis completed on other forests, it is anticipated that the Strategy contributes to the retention of over 3% more of the existing stands than would be retained due to legal or operational parameters only.

Details/Data Set

The term retention system refers to a silvicultural system designed to meet the goals of the variable retention approach. It was originally defined in the BC Operational Planning Regulations (March 1999) and has 3 requirements: 1) retention of trees distributed across the cutblock; 2) trees are left for the long term (at least one rotation); 3) distribution of leave trees achieves >50% "forest influence". The

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specific definition of the retention system is:

“a silvicultural system that is designed to:

- a. retain individual trees or groups of trees to maintain structural diversity over the area of the cutblock for at least one rotation, and*
- b. leave more than half the total area of the cutblock within one tree height from the base of a tree or group of trees, whether or not the tree or group of trees is inside the cutblock.”*

All the cutblocks harvested in the year are tracked according to the silviculture system type applied to them. Annually, those that meet the above definition are tallied and included in the annual report.

Monitoring

The detailed monitoring and reporting procedures used in reporting this indicator is described in the Western Forest Strategy document; and Retention System Implementation Standards.

The primary means to track harvest area and their characteristics is through the entry of activity information in CENFOR by the Timberlands Operations.

A spreadsheet was also created to track harvest area assigned as retention system for each cutblock relative to the harvest area.

Indicator 1.2.1 Degree of habitat protection for focal species

Element: 1.2 Species Diversity				
<i>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.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Habitat for selected focal species, including species at risk	Maintain or increase habitat for selected focal species, including species at risk	1.2.1 Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk.	The amounts (in ha) of habitat protected for selected focal species remains the same or increase year after year. Selected focal species are Marbled Murrelet, Northern Goshawk, Black-tailed deer & Roosevelt elk and Keen's Myotis.	Decrease by 1%.

History

New CSA Core Indicator in 2010

Justification

“Habitat, in terms of both quantity and quality, is a key component of the health of species and animal populations” (CSA Sustainable Forest Management, 2008). Forest management can have both positive and negative effects for wildlife and their habitat. It is important to ensure forest habitat necessary to the survival of species is available for use in the short-term and long-term. Habitat reserved for focal species also contributes to the habitat needs of many other wildlife species.

Ungulate winter ranges are areas identified as critical to the survival of local populations of ungulates during severe winters. On Vancouver Island, black-tailed deer and Roosevelt elk need areas with suitable forest and topographical features that are able to provide shelter, forage and snow interception. Roosevelt elk are on the BC provincial blue-list and have a BC Conservation Framework Priority 2 (BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer, 2010) as well as having local and cultural importance. Black-tailed deer are not considered a species of concern but have local importance for food, economic opportunity and recreation.

Marbled murrelets are small seabirds that nest inland with a majority of nests being found on large boughs high in old conifers up to 30 km inland. Much work has been done along the coast to identify and rank suitable nesting habitat for marbled murrelets. Marbled murrelets are listed as Threatened on Schedule 1 of the Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA), provincially blue-listed, listed on the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) Category of Species at Risk and considered Identified Wildlife, and have a BC Conservation Framework Priority of 1 (BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer, 2010). Identified Wildlife are considered to be sensitive to habitat alteration associated with forest and range practices and are considered to be at risk (endangered, threatened, vulnerable or regionally important).

Northern Goshawks are a relatively large forest dwelling hawk. They need a closed canopy forest with an open understory for nesting and foraging. The coastal subspecies is listed as Threatened on SARA

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Schedule 1, provincially red-listed, listed on the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) Category of Species at Risk and are considered Identified Wildlife, and have a Conservation Priority of 1.

Keen's Myotis is a medium sized bat with smallest distributional range of any North American bat. Its range is the Pacific coast region with most of the known population being found in coastal British Columbia, suggesting an association with coast forest habitats. Keen's Myotis is listed as Special Concern on SARA Schedule 3, provincially red-listed, listed on the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) Category of Species at Risk and are considered Identified Wildlife, and have a Conservation Priority of 1.

The variance is meant to help account for fluctuation due to spatial issues (e.g. map base or scale) and natural disturbance factors

Current Status & Interpretation

The three- year trend for the amount of habitat for selected focal species that is protected in the DFA is as follows:

The increase in legal hectares is due to changes made to Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). When the OGMA's were changed there was an effort to replace habitat with more suitable MAMU habitat. An area of MAMU habitat in a proposed WHA was not included in the original overlay the actual value for the proposed MAMU should be 165 ha and should have been in 2011. It was noted by the in house wildlife biologist.

Habitat Type	Measure	Total Hectares					
		Legal (2010)	Proposed (2010)	Legal (2011)	Proposed (2011)	Legal (2012)	Proposed (2012)
Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)	Spatially delineated ungulate winter range.	5681	0	5684	0	5685	0
Marbled Murrelet Nesting Habitat	Moderate to Very High ranked habitat from the low-level aerial inventory in WHA, UWR, OGMA.	5046	156	5046	165	5058	165
Goshawk Nesting Habitat	Area reserved around known nests (WHA, other).	2595	0	2595	0	2595	0
Keens Myotis	Area reserved around known hibernacula (WHA).	0	174	0	174	0	174

Strategies & Implementation

- To spatially designate and legally establish Wildlife Habitat Areas and Old Growth Habitat Areas. WFP has a mix of legally established and proposed areas. The intent is to move proposed areas through the process to become legally established.
- When it is necessary to build roads through or harvest adjacent to one of these reserves, WFP attempts to minimize the impact and provides replacement habitat of similar quality, if necessary.
- Species at Risk training is delivered to the operations to aid staff in identifying and working around Species at Risk.

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- Northern Goshawk Management Protocol has been developed to guide operations managing forest activities around nests.
- When other habitat is encountered that is actively used by a focal species including a species at risk, the site undergoes evaluation for potential candidacy as a permanent reserve.

Forecasts

As more reserves such as WHAs, UWRs and OGMA's become legally established the habitat conserved for focal species is expected to increase over the short-term.

Details/ Data Set

Ungulate Winter Ranges have been legally established for all tenures within the DFA. Ungulate Winter Range may also be available through other reserve areas (WHA, OGMA) but has not been spatially delineated as such. A total of 5681 ha for TFL 37 (U-1-001) were spatially established in October 2004. The indicator is measured as the total area spatially delineated and conserved for ungulate winter range. This area must meet or exceed the target of 5681 ha.

Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat has been delineated within the DFA. Potentially suitable habitat was modelled and further assessed and ranked by low-level aerial surveys in 2002 and 2003. The surveys followed provincial standards ranking the habitat nil to very high quality. Habitat ranked moderate to very high is generally considered "suitable" habitat. In the short-term suitable habitat is protected in a variety of reserves. Some reserves, wildlife habitat areas, have been specifically delineated for marbled murrelets. Other species' Wildlife Habitat Areas Old Growth Management Areas, and Ungulate Winter Ranges may incidentally encompass suitable nesting habitat. This indicator is a measure of the amount of inventoried suitable nesting habitat reserved within the DFA. The amount should be consistent or increase from the current state and not be less than 5046 ha.

Goshawk nesting habitat mapping is available for the TFL. For the current process the amount of goshawk habitat is based solely on areas that will not be harvested due to the presence of goshawk nests. There are currently 15 known nest territories within the DFA. Ten territories were formally established in March 2003 as 2595 ha of WHA while the others have been voluntarily conserved by WFP. This indicator is a measure of the amount of habitat reserved around known nests. The amount should be consistent or increase from the current state and not be less than 2595 ha.

Keen's Myotis appear to be associated with coastal forest habitats and karst features. More research needs to be done before accurate mapping of potential habitat is available. This measure is an indicator of the amount of area reserved due to the presence of known winter hibernation or maternity roost sites. The amount should increase from the current state of 0 ha with 2 proposed reserves currently being negotiated.

Monitoring

- Reserves are mapped spatially in a layer of the GIS. Changes in boundaries are tracked by Corporate Forestry biologists.
- All habitat supply will be monitored spatially relative to the target every year.
- Nests are documented when they are located and appropriate management strategies are developed within site-level plans.
- Known nests will be monitored for activity when forest management activities are planned nearby.

Indicator 1.2.2 Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for focal species

Element: 1.2 Species Diversity				
<i>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.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Availability of suitable habitat for selected focal species, including species at risk	To ensure the long-term availability of habitat for selected focal species including species at risk.	1.2.2 Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk.	On a 5-year basis, the amount (in ha) of potentially suitable habitat available within WHA, UWR, OGMA and NCLB remains the same or increases over time. The selected focal species are Marbled Murrelet, Black-tailed deer & Roosevelt elk	UWR – decrease by 1% MAMU – decrease by 2%

History

New CSA Core Indicator in 2010.

Justification

Some species need habitat that includes mature to old trees for their survival. Habitat currently unsuitable for species may develop the attributes necessary for the survival of the species as it ages. It is important to ensure critical habitat will be available in the long-term. Long-term is defined as twice the average life expectancy of the predominate trees in a DFA, up to a maximum of 300 years. Tree species within the DFA are long lived and the long-term is defined as the maximum of 300 years.

Ungulate winter ranges are areas identified as critical to the survival of local populations of ungulates during severe winters. On Vancouver Island, black-tailed deer and Roosevelt elk need areas with suitable forest and topographical features that are able to provide shelter, forage and snow interception. Roosevelt elk are on the BC provincial blue-list and have a BC Conservation Framework Priority 2 (BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer, 2010) as well as having local and cultural importance. Black-tailed deer are not considered a species of concern but have local importance for food, economic opportunity and recreation.

Marbled murrelets are small seabirds that nest inland with a majority of nests being found on large boughs high in old conifers up to 30 km inland. Much work has been done along the coast to identify and rank suitable nesting habitat for marbled murrelets. Marbled murrelets are listed as Threatened on Schedule 1 of the Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA), provincially blue-listed, listed on the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) Category of Species at Risk and considered Identified Wildlife, and have a BC Conservation Framework Priority of 1 (BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer, 2010). Identified Wildlife are considered to be sensitive to habitat alteration associated with forest and range practices and are considered to be at risk (endangered, threatened, vulnerable or regionally important).

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The variance is meant to help account for fluctuation due to spatial issues (e.g. map base or scale) and natural disturbance factors. For marbled murrelet the variance is also to account for the inaccuracies of the modelling and the inability to predict the quality of the habitat.

Current Status & Interpretation

At the end of 2010, the baseline amount of potentially suitable habitat for selected focal species that is currently available in the DFA is as follows. The baseline data from 2010 was not updated within this Plan as this indicator reports out on a 5-year basis. The species distribution data will be reported out in 2015 as part of the 5-year analysis.

Habitat Type	Measure	Legal Reserves (ha)	NCLB ¹ (ha)
Ungulate Winter Range	Spatially delineated ungulate winter range.	5681	0
MAMU Nesting Habitat	Potentially Suitable Habitat in WHA, UWR, OGMA and NCLB	7068	4633

Strategies & Implementation

- To spatially designate and legally establish Wildlife Habitat Areas, Ungulate Winter Range and Old Growth Habitat Areas. WFP has a mix of legally established and proposed areas. The intent is to move proposed areas through the process to become legally established. Proposed OGMA's and WHA's will be managed as if established.
- When it is necessary to build roads through or harvest adjacent to one of these reserves, WFP attempts to minimize the impact and provides replacement habitat of similar quality, if necessary.
- As committed in Operational Plans, WFP ensures areas of equivalent marbled murrelet habitat are available in the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) if suitable habitat is harvested in the NCLB.
- Western's Forest Strategy around variable retention will leave a legacy of mature and old forest attributes.
- As reliable habitat modelling tools and parameters become available for different species, WFP will apply them to its land base to guide the evolution of management prescriptions.

Forecasts

Ungulate winter range is expected to not change over time as winter range is based on topographical and forested characteristics that are not expected to change significantly from the natural disturbance processes.

The quantity of potentially suitable habitat is forecast for marbled murrelet. This includes the current amount of potentially suitable habitat and future potentially suitable habitat (i.e. trees that are currently too young). This does not take into account habitat quality as the characteristics, such as moss development, are not easily modeled. It is expected that within the amount forecast not all will be suitable.

To forecast suitable habitat into the future only modeling can be used as the inventory gives the current state. Potentially suitable habitat was modeled using parameters from the marbled murrelet recovery team and in two steps.

¹ Non-contributing landbase as defined by MP9 (TFL 37) timber supply analysis updated to 2009.

- 1) For forests greater than 250 years old there was an assumption that the old growth characteristics would not change significantly in the long term and the following parameters were used: Forested area > 250 years old and > 28.5 m tall. These parameters are from the “Most Likely” category defined in Table 3 in the Marbled Murrelet Conservation Assessment 2003, Part B.
- 2) For forests younger than 250 years old there is a potential to develop the necessary attributes. It was assumed that trees with a moderate or better site index had the potential to develop the characteristics and the following parameters were used: Forested area ≤ 250 years old and Site Index ≥18.

The table below shows the result of this modeling exercise. In essence, as currently young stands grow, substantially more potentially suitable habitat is available in the long-term for the marbled murrelet.

Habitat Type	Legal Reserves (ha)	NCLB (ha)
Ungulate Winter Range	5681	0
Potential MAMU Nesting Habitat	8341	15764

Goshawk nesting habitat mapping is not available at this time. The Northern Goshawk Recovery Team is in the process of creating and testing a habitat model for Vancouver Island. Once this model is released it may be used to calculate the amount of habitat conserved within reserves.

Details/ Data Set

Ungulate Winter Ranges have been legally established for all tenures within the DFA. A total of 5681 ha has been legally designated through one order (for more details see above indicator). Ungulate Winter Range may also be available through other reserve areas (WHA, OGMA) but has not been spatially delineated as such. Established UWR should remain as such in the long-term because of the old-growth characteristics of the UWR and long intervals between natural disturbances in the ecosystems. The indicator is measure as the total area spatially delineated and conserved for ungulate winter range over the long-term and must meet or exceed the target of 5681 ha.

Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat has been delineated within the DFA. Potentially suitable habitat was modeled. Of the potentially suitable habitat within the DFA the areas within wildlife habitat areas, ungulate winter range and old growth management areas and found within the non-contributing landbase (generally unharvestable) will be retained in the long-term. The potentially suitable habitat available in reserves was calculated using the current legal and proposed WHA, UWR and OGMA's. The non-contributing landbase was calculated using data from the TFL 37 Management Plan 9 dataset created for the timber supply analysis, which was updated for 2009.

This indicator is a measure of the amount of potentially suitable nesting habitat retained within the DFA over the long-term. The amount should be consistent or increase from the current state and not be less than 11701 ha.

Monitoring

- Reserves are mapped spatially in a layer of the GIS. Changes in boundaries are tracked by Corporate Forestry biologists.
- Potential habitat supply will be monitored spatially relative to the target every 5 years.
- Non-contributing landbase will be recalculated with new timber supply analysis

Indicator 1.2.3 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species

Element: 1.2 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.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
The existing pool of genes within tree species on the DFA	The existing pool of genes within tree species on the DFA is maintained	1.2.3 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native tree species	The proportion of regeneration comprised of native tree species is 100%.	None

History

This is a new core indicator.

Justification

The Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use require native tree species to be planted. Accordingly, all trees planted within the DFA are native tree species and there is no variance.

Current Status & Interpretation

The species profile of the DFA compared to the amount of trees regenerated by species for the years 2010-2012 are as follows:

Year	Ba	Cw	Yc	Fd	Hw/Hm	Alder	Ss	Misc.	Total
Planted 2010 (%)	8.3	12.1	31.0	21.7	25.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	100%
Planted 2011 (%)	3.0	23	22	41	9	0.0	1	1	100%
Planted 2012 (%)	3.1	20.9	29.0	38.2	6.8	0.0	0.4	1.6	100%
DFA Species Profile (%)	5.4	5.2	9.2	22.7	50.3	1.7	0.1	5.4	100%

This target is met; the proportion of regeneration at Englewood Forest Operations is 100% native species. There has been a consecutive decline in the amount of Balsam, Hemlock (both mountain and western hemlock) since 2010. These species have a tendency to regenerate naturally so planting is not necessary for future forests. Western red cedar, Yellow cedar and Douglas fir are planted wherever possible and vary in percent planted based on cutblock elevation and planting prescription. Within the miscellaneous category more Noble fir and Western white pine have been introduced due to the elk browse noted during survey data collection. Elk have not been noted to browse western white pine so the percentages will increase in future planting prescriptions as it proves to be a successful species to resist browse. Noble fir has been included on southern aspects, which helps to

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aid in species diversity. Less spruce has been planted as blocks within the 2012 spring and fall plants did not recommend spruce in the planting prescription.

Strategies & Implementation

All tree species regenerated within the DFA are native tree species. Trees are regenerated within the DFA from natural regeneration or from planting trees within their seed transfer limits. At free growing there tends to be more trees regenerated on site in addition to those planted. (See indicator 1.3.1) These naturally regenerated trees ensure the existing pool of genes within tree species on the DFA is maintained.

Forecasts

Assuming that climate change does not trigger species extirpation, it is expected that native tree species will continue to be planted and natural regeneration of trees will continue to significantly augment planted areas at historical levels and contribute to genetic diversity.

Also, there is no expectation of changes in regulation that would alter the current standard of reforestation with ecologically suited species and allow the introduction of exotic species.

Details/ Data Set

The three-year trend indicates that more more FD and Cw/Cy are being planted while less Hw/Hm and Ba were planted in 2012. There is a high percentage of natural ingress of Hw/Hm.

The number of trees planted by species during the annual spring and fall planting programs will demonstrate that only native species are planted. The species planted are generally Fd, Cy and Cw. With lesser amounts of Ba, Hw and Ss. Hemlock regenerates very well naturally across the DFA but to determine the amount of natural Hw regeneration is difficult. Sitka spruce tends not to be reforested in large numbers due to the Sitka spruce weevil. Resistant seed is becoming available and more may be planted in the future.

Monitoring

The Operations Forester or designate manages the planting program. The number and species of trees planted are entered into CENFOR.

The Operations Forester or designate compiles the data from the CENFOR database and reports on the indicator performance in the annual SFM Report.

Indicator 1.2.4 Percent consistency with management practices for habitat features

Element: 1.2 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.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Native Species Diversity	Diversity of habitats to sustain a natural diversity of native species is retained on the DFA.	1.2.4 Percent consistency with management practices to address special habitat features	Where worker safety is not compromised, all cutblocks harvested over any 5-year period are managed to address special habitat features identified.	None

History

This was indicator #10 in SFMP 10.

Justification

Stand-level measures contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity by caring for known habitat features of species at risk occurring on the DFA. This indicator ensures that stand-level strategies are in place to manage specific habitat needs for species at risk and species of local interest. Habitat requirements of most species at risk are sufficiently known to develop special management areas, or prescribe activities that will not interfere with the well being of these species. Special habitat features may include bird nests or den trees for example.

Once habitat features are identified, management strategies are defined in site plans and harvest instruction. For that reason no variance is allowed.

Current Status & Interpretation

This indicator was first reported on in 2008 so the 5-year percent consistency is not yet available. The results since 2008 are summarized in the table below.

In 2012 a total of 30 features were found in 15 cutblocks that required management for special habitat features, fifteen (15) of which were for black bear dens. One (1) block addressed management for one (1) eagle's nest, two (2) blocks addressed management for three (3) Northern Goshawks Nests and one (1) block addressed management for eleven (11) Great Blue Heron nests.

The features were found in the following blocks: LG215, NA403H, GC021, DA030, HR097, LG209, KC014, NE084, NE040, CE009, WS001, LG060, NS031, NA003, and BC195. Blocks NA003, NS031, and BC195 all have completed Post Harvest Assessment and are reported in the table below. The rest of the blocks (LG215, NA403H, GC021, DA030, HR097, LG209, KC014, NE084, NE040, CE009, WS001, LG060, CE023 and NW751) will be reported within the 2013 Annual Report.

The WFP Environmental Management System (EMS) requires a post harvest assessment done ideally within 6 weeks of the "final" block inspection but no longer than 6 months. Two of the missed post-harvest assessments fall outside the acceptable time frame and will be reported out in the 2013 annual report. The blocks that are reported out have completed Post Harvest Assessments and they are consistent with the management of the special habitat feature.

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Indicator results for special habitat features

Year	Cutblocks requiring Special Habitat Feature Management	Harvest Area Consistent ¹	Total Harvest Area (ha) ²	Percent Consistency (%)
2008	CE005, KC012, KH075H, LG212, MU080, TS014, UN038	185.6 ha	185.6 ha	100 %
2009	HG040, ME135, NE062, NW121, NW131, Q213, TS051, SC006	207.8 ha	207.8 ha	100 %
2010	FE003, LG224, MU170, NE202, NS024, NS029, TS005, TS007	230.0 ha	230.0 ha	100%
2011	DA313, ME230, NE069, TS206, DA390, KC120, NS020, UN115, WS015	264.8ha	264.8ha	100%
2012	NA003,CE030,DA415,KC195,MQ425A, TS019,KC153, WS250,NS031, BC195	268.2ha	268.2ha	100%

¹ Harvest area of cutblocks that contain special habitat features and that are consistent with Site Plans, Harvest Instructions and Post Harvest Assessments.

² Total harvest area of cutblocks that contain special habitat features.

Strategies & Implementation

Strategies to appropriately manage special habitat features are based on information already in place (e.g., National Recovery Teams of Environment Canada, Identified Wildlife Management Strategy) and on recent scientific literature. Appropriate management strategies are implemented in site level plans to ensure the development or maintenance of species' habitat.

Special habitat features are managed on a case-by-case basis as they are discovered. Bear dens, large stick nests, great blue heron colonies and active nests of other bird species are retained as they are located and where worker safety is not compromised. Additional habitat surrounding bear dens is prescribed on a site-specific basis.

Forecasts

Based on the recent performance history it is anticipated that the target will be met and continue to be met in the future.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed based on WFP's forest operations being in conformance with internal plans (ie Site Plans and Harvesting Instructions) that are in place to address identified special habitat features:

The wildlife section in each Site Plan and Harvesting Instruction are reviewed for "Special Habitat Feature" prescriptions. The results of Post-Harvest Assessments are normally used to confirm that harvesting and road-building activities were conducted in accordance with the plans.

Ultimately results are compiled as follows:

Calculation		% HA_{CONSISTENT} = HA_{CONSISTENT} / HA_{TOTAL}
Variables	% HA _{CONSISTENT}	Percentage of cutblock harvest area that is consistent with Site Plans and Harvesting Instructions for special habitat features, and based on a 5-year period.
	HA _{CONSISTENT}	Harvest area of cutblocks that contain special habitat features and that are consistent with Site Plans and Harvesting Instructions over a 5-year period.
	HA _{TOTAL}	Total harvest area of cutblocks that contain special habitat features, based on a 5-year period.
Notes	1.	<i>Cutblocks are included in calculation if a harvest completion date is recorded for MoF reporting purposes</i>
	2.	<i>5-year reporting period is the most recent 5 Calendar years (January – December)</i>

For annual reporting purposes, it is recommended that cutblocks having special habitat features be mentioned in a text statement.

Monitoring

Special habitat features are documented when they are located and appropriate management strategies are developed within site-level plans. These results are summarized annually in the SFM annual report.

Indicator 1.3.1 Percentage of the trees planted annually that are GMOs

Element: 1.3 Genetic Diversity

Conserve genetic diversity by maintaining the variation of genes within species and ensuring that reforestation programs are free of genetically modified organisms.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Genetically modified organisms on the DFA.	Genetically modified organisms are not introduced in the DFA	1.3.1 The percent of the trees planted annually that are genetically modified organisms.	The percent of the trees planted annually that are genetically modified organisms is 0%.	None

History

New Indicator in 2010 for the new concept of genetically modified organisms introduced in CSA Z809-08.

Justification

The target aligns with the current legal status: no genetically modified organisms are currently planted within the Englewood Defined Forest Area.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Number of Genetically Modified Organisms Planted
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0

In 2012, only seedlings from registered seedlots were planted on the DFA. No genetically modified organisms were planted. This is consistent with previous year's information.

Strategies & Implementation

The only strategy in place related to this indicator is to only use seedlings from seedlots duly registered for use in BC in reforestation programs.

Alternatively, natural regeneration is also used to enhance restocking of cutblocks.

Forecasts

Currently, there is no expectation that genetically modified organisms would be allowed as restocking material.

Details/ Data Set

The seedlot number of all stock planted in the DFA is entered in silviculture records.

Monitoring

The primary means to maintain the silviculture records is through the entry of activity information in CENFOR by the Timberlands Operations.

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Indicator 1.4.1 Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies

Element: 1.4 Protected areas & sites of special biological & cultural significance

Respect protected areas identified through government processes. Co-operate 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 management strategies appropriate to their long-term maintenance.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Protected areas identified on the DFA through government processes	Respect and maintain protected areas identified on the DFA through government processes.	1.4.1 Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies	100% of identified sites have implemented management strategies.	None

History

New Core Indicator in 2010.

Justification

The target aligns with the current legal status. Government processes normally results in government orders that give legal status to the new requirements.

Current Status & Interpretation

A number of Government processes, past and ongoing, have served to identify areas for protection or special management:

The Protected Area Strategy (PAS): In July 1993, the government of BC established the Protected Area Strategy (PAS) for British Columbia committed to expanding a protected area system that would protect 12% of the province by 2000. Recommendations began in January 1992 as part of the Commission on Resources and the Environment (CORE). The products of this process were submitted to Cabinet in February 1994, and the recommendations were embodied in the subsequent Vancouver Island Land Use Plan. Cabinet endorsed a final set of boundaries on April 15, 1995 which encompassed 78,342 ha of new protected areas. A second group was formed to identify “special feature” areas. Nominations were accepted from the public and First Nations stakeholder groups. The process resulted in an additional 11,770 ha of protected areas announced in February 1996. Currently, 13.1% of Vancouver Island, or about 439,000 ha has protected status distributed throughout Vancouver Island’s 10 eco-sections. The DFA contains 3 of the eco-sections

The Old Growth Management Area (OGMA) process: In 2000, in response to CORE, the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan was completed and included the identification of Resource Management Zones with specific Old Growth retention requirements. An ongoing Land Use Planning process involving Western and the Ministry of Environment is being used to spatially locate Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA) to be retained. All of the OGMA’s are legally established.

The Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) process: In August of 2003, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Establishment of Ungulate Winter Ranges and Related Objectives was developed between MWLAP, the Ministry of Forests (MOF) and the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM). The purpose of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to expedite and facilitate the orderly confirmation and establishment of ungulate winter ranges (UWR) and related objectives across the province, in order to support the Forest Practices Code and the new *Forest and*

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Range Practices Act (FRPA). The MOU clarifies general ministry roles and responsibilities and outlines procedures and considerations to facilitate timely delivery of this initiative. It replaces previous agreements concerning coordination, administrative processes, and consultation requirements. The MOU identifies 3 types of UWR and objectives. The intent is to facilitate, through due process, the cooperative development of objectives to support the FRPA while at the same time maintaining the foundation of stakeholder support, where UWR and objectives have been established through Cabinet-approved strategic land use planning processes

The Designated Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) process: The Government's Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (IWMS) Version 2004 was released in May 2004 and replaces IWMS Volume 1, released in 1999. IWMS Version 2004 contains an updated list of identified wildlife, updated species accounts and updated procedures for implementing the IWMS. The IWMS provides direction, policy, procedures and guidelines for managing Identified Wildlife. The goals of the Strategy are to minimize the effects of forest and range practices on Identified Wildlife situated on Crown land and to maintain their limiting habitats throughout their current ranges and, where appropriate, their historic ranges. Identified Wildlife are managed through the establishment of wildlife habitat areas (WHAs) and the implementation of general wildlife measures (GWMs) and wildlife habitat area objectives, or through other management practices specified in strategic or landscape level plans.

Strategies & Implementation

Western Forest Products follows government process.

Forecasts

The target is the forecast given that the establishment of protected areas is normally the result of government policies and processes and no change in policy is anticipated.

Details/ Data Set

The baseline data has remained the same from 2010 to 2012. The following sites have been identified in the DFA through government processes and are now protected or managed:

Processes	Area Name / Landscape Unit	Total Area	Strategy / Status
Protected Area Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claude Elliot Creek Ecological Reserve (231 ha) Claude Elliot Lake Provincial Park (289 ha) Lower Nimpkish Provincial Park (200 ha) Mount Cain Regional Park (497 ha) Mount Elliot Ecological Reserve (324 ha) Nimpkish Lake Provincial Park (3,950 ha) Nimpkish River Ecological Reserve (18 ha) Schoen Lake Provincial Park (8,430 ha) Woss Lake Provincial Park (6,634 ha) 	20,573 ha	100% protected
Old Growth Management Areas (by LU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower Nimpkish (6,748 ha) Upper Nimpkish (9,715 ha) 	16,463 ha	100% Managed
Ungulate Winter Ranges (by Order #)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> u-1-001 (6,203 ha) 	6,203 ha	100% protected
Designated Wildlife Habitat Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Goshawk (2,725 ha) Marbled Murrelet (331 ha) 	3,056 ha	100% protected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keen's Myotis (174 ha) Marbled Murrelet (3,975 ha) 	4,152 ha	Proposed

Monitoring

The Timberlands Forester with assistance from the Operations Foresters will review for newly designated or amended Protected Areas and update the details. Normally, such designations and amendments are referred to affected parties prior to formal designation.

Indicator 1.4.2 Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites

Element: 1.4 Protected areas & sites of special biological & cultural significance

Respect protected areas identified through government processes. Co-operate 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 management strategies appropriate to their long-term maintenance

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Identified sacred and culturally important sites on the DFA	Provide protection for identified sacred and culturally important sites on the DFA	1.4.2 Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites.	<p>Target 1 – 100% of identified sacred and culturally important sites are protected or managed according to measures by WFP and First Nations.</p> <p>Target 2 – All cutblocks harvested over any 5 year period are consistent with management practices to address karst features.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>≥ 5% of the target.</p>

Target 1: Identified Culturally Important Sites

History

New CSA Core Indicator in 2010. Adjusted old indicators #35 & #47 to align with this new Core Indicator.

Justification

Based on an Archaeological Overview Assessment completed by Government, the DFA has been categorized into areas based upon archaeological site potential and the need for a Cultural Heritage Inventory Survey (CHI). As required, CHIs are completed to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the proposed development areas. CHIs identify and assess all impacts on archaeological resources that might result from the development, and recommend alternatives for managing unavoidable adverse impacts.

The target and the variance reflect the requirement to mitigate or control potential effects on identified culturally important sites.⁷

Current Status & Interpretation

A total of ten (10) cutblocks (BC195, DA317, LG060, ME044, NA228, NE017, NE118, NS112, WS004, WP131) harvested during 2012 required management for cultural features. Nine (9) of the (10) listed in table below were assessed within the applicable timeframe and remained consistent with the management practices to address cultural features. One (1) of the blocks (LG060) was not assessed Post Harvest and will be reported out in the 2013 Annual Report. The WFP Environmental

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Management System (EMS) requires a post harvest assessment done ideally within 6 weeks of the “final” cutblock inspection but no longer than 6 months.

Strategies & Implementation

The FSP contains commitments for post approval consultation on Cultural Heritage Resources, and the Heritage Conservation Act applies to operational activities. Additionally, a MFR District letter on CP consultation guides cutting permit applications.

WFP’s planners review the location of all proposed cutblocks relative to an archaeological potential map. If the proposed cutblock is located within an area designated with high archaeological potential, or if any observed features are identified during cutblock reconnaissance, an assessment/survey is planned and conducted. Where worker safety is not compromised and in consultation with First Nations, management strategies for CMTs located during the survey are incorporated into the final layout and addressed in the site plan.

Forecasts

The target is anticipated to be met based on past policy and experience. Given the status of First Nations in BC, no change in company policy is anticipated and company cooperation with First Nations is expected to continue.

Details/ Data Set

The historical data is summarized below for the results of the last five years.

Year	Cutblocks Requiring Cultural Feature Management	Harvest Area Consistent ¹ (ha)	Total Harvest Area ² (ha)	Percent Consistent (%)
2008	BC 104	24.1	24.1	100%
2009	BC 108, BC 109, NS 051, NS 105	104.7	104.7	100%
2010	BC107, FE003, ME040, NE110, NS009WF, NS029, NW103	318.3	318.3	100%
2011	BC135, BC206, KC120, ME004, NA001, NS008, WS019, WS028, NS006	251.4	251.4	100%
2012	DA317, NE017, NE118, WP131, BC195, ME044, WS004, NA228, NS112	152.4	152.4	100%

1 Harvest area of cutblocks that address cultural features and that are consistent with Site Plans and Harvest Instructions.

2 Total harvest area of cutblocks that address cultural features.

This target was met. All blocks assessed Post Harvest were consistent with the cultural management prescriptions recommended for the block.

Monitoring

Cultural/Archaeological Surveys are tracked in a database (Forest Ops) and considered as site plans and harvesting instructions are prepared. Cutblock Site Plans that contained cultural features and prescriptions are reviewed yearly in relation to annual logging activities. Non-conformances and non-compliances are communicated to WFP's Operations Planning Foresters, who will take actions to remedy the particular situations. The primary monitoring process will be through Cutblock Inspections and Post Harvest Assessments.

Target 2: Karst

History

Previously indicator 35 in SFM Plan 10, carried forward to SFMP 11.

Justification

Managing karst values within forested landscapes is an important consideration when proposing harvesting and development projects. Under the Government Action Regulation, an order has been brought into force that now provides a legislated level of protection to karst features. This target monitors WFP's consistency with implementing prescriptions for karst features. No variance is allowed for this target.

Current Status & Interpretation

The results for 2008-2012 summarized in the table below. A total of six (6) cutblocks (NA003, NE017, NE040, NE071, NE084, and NS031) were harvested during 2012 required management for karst. Three (3) of those cutblocks (NA003, NE017, and NS031) were assessed for consistency. Block WS301 is carried over from the 2011 Annual Report and was assessed and reported out within the table below. Blocks NE040, NE071, and NE084, do not have a completed Post Harvest Assessment due to a late harvest date or an early snowpack. They will be reported out in the 2013 Annual Report.

Block KH205 is carried over from 2010 and did not have a completed Post Harvest. This will be reported out in the 2013 Annual Report.

The WFP Environmental Management System (EMS) requires a post harvest assessment done ideally within 6 weeks of the "final" cutblock inspection but no longer than 6 months.

Indicator results for karst management

Year	Cutblocks requiring Special Areas Management	Total Harvest Area (ha) ²	Percent Consistency (%)
2008	FE005, NA009, NS007	113.5 Ha	100 %
2009	NE018A, NE025, NE062	78.3 Ha	100 %
2010	FE003, NE108, NS023, NS045	201.2Ha	100 %
2011	BC125, BC206, NA001, NS006, NE069	156.3Ha	100%
2012	NA003, NE017, NS031, WS301	106.5Ha	100%

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- 1 Harvest area of cutblocks that address karst features and that are consistent with Site Plans and Harvest Instructions.
- 1 Total harvest area of cutblocks that address karst features.

The target was met for this indicator. All blocks assesses post harvest maintained the pre-harvest prescription for karst features.

Strategies & Implementation

A karst inventory identifies the vulnerability potential as well as any known features and information is included as new karst features are discovered. WFP conducts a karst field assessment when a proposed cutblock or road is located within an area mapped as moderate or higher karst vulnerability potential. This assessment includes:

- Establishing the general bounds for the primary karst catchment associated within the proposed development activity;
- Conducting a ground search of appropriate intensity;
- Identifying and mapping the locations of cave entrances and significant surface karst features;
- Evaluating and classifying caves and other notable karst features; and
- Documenting the significant features that are found through measurement, narrative descriptions, illustrations and photography.

Measures are then recommended to mitigate impacts to the significant cave and karst features. The range of possible protective measures during road building and harvesting phases includes:

- Relocating roads and cutblock boundaries;
- Establishing reserves;
- Employing alternative harvest systems;
- Enhancing the supervision and monitoring of specific activities;
- Restricting road building or harvesting practices;
- Imposing weather or timing restrictions for specific activities; and
- Committing to manage for or rehabilitate impacted features.

Forecasts

Karst management is integral to the planning process and is now a legislated requirement. A change in government policy that would relax requirements is not anticipated. This target is expected to continue to be met based on past performance.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed based on WFP's forest operations being in conformance with internal plans (ie Site Plans and Harvesting Instructions) that are in place to address karst features:

- Pertinent sections in each Site Plan and Harvesting Instruction are reviewed for references to the existence of karst features as well as associated prescriptions. Periodic monitoring and/or WFP's final inspection reports are used to confirm that harvesting and road building activities were conducted in accordance with the plans.

Ultimately results are compiled as follows:

Calculation		$\% \text{ HA}_{\text{CONSISTENT}} = \text{HA}_{\text{CONSISTENT}} / \text{HA}_{\text{TOTAL}}$
Variables	$\% \text{ HA}_{\text{CONSISTENT}}$	Percentage of cutblock harvest area that is consistent with Site Plans and Harvesting Instructions that address karst features, and based on a 5-year period.
	$\text{HA}_{\text{CONSISTENT}}$	Harvest area of cutblocks that address karst features and that are consistent with Site Plans and Harvesting Instructions over a 5-year period.
	HA_{TOTAL}	Total harvest area of cutblocks that address karst features, based on a 5-year period.
Notes	1.	<i>Cutblocks are included in calculation if a harvest completion date is recorded for MOF reporting purposes</i>
	2.	<i>5-year reporting period is the most recent 5 Calendar years (January – December)</i>

Monitoring

The Operations Forester will ensure that data is compiled, and performance reported, in the annual SFM Plan.

Indicator 2.1.1 Reforestation success

Element: 2.1 Forest ecosystem resilience				
<i>Conserve ecosystem resilience by maintaining the both ecosystem processes and ecosystem conditions</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Resilient forest ecosystems	Maintain ecosystem processes and ecosystem conditions	2.1.1 Reforestation Success	The area of forest land missing it's Free Growing milestone obligation is 0 ha annually	None

History

New CSA Core Indicator in 2010. It incorporates part of old indicator #14.

Justification

This indicator provides a measure of success at ensuring that forests are promptly regenerated, enhancing ecosystem recovery and accelerating forest growth and to maximize carbon absorption. Following harvesting, WFP is responsible to ensure that stands of trees are promptly re-established. The objective is to ensure that these stands are established and become Free Growing within the legal timeframe. NAR describes the amount of area that WFP is committed to reforest following harvesting activities. Free-growing stands, as defined in the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act and the Forest and Range Practices Act, are stands of healthy trees of a commercially valuable species, meeting stocking standards, the growth of which is not impeded by competition from plants, shrubs or other trees.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	FG Area Expiring (ha)	FG Commitments met (ha)	Area not meeting FG Commitment (ha)	Variance from Target (ha)
2009	582	582	0	0
2010	1001	1001	0	0
2011	680.8	680.8	0	0
2012	685.6	685.6	0	0

This target has been met. WFP Englewood is 100% compliant with free growing commitments for the 2012 reporting year.

Strategies & Implementation

A series of steps are involved in managing regeneration: Historically there has been a low reliance on natural regeneration with the majority of area being planted promptly after logging. This reliance on planting is due to a number of factors:

- Drier sites on average, limiting natural regeneration success
- Reduced brushing - minimizing foliar treatments required
- Reduced fill planting – minimizing fill plants
- Easier/less planting layout – reduced time – reduced supervision
- Some sites can be difficult to predict-Salal “Transitional” sites- short term growth loss but can affect FG hts, GU,VEG. Safe to plant Cw
- Green up or VEG timeline can be reduced
- Future access to block may be unknown
- Reduced block entries (treatments, surveys)
- Simplified surveying, and survey scheduling
- Reduced reporting requirements
- Controlled species regeneration

Forecasts

The current planning regime will ensure that this indicator continues to be met. The number of expiring hectares is expected to rise in 2012 however WFP will schedule and plan the survey work to ensure the target is achieved.

Details/ Data Set

For FPC cutblocks: This indicator is determined by subtracting the total area meeting FG commitments (on a SU basis) in the reporting year from the total FG area expiring (on a SU basis) during the reporting year. If an amendment has been prepared, the SU can be tallied as meeting requirements. In the event that the MoFR determines that an amendment did not constitute having met FPC requirements to establish a free growing stand within the Free Growing Assessment Period (FGAP), the area failing to meet commitments will be reported in the year this becomes known.

For FSP cutblocks, or FPC cutblocks approved to be brought under FRPA FSP standards, the late free growing date is 20 years.

FG Area Expiring – a summary of SU area, including all SUs expiring in the reporting year.

Area meeting FG commitments – a summary of cutblock area, including all blocks whose FG commitments have been completed (all SU's have achieved FG status).

Data will be tracked via Silviculture Prescriptions or Site Plans within the CENFOR systems. Data will be tracked and compiled at the operation level. Annual summaries will be forwarded to the Annual Report coordinator for reporting purposes.

Monitoring

Free to Grow surveys, and Regeneration Performance Assessments. The Operations Forester will ensure that data is compiled, and performance reported, in the annual SFM Report.

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Indicator 2.1.2 Percent Consistency with time to control a forest fire

Element: 2.1 Forest ecosystem resilience				
<i>Conserve ecosystem resilience by maintaining the both ecosystem processes and ecosystem conditions</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Healthy forest	Minimize the impact on forest resources resulting from uncontrolled fire.	2.1.2 Percent consistency with time to control a forest fire	Zero operationally caused fires annually	1 Operationally caused fire >0.1 ha that is controlled within 24 hours of the fire being reported.

History

Existing indicator # 20 in the Z809-02 SFMP, this indicator has been revised a number of times since 2004.

Justification

Deriving indefinite economic benefits from the forest depends, in part, on WFP's ability to protect the forest from damage by operationally caused fires. For this indicator, operationally caused fires are those that are initiated by management activities (e.g. operational or escaped slash fires that cause damage to timber, felled or standing, or to regenerated sites). Effective fire control measures are important to ensure that site productivity and forest values are maintained. WFP investigates all operationally caused forest fires. The variance is to allow for very small operational fires that are detected and extinguished before any damage occurs.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Area of Operationally Caused Fires (ha)	Area of Lightning Caused Fires (ha)	Area of Fires With Other Causes (ha)	Total (ha)
2009	0.01	466.73	0	466.74
2010	0.0003	0	0	0.0003
2011	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0

The target was met, there were no operationally caused fires in the Defined Forest Area in 2012.

Strategies & Implementation

For the purpose of this indicator, fires will be classified based on their ignition source. Ignition sources include operational, lightning, recreation, and unknown or other. All are to be reported in the Annual Report. Details regarding the size and type of fires are to be included in the Annual Report results. Only fires greater than 0.1 ha will be considered to count towards the acceptable variance, All operationally caused fires <0.1 ha in size will not be counted towards the variance but will be included in the annual report of total hectares burned by type. The size of the fires (greater than 0.1ha) is

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important as Western Forest Products Englewood Forest Operation hopes to maintain a low level of operationally caused fires trending towards none.

Forecasts

Continued commitment to fire preparedness through the compilation and interpretation of fire weather indices, crew training and adequate onsite fire tools will help to ensure that work performed is appropriate for the given fire danger class and workers are prepared for the unexpected. The forecast is for zero operationally caused fires greater than 0.1 hectares which demonstrates a proactive fire / operational management with regards to forest protection by WFP within the DFA. This optimistic target can be met through conservative operational judgement and through diligently tracking fire weather indices through the fire season.

Details/ Data Set

For the purpose of this indicator, fires will be classified based on their ignition source and tracked in the EMS Issue List module of the Cenfor database. Ignition sources include operational, lightning, recreation, and unknown or other. All are to be reported in the Annual Report. Details regarding the size and type of fires are to be included in the Annual Report results. Only fires greater than 0.1 ha will be considered to count towards the acceptable variance, All operationally caused fires <0.1 ha in size will not be counted towards the variance but will be included in the annual report of total hectares burned by type.

Monitoring

The Operations Foresters will ensure that data is compiled from the Cenfor database, and performance reported, in the annual SFM Report.

Indicator 2.2.1 Additions and Deletions to the Forest Area

Element: 2.2 Forest ecosystem productivity

Conserve forest ecosystem productivity and productive capacity by maintaining ecosystem conditions that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species. Reforest promptly and use tree species ecologically suited to the site.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Productive Forest Ecosystems	Maintain the productivity of forest ecosystems	2.2.1 Additions and deletions to the forest area	Of the cutblocks that have had post-harvest road measurement surveys conducted in any given calendar year, no more than seven percent (7%) of the cutblocks' aggregate total area is represented as unproductive permanent road.	+2% of the target.

History This indicator was developed in 2004. Previously was Indicator #21 in the Z809-02 SFMP.

Justification

This indicator is a measure of the proportion of area removed from the productive forest landbase as a result of permanent road development. Area converted to unproductive forest affects some of the key elements for a productive forest ecosystem. For example, roads eliminate or reduce the ability of the landbase to support forests that contribute to ecosystem diversity, productivity, and the conservation of soil and water resources. Minimizing the area converted to roads and other structures thereby protects the forest ecosystem as a whole. The 7% target is consistent with the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and WFP's Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the North Vancouver Island Region (NVIR). The variance is to account for those few instances where the limits are exceeded when no practical alternative exists which is also permissible under that Act.

Current Status & Interpretation

Post-Harvest Road Measurement surveys were conducted on 17 cutblocks in 2012. The percent of the TAUP converted to unproductive sites for road development based on Post-Harvest Road Measurements conducted in 2012 is 4.85% and is summarized in the table below.

The target was met.

Indicator results for road development

Year	Area in Permanent Access (ha)	TAUP (ha)	% Permanent Access	Variance from Target
2008	52.15	931.4	5.6	-1.4%
2009	35.6	604.0	5.9	-1.1%
2010	37.16	718.0	5.2	-1.8%
2011	34.93	700.4	5.0	-2.0%
2012	19.48	401.3	4.85	-2.15%

Strategies & Implementation

Planners consider road development targets as they prescribe ecologically and economically appropriate harvest systems for each cutblock. Following the harvest of each cutblock, surveys are conducted to measure the actual area of roads within the cutblock. Where it is operationally and ecologically appropriate, road rehabilitation may be required to minimize the road area.

Forecasts

Based on past performance, the percent of permanent roads for the future is expected to be within the specified target range.

Details/ Data Set

The percent of the cutblocks area converted to unproductive permanent access structures (PAS) is calculated as follows:

Calculation		% PAS = HA ROAD / HA TAUP
Variables	% PAS	Percentage of the cutblocks TAUP ¹ area that is converted to permanent access structures (ie permanent roads) and based on cutblocks that have had post-harvest road measurement surveys conducted within each calendar year.
	HA ROAD	Sum of permanent road area for every cutblock that has had a post-harvest road measurement survey conducted for a given calendar year.
	HA TAUP	Sum of TAUP area for every cutblock that has had a post-harvest road measurement survey conducted for a given calendar year.
Notes	1. TAUP is an acronym for Total Area Under Prescription and includes: net area to be reforested ,road area, reserves etc.	

Monitoring

The Timberlands Forester will ensure that data is compiled from Cenfor and road measurement surveys and performance is reported in the SFM Plan Annual Report.

Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of the LTHL that is actually harvested

Element: 2.2 Forest ecosystem productivity				
<i>Conserve forest ecosystem productivity and productive capacity by maintaining ecosystem conditions that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species. Reforest promptly and use tree species ecologically suited to the site.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
The harvest level on the DFA	The harvest level of the DFA is sustainably regulated	2.2.2 Proportion of the calculated long-term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested	1) The volume harvested does not exceed the total AAC authorized for the 5 year cut control period. 2) Report out of results of waste and residue surveys by old growth/ second growth billable sawlogs and billable pulp logs	Target 1) +10% to the target. Target 2) No variance report out.

History

This indicator was developed in 2004. Previously was Indicator #32 in the Z809-02 SFMP.

Justification

A sustainable supply of timber must balance the overall rate at which the forest is harvested with the rate at which it can regenerate. Every five years the provincial Chief Forester considers an array of timber and non-timber objectives desirable on the same landbase in his determination of the AAC for TFL 37. Ensuring that the rate of harvest over the five-year period does not exceed the AAC limits indicates that the harvest levels are within the long-term productive capacity of the landbase. A variance of +10% of the AAC for the cut control period is allowed and matches the limit permitted under the Forest Act. Target 2 is a report out of the billed waste and residue totals by second and old growth. Reports come from harvest billing system (HBS) and do not including standing timber that was not harvested. Information for 2012 includes data from 2010-2012 and reflects all harvest methods both heli, conventional (cable and ground based).

Current Status & Interpretation

The harvest performance of WFP relative to the AAC as of the end of the fifth year of the current cut control period (2008-2012) is shown in the table below. The 2010-2012 performance of the cut control for WFP's portion of the AAC determined for Tree Farm Licence No. 37 help reduce the shortfall from previous years. The results of the five year reporting demonstrate that the WFP Volume harvested is higher than the WFP AAC which is within the indicator targets.

Indicator results for harvesting the AAC

Year ¹	WFP Volume Harvested (m ³)	WFP AAC (m ³ /yr)	Current % Performance
2008	594,960	843,763	1.01%
2009	630,313	843,763	
2010	978,668	843,763	
2011	941,106	843,763	
2012	1,131,000	843,763	
	4,276,47	4,218,815	

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- 1 5-year cut control period effective January 1, 2008 through 2012.
Does not include First Nations and BCTS AAC
WFP Volume Harvested reflects waste and residue, and is an approximation of the volume scaled reported out of the Harvest Billing System (HBS) (Gross Volume).

The following table illustrates the billable waste and residue.

Year	Billable 2nd Growth Sawlog (m ³)	Percent of AAC	Billable OG Sawlog (m ³)	Percent of AAC	Billable Pulp Logs (m ³)	Percent of AAC	Total AAC (m ³)
2012	29,819.52	2.63	20,470.48	1.81	33,724.00	2.98	1,131,000

The results are reflected in the surveys that were billed in 2012 but included blocks that were harvested between 2010 and 2012. The blocks reported out are a combination of harvest methods including heli, conventional (cable and ground based) systems.

Strategies & Implementation

WFP harvests timber according to the TFL agreement and the AAC determined by the provincial Chief Forester. The actual annual harvest is also influenced by, among other factors, legislated penalties that regulate the 5-year cut control period. The Forest Act stipulates that the actual harvest level must not exceed 110% of the allowable annual cut.

Harvest levels are regulated by the Forest Act (Part 4 Division 3.1) and the Cut Control Regulation and Policy, which is adhered to by the tenure holder. Achievement of this target will be realized through meeting the requirements set out in legislation. Specifically, the license holder must not exceed the sum of the Annual Allowable Cuts in the Cut Control Period (5years) by 110%. Any excess volume of timber (overcut) must be treated as being harvested during the next cut control period and counts toward that period's cut control. There is no minimum volume of timber that must be harvested in any period; however, any timber volume that is not harvested from the allowable cut in the cut control period (undercut) may be disposed of to another party (BC Timber Sales). Corporately, with regards to social and economic return, harvesting the full AAC maximizes the potential of the THLB while mitigating long term fiber procurement impact in the case of an undercut situation and potential AAC reallocation. While WFP always finds it important to harvest the full AAC, it does not always make good economic sense to do so especially when the markets are low. When markets exist that promote positive return (sound economical harvesting of timber from the DFA) the goal is to harvest the entire allowable cut.

Forecasts

In accordance with the TFL agreement, WFP prepares a timber supply analysis every five years that presents a series of short- and long-term timber supply forecasts. This typically involves a detailed review of the existing inventories, operability, growth and yield and forest cover constraints. Sensitivity analyses are done to further explore uncertainties regarding the applied assumptions and to understand their potential impacts.

It is evident that over the last few years it has proven difficult to economically harvest the full extent of the approved AAC. How the economic cycle for the forest industry overlaps with the cut control period is a major factor influencing performance in regards to this target. Although it is not possible to forecast the actual results for this target, it is expected that the Western's policy will remain to harvest 100% of its AAC within each cut control period. Of note, the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural

Resource Operations (MFLNRO) has further maintained a policy to allocate undercut volumes to First Nations or made it available through Timber Sales which also provide for economic activity.

Details/ Data Set

The indicator and target are based on WFP's portion of the AAC determined for TFL 37. Total volume harvested relative to the AAC is determined through an annual summary of WFP's scaling records and/or the Ministry's Harvest Billing System, as follows:

Calculation		% PERFORM_{HARVEST} = VOL_{HARVEST} / VOL_{AAC}
Variables	% PERFORM _{HARVEST}	Percentage of total volume of timber harvested relative to the AAC authorized over the cut control period.
	VOL _{HARVEST}	Total volume of timber harvested ¹ over the cut control period.
	VOL _{AAC}	Total AAC authorized over the cut control period.
Notes 1.		

Monitoring

Both WFP and the MFLNRO track timber volumes as it is scaled. These scaled volumes are used to generate stumpage billings and to monitor WFP's consistency with its allocated cut. The Timber Supply Analysis Forester provides data to ensure that performance with cut control is reported in the annual SFM report.

Indicator 3.1.1 Level of Soil Disturbance

Element: 3.1 Soil Quality and Quantity				
<i>Conserve soil resources by maintaining soil quality and quantity</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Conservation of soil resources	Maintain the productive capacity of forest soils	3.1.1 Level of soil disturbance	Target 1 - No area is converted to permanent non-productive area, resulting from landslides observed over any 5-year period that are induced by forest development activities. Target 2 - All cutblocks harvested over any 5 year period are consistent with management practices to address soil disturbance	+10 hectares to the target. 5% of the target

Target 1 – Landslide NP

History

Previously Indicator #24 in the Z809-02 SFMP.

Justification

Landslides and other surficial geological soil disturbances occur naturally on the Nimpkish DFA. Tree roots and canopy cover are crucial factors in the stability of steep forested slopes. The risk of landslides increases within 2 years of harvesting, with a maximum loss in root strength in the 4-7 year range before the root strength in the soil and canopy closure start to recover with regeneration. Accelerated rate of landslides caused by forest development activities can have long-term negative effects of the productive forest landbase. Significant soil erosion from these slide events can also have negative impacts on water quality.

Current Status & Interpretation

There were a total of 6.06 ha of non-productive area resulting from landslides over the past 6 years, thereby meeting the acceptable target variance for this Indicator.

Indicator results for landslides

Year	Cutblocks with Landslides Induced by Forest Development	Non Productive Area Resulting From Landslides (ha)	Total Non-Productive Area for the 5-Year Period
2007	NW902, Gold Creek ML, WS110, CE008, Kilpala ML 31.4km, KC173	1.9	6.06
2008	NW121	0.05	
2009	NW100H	0.4	
2010	NW751, KA010, NO002, NE043, CE012, CE019, CE023, LG220, LG223	3.4	
2011	CE007, CE030, KC196, LG110, WP120, KC034, LG106	0.76	
2012	No landslides reported	0.00	

Landslides are considered induced by forest development activities if they originated from a road cut/fillslope failure, or any other obvious source that could be attributed to forest development activities.

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Strategies & Implementation

Terrain assessments are conducted on cutblocks and roads that contain potentially unstable terrain. Recommendations within terrain assessments are based on risk analysis and are incorporated into Road and Harvesting Instructions. All WFP employees are trained in general operating guidelines identified within the Environmental Management System (EMS), with the goal of preventing the incidence of landslides due to poor forestry practices.

Forecasts

With the implementation of the Terrain Risk Management Strategy and the continued use of terrain specialists it is expected the frequency of landslides will be reduced over time. However, reliable forecast of results for this indicator is not possible given the inherent uncertainty related to the typical root causes: meteorological and geological processes.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed through a review of WFP's internal Landslide Reports (an environmental incident within WFP's EMS) completed for all observed landslides. The Landslide Description section in the report describes the size, dimensions, and amount of productive and/or non-productive area remaining. These reports also specify the slides point of origin. Landslides are considered induced by forest development activities if they originated from a road cut/fillslope failure, or any other obvious source that could be attributed to forest development activities.

Monitoring

Operations Engineers to ensure that data is compiled from Slide reports and the Cenfor database, and performance reported, per the indicator in the SFM Plan.

Target 2 – Soil Disturbance

History

Previously Indicator #25 in the Z809-02 SFMP.

Justification

Conservation of soils sustains the long-term productivity of the ecosystem.

Current Status & Interpretation

The table below summarizes the results for the last five (5) years. In 2012 28 of 62 blocks were assessed post-harvest for consistency with the site plan and are reported in the following table. 33 blocks were carried over from the 2011 Annual Report and are included within the pre-ceeding table. The blocks that were not surveyed will be reported out in the 2013 Annual Report. They are the following: CU038, NE215, HR097, KC014, NA403H, NE040, NE059, NE071, NE084, NE084H, NE120, DA030, DA317, DA328, DA500, GC021, LG060, LG209, LG215, MQ010, MQ050, MU166H, MU172, MU175, UN082, UN210, UN265F, WS001, and WS002.

According to WFP's Environmental Management System (EMS), post harvest surveys are ideally to be completed within 6 weeks of the "final" block inspection but no longer than 6 months. There is some carry over blocks from previous years that did not get surveyed in the 2012 field season they are detailed as follows: (CE004, NA126, NW580, NW604, NW742, NW744, NW753, CE016, KC173, KH205, KH424H, NW751, NW908, and TS032).

They fall outside the 6-month completion time frame and will be reported within the 2013 reporting year.

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Year	Cutblocks Requiring Soil Disturbance Management	Harvest Area Consistent ¹ (ha)	Total Harvest Area ² (ha)	Percent Consistent (%)
2008	AW020, BC104, CE005, CE007, CE040, DA320, FE005, KC012, KC152, KH075H, KH076, LX132, KX133H, LG108, LG212, ME200, ME215, MQ100H, MQ370, MU060, MU080, MU080H, MU197, NA009, NS007, SB099, SC019, TS014, UN038, UN047, WS003, WS120	783.7	783.7	100%
2009	BC108, BC109, BC204, DA007, DA311, HG040, LG106, ME135, MQ022H, MQ217, MU105, NA230, NE018A, NE025, NE038C, NE062, NS053, NS051, NS105, NW121, NW131, NW160, NW162, NW424, Q213, SC004, SC006, W058BWF, TS051, UN049, UN067, WS020, WS114, WS123	932.7	932.7	100%
2010	BC077, BC107, CE035, DA228, FE003, KH424, LG224, LG225, ME040, ME048, MQ041, MQ305, MU170, MU636WF, NE108, NE110, NE202, NE208, NS006, NS009WF, NS023, NS024, NS029, NS045, NW103, TS005, TS007, WP101, WP104, WS102	803.1	803.1	100%
2011	BC005, BC007, BC125, BC135, BC206, DA390, KC120, KH102, KH570, ME004, ME026, MU300, NA001, NE122, NS010AWF, NS015, NS020, UN115, WS007, WS015, WS019, WS028, NE069,	589.4	589.4	100%
2012	BC195, BC203, KC019, NA007, NE017, NE028, NE118, NS031, NS075, WP131, ME045, ME198, MQ253, MQ257, UN206, UN208, UN215, BC099, BC208, CE030, CE031, CE046, CE054, DA415, GC012, GC013, KC195, KC196, ME009, MQ005, MQ250, MQ425A, NS008, NW607, NW608, Q211, TS019, UN103, WP107, WP108, WP110, WS301, BC101, CE023, KC153, WS250, KC003H, ME004A, NA003, NA228, ME042, ME044, ME050H, NA301, NS112, WP107H, WP115, WP120, ME042H, NS099, WS004	1281.6	1281.6	100%

1 If no formal soil disturbance management practices are required then the cutblock is considered consistent.

2 Total harvest area based on the cutblock harvesting completion date reported to the MoF for a given year.

Strategies & Implementation

Ecologically and economically appropriate harvest systems are prescribed at the site level to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met. Timing forest operations seasonally also helps minimize site disturbance. If site disturbance objectives of the SP are exceeded, corrective actions are taken as required. Rehabilitation will be prescribed and reviewing the appropriateness of the skidder on similar sites will be assessed.

Forecasts

Previous high performance for this indicator shows that the production crews are minimizing soil disturbance. No change is anticipated in the performance of this indicator.

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Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed based on a query of WFP's silviculture files. Unless otherwise notified by the Woods Foreman, the Forester conducting the post harvest assessment will confirm that soil disturbance falls within prescribed levels. WFP Forester's record the areas of concern in the silviculture files, so that they may be followed-up with a post harvest soil disturbance survey, if necessary.

Performance for this indicator is calculated as follows:

Calculation		$\% \text{ HA}_{\text{CONSISTENT}} = \text{HA}_{\text{CONSISTENT}} / \text{HA}_{\text{TOTAL}}$
Variables	$\% \text{ HA}_{\text{CONSISTENT}}$	Percentage of the total harvest area consistent with soil disturbance management over a 5-year period.
	$\text{HA}_{\text{CONSISTENT}}$	Harvest area of cutblocks that are consistent ¹ with management practices to address soil disturbance over a 5-year period.
	HA_{TOTAL}	Total harvest area of cutblocks where felling started ² over a 5-year period.
Notes	1.	<i>If no formal soil disturbance management practices are required then the cutblock is considered consistent.</i>
	2.	<i>Use cutblock harvesting completion date reported to MoF.</i>

Monitoring

The Operations Foresters will ensure that data is compiled from the silviculture files, and performance reported, in the SFM Annual Report.

Indicator 3.1.2 Level of downed woody debris

Element: 3.1 Soil quality and quantity				
<i>Conserve soil resources by maintaining soil quality and quantity</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Conservation of soil resources	Maintain the productive capacity of forest soils.	3.1.2 The level of downed woody debris.	The average annual volume of downed woody debris remaining after harvesting is at least 50 m ³ /ha	Lower Limit = 40 m ³ /ha No Upper Limit.

History

New SFMP 11 indicator to address CSA Z809-08 Core Indicator 3.1.2.

Justification

Forest ecosystems and species have evolved in response to changes in climate and different natural disturbances at various scales. To achieve conservation of biological diversity, the basic theoretical premise is that species are adapted to historic local conditions. In coastal B.C., downed woody debris plays a fundamental role in ensuring that the productivity of a post harvest site is not lost. It is this organic debris that decomposes and enriches soils. Prior to full decomposition this material provides shade, and helps to retain moisture on site and maintain the correct microclimate for many of the smaller insects and organisms.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Volume of Downed Woody Debris from Residue Assessments (m ³ /ha)
2010	90
2011	107
2012	111

This target was met and has been exceeded since the previous year's report out.

Strategies & Implementation

DWD volumes are dependant on utilization rates, and pre-harvest stand structure. In addition to quantity the biological value of DWD increases when it is left dispersed throughout the slash as opposed to being piled at roadside. Through increased Y&L crew awareness and training more pieces will be recognized as waste prior to being yarded to the landing, thereby keeping the pieces of DWD where they are of highest biological value.

Forecasts

Although utilization specifications are constantly changing the effect on DWD is not expected to be significant across the TFL or to fluctuate dramatically within the foreseeable future. The levels of DWD that TFL 37 is currently experiencing have remained more or less constant for several years.

Details/ Data Set

DWD = Measured as m³/ha is the total of the Billable and Non-billable waste measured during the residue and waste assessment on each harvest area.

Monitoring

The Operations Foresters with assistance from the Operations Engineers will ensure that data is compiled, and performance reported, in the SFM Annual Report.

Indicator 3.2.1 Proportion of watershed with recent stand-replacing disturbance

Element: 3.2 Water quality and quantity				
<i>Conserve water resources by maintaining soil quality and quantity</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Healthy watersheds	Maintain or enhance water quality (clean water) and water quantity (stream flow regimes within natural variations)	3.2.1 Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance	Annually, 100% of Cutblock Site Plans are consistent with the Watershed Management Strategies Report and the Terrain Risk Management Strategy.	≥ 90% of target level.

History

Indicator 27.5 was a new indicator for SFM Plan 10 and has been carried forward to SFMP 11.

Justification

In order to assess the health and suitability of watersheds for industrial logging, previous legislation (ie Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act), required the District Manager to identify watersheds that required Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedures (CWAPs). However, due to the change in forest practices legislation (ie shift from FPC Act to FRPA), watershed assessments are now an issue of due diligence unless Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds (FSWs) are designated. Although there are no designated FSWs in TFL 37, watersheds in the Nimpkish DFA may have experienced detrimental impacts from historic logging practices and natural disturbance events and therefore a current assessment of their status was conducted.

Current Status & Interpretation

Watershed	Block Number	Hectares	Total Watershed Ha
Nig Nog	BC 195	18	278
Atluck	NA003, NA007, NA228, NA301,NA403H, WP107H, WP115, WP120, WP131	179.4	13363
Davie	DA030, DA328, DA500, HR097	79.8	19252
Gold	GC021	28.3	2505.3
Kaipit	KC014, KC003H	49.6	8021.5
Kinman	CU038,NE059,NE084,NE084H, NE120,NE215	109	2888.5
Kla'anch	MU166H	7.0	2224.37
Kokish-Tsulton	BC203	27.9	2410.88
Lower Nimpkish-Remainder (mid, lake)	KC019,ME004A, NE017,NE028,NE118,NS112	65.7	12671.3
Lukwa	LG209,LG215	57.1	4163
Maquilla	DA317, MQ010,MQ050,NS031	110.9	9073
Noomas	NE040	33.3	1826.4
Oktwanch	MU172,MU175	16.2	1779.6
Storey	NE071,NE237	54.7	1135.7
Surprise	UN082	29.5	1914.8
Tsitika	CE009	29.1	2785.5
Upper Nimpkish-Remainder (upper, mid)	LG060, ME042,ME042H,ME044,ME045,ME050H,ME198, MQ253, MQ257,NS099,UN206,UN208,UN210,UN215, UN265F,WS004	250.8	22340.2
Woodengle	NS075	13.2	1128.7
Woss-Remainder (lower, lake)	WS001, WS002	46.2	2247.1

Note: All areas in the above table are taken from the Site Plan Net Area to Reforest

Harvesting Year	Site Plans Consistent with the Watershed Management Strategies Report and the Terrain Risk Management Strategy
2010	100%
2011	100%
2012	100%

Target is 100% met. The trend in the table above shows that all Cutblock Site Plans that were signed and sealed in 2010, 2011, and 2012 were 100% consistent with the Terrain Risk Management Strategy and the Watershed Strategy. All assessments were completed where required and / or were referenced as addressed. A breakdown of blocks, watersheds and associated watershed hectares has been included within this Indicator to provide a breakdown of the overlap of harvest and watershed concentration in 2012.

During the Site Plan and Assessment phase the Sensitive Areas and Key Management Concerns are considered through Terrain Stability Field Assessments and Terrain Management Strategy (TRMS) Checklists. Within the four (4) key areas portraying the most harvest area in 2012 the following

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Sensitive Areas and Management Concerns are considered through Site Plan and pre harvest cut block analysis.

Within the Upper Nimpkish Remainder the Sensitive Areas are: extensive active floodplains, fans and alluvial streams. The Key Management Concerns are: harvesting on floodplains and fans, terrain stability on adjacent valley slopes.

Within the Lower Nimpkish Remainder the Sensitive Areas are: the floodplain of the Nimpkish River. The Key Management Concerns are: terrain stability in escarpments and valley slopes next to the river. Possibly harvesting on fluvial terraces.

Within the Atluck Watershed the Sensitive Areas are: fans along Atluck Lake, floodplains above and below Anutz Lake and other alluvial stream reaches. The key management concerns are terrain stability, harvesting on fans, harvesting on floodplains above and below Anutz Lake.

Within the Kinman Watershed the Sensitive Areas are: alluvial reach between the railway and highway. The Key Management Concerns are: terrain stability of steep sidewalls along the inner valley.

All of the information contained in this section references Western Forest Products Inc. North Vancouver Island Region Tree Farm Licence 37 Watershed Indicators by Glynnis Hotel. October 19, 2007. Strategies to manage the above sensitive areas, and key management concerns are incorporated into the site plan for specific block level management.

Strategies & Implementation

Although the management strategies within the Terrain Strategy and the Watershed Strategy reports are equally important to roads (i.e., fan destabilization road sedimentation issues etc), the target results for this indicator will be based on Cutblock Site Plans only.

Forecasts

By following the terrain and watershed management strategies mentioned above, it is expected that the watershed trends data will be at or above the baseline conditions data (see Table below) when it is updated in 2017.

Details/ Data Set

Current watershed conditions, changes to watershed conditions over time (watershed trends) and watershed risk ratings etc. were reported by Glynnis Horel P.Eng in October 2007 for all watersheds units in Tree Farm Licence 37 (Nimpkish DFA) that are a primary watershed or a major basin of the Nimpkish, Tsitika or Oktwanch watersheds that are larger than 1,000 ha. The results are summarized in the 2007 FIA report entitled Tree Farm Licence 37 Watershed Indicators. A follow-up report entitled Tree Farm Licence 6, Tree Farm Licence 39 Block 4 and Tree Farm Licence 37 Watershed Management Strategies provides detailed watershed management strategies for each of the identified watersheds and is the basis of the target for this indicator.

Adoption of this indicator and associated target will ensure that the Watershed Management Strategies Report and the Terrain Risk Management Strategy are implemented as part of the operational planning process for cutblocks. Forestry and Engineering staff will review the “key management concerns”, “identified sensitive areas” and the “watershed management strategies” for each watershed, and then design cutblock site plans to be consistent with the Watershed Management Strategies report. Identification of sensitive areas and stream channel types are facilitated through the use of the GIS inventory mapping. The Terrain Risk Management Strategy and the Watershed Management Strategy are directly linked and therefore both strategies are adopted as part of this indicator.

The current status (as of Oct 2007) for all watersheds in TFL 37 is detailed in both of the aforementioned reports by Horel and is summarized in the Table below.

Current status of Watersheds within TFL 37

Watershed Trend	Watershed Name			
(D) Highly Disturbed			Holiday Waring	Alston
(C) Moderately disturbed OR improving but still of concern	Nimpkish Upper Davie Oktwanch rem.			
(B) Improving, may have sites that are still disturbed.	Kilpala Lukwa Upper Oktwanch	Kaipit Karmutzen Kla'anch Maquilla Surprise Upper Tsitika	Elliot Eve Kiyu	Noomas Sutton
(A) Stable OR consistent with natural condition	Nimpkish Lower Atluck Hump Woss lower	Theimer Tlakwa Tsulton Steele Woodengle	Clint Christine Torback	Gold Kinman Storey Fiddle West Tsitika
Fisheries Rank	(1) High to V.High capacity. Large or potentially large anadromous runs	(2) Moderate anadromous capacity or important resident fishery.	(3) Small but significant anadromous capacity or some resident fish.	(4) Limited fish capacity. Few resident or anadromous fish

Note: Watersheds denoted in Blue text indicates that a CWAP was previously completed

Watershed Risk Legend:

High Risk	Moderately High	Moderate	Low
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For annual reporting purposes, the *current status* for this indicator will be reported and calculated as follows:

Calculation	% SP's Consistent = # of SP's Consistent / Total # SP's Signed	
Variables	% SP's Consistent	Percent of Cutblock SP's signed in each calendar year that are consistent with both the Watershed Management Strategies Report and the Terrain Risk Management Strategy.
	# of SP's Consistent	The number of Cutblock SP's signed in each calendar year where both terrain and watershed assessments were completed after October 1, 2008, and the SP's were consistent with these assessments. (Consistent means that the Terrain Risk Management Strategy and the Watershed Strategies Report were referenced as addressed).
	Total # SP's Signed	The total number of Cutblock SP's signed in each calendar year where both terrain and watershed assessments were completed after October 1, 2008.

Monitoring

The Operations Forester will ensure that data is compiled from the Cenfor database and/or cutblock files, and performance reported, in the annual SFM Plan.

Indicator 4.1.1 Net carbon uptake

Element: 4.1 Carbon uptake & storage				
<i>Maintain the processes that take carbon from the atmosphere and store it in forest ecosystems</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
The uptake of carbon	The net rate of carbon uptake by the forest is positive over time	4.1.1 The net carbon uptake	The net annual carbon uptake on the DFA is positive year after year	1 year negative

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 from CSA Z809-08.

Justification

The basic premise of a sustainable forest management organization is that it should be at least carbon neutral from the onset. In this context carbon neutrality is a demonstration that harvest levels are sustainable. In itself, forest management should be shown to be a positive contributing activity for global ecological cycles over time.

The variance is meant to help account for fluctuation in yearly cut levels due to market conditions and license obligations under provincial legislation.

Current Status and interpretation:

The results for the 2010-2012 reporting years, the net carbon uptake of the DFA (expressed in CO₂e tonnes) was calculated to be as follows:

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	CO ₂ e (tonnes) (2010)	CO ₂ e (tonnes) (2011)	CO ₂ (tonnes) (2012)
Carbon uptake (<i>from growing stock</i>) (TFL 37)	588,290	538,273	525,328
Carbon removed (<i>to short-lived products</i>)	-370,638	-376,670	-474,864
Fuel consumed (<i>harvest & transport</i>)	-11,843	-16,283	-21,212
Debris burned (<i>debris disposal/operational fires</i>)	-91,643	-11,966	-56104
NET Carbon Uptake	114,166	133,354	-26,852

Target met but with variance. The baseline results calculated for the Englewood DFA for 2009 indicated that there was ample growing stock on the DFA to fix sufficient amounts of carbon to replace the volume harvested that year. Given that only a portion of the Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) was harvested that year, the Net Carbon Uptake is higher than it would be in a year of normal level of activity.

Comparatively, in 2012, the level of harvest was 213, 0000m³ higher than the previous year. This is attributed to being in the last year of the 5 year cut control and harvesting an undercut. There is also a higher than normal pile burning year than in 2011 and 2012. It is 44,000 tons more carbon this year over last year. There was also a lower carbon fixing there were 13, 000 tons of carbon fixed in 2012 over 2011. The fuel consumed is higher likely due to the larger heli program leading to increased heli copter use. The results are aligned with the forecast.

Strategies & Implementation

The primary strategy for ensuring a consistent net rate of carbon uptake on the DFA overtime is:

- Prompt and effective reforestation or regeneration of harvested areas that aims to establish free growing stands of healthy trees of mixed species in sufficient numbers and within set time frames.

This is primarily achieved through a combination of natural regeneration and the planting of seedlings shortly after harvest is completed.

In certain circumstances, additional treatments may be required in support of this core strategy to achieve its goal including:

- Site preparation such as spot or broadcast burns or mechanical debris scattering or removal to ensure a good distribution of the regeneration throughout the harvested area.
- Fertilization at the time of planting to help initial seedling growth and establishment ahead of competing brush.
- Physical protection of seedlings against browsing pressures from deer and/or elk.

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Additional strategies that contribute to the consistent sequestration of carbon on the DFA include:

- The use of improved seed for planted seedlings that have improved growth performance and/or insect or disease resistance.
- Brushing treatments to relieve young trees from some of that competition.
- Broadcast fertilization of stands to stimulate growth (e.g., SCHIRP) when funding is available.
- Forest fire preparedness & response that aim at the prevention of fires and the prompt control and extinguishment of those that occur.
- Modernizing or upgrading of equipment that result in improved fuel efficiencies.

Forecasts

Testing of different harvest levels in the spreadsheet model indicates that the annual net carbon uptake would remain positive for the DFA at the normal AAC level of harvest but could turn negative in a year where substantially more than the AAC is harvested to compensate for a year of undercut.

Details/Data set: The net carbon uptake on the DFA is simply defined as the difference between the total carbon uptake on the DFA by its growing stock, minus the net carbon removed from the DFA through harvest operations and the total carbon emitted through fuel consumption during forest management operations.

The net volume of carbon removed is a factor of the total volume harvested that accounts for the portion of the harvest that remains sequestered in long-life products such as building lumber and furniture.

Net carbon uptake can be expressed in a simple equation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Carbon uptake (from growing stock)} \\ & - \text{Carbon removed (to short-lived products)} \\ & - \text{Fuel consumed (harvest \& transport)} \\ & - \underline{\text{Debris burned (debris disposal/operational fires)}} \\ & \text{Net carbon uptake} \end{aligned}$$

Carbon uptake is calculated using the current growing stock on the DFA and applying the yield curves or growth estimates from the latest applicable timber supply analysis to the updated timber inventory. Growth is distributed by species according to the species percentages recorded for each stand. The annual growth (in m³) is multiplied by the average carbon density estimates (kg/m³) by species to obtain the carbon uptake in tonnes of carbon.

The carbon removed is calculated based on the log volume production for each species. The annual log production (in m³) is multiplied by the average carbon density estimates (kg/m³) by species to obtain the gross carbon removed. This is then multiplied by a factor of 60% to estimate the tonnes of carbon removed to short-lived products. For simplicity, only stem-wood volume is considered in the calculation which is consistent with the results of yield curves.

The known fuel consumption is matched to the operational log production. When contractors independently purchase fuel, their consumption is assigned the average calculated rate (in L/m³) for the remaining of the operation's log production to estimate the total amount of fuel they consumed. The sum total of fuels consumed (in L) is then multiplied by the average carbon density by fuel types (in t/L) to obtain the tonnes of carbon emitted through fuel consumption.

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Finally, the carbon emitted through forest practices such as debris burning or through other operationally caused fires is estimated by multiplying the approximate volume of wood consumed (in m³) by the average carbon density estimates (kg/m³) of all of the entire harvested volume to obtain the carbon uptake in tonnes of carbon.

The results since tracking this indicator are summarized in the following table:

Year	C uptake	C removed	Fuel C	C burned	Net CO ₂ e (tonnes)
2009	590,915	- 292,505	- 10,023	- 17,710	270,677
2010	588,290	- 370,638	- 11,843	- 91,643	114,166
2011	538,273	-376,670	-16,283	-11,966	133,354
2012	525,328	-474,864	-21,212	-56,104	-26,852

Monitoring method

To monitor and calculate performance on this indicator, a number of parameters must be monitored or maintained for the DFA:

- Growing stock inventory over time (adjusted for age and for annual harvested area)
- The volume harvested annually
- The species profile of the harvested volume
- The age (i.e., old growth vs. 2nd growth) profile of the harvested volume
- Total annual fuel consumption (gasoline, diesel fuel, aircraft fuel)
- Annual area burnt in operationally caused forest fires
- Annual area burnt in broadcast silviculture fires
- Total number of debris piles burned annually for silviculture or fire abatement reasons and their average size.

The parameters listed above are entered in a spreadsheet built to calculate the carbon values emitted. It includes conversion factors extracted from recognized and credible international research literature. These factors include:

- Carbon density (CO₂e) of wood by species in tonnes/m³.
- Carbon density of various fuel types in tonnes/L.
- Proportion (%) of wood harvested that is stored in short-lived products.

Indicator 2.1.1 Reforestation success

Element: 4.1 Carbon uptake & storage				
<i>Maintain the processes that take carbon from the atmosphere and store it in forest ecosystems</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Resilient forest ecosystems	Maintain ecosystem processes and ecosystem conditions	2.1.1 Reforestation success		

Refer to Element 2.1 for details.

Indicator 2.2.1 Additions and deletions to the forest area

Element: 4.2 Forest land conversion				
<i>Protect forest lands from deforestation or conversion to non-forests, where ecologically appropriate</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Productive forest ecosystems	Maintain ecosystem conditions	2.2.1 Additions and deletions to the forest area		

Refer to Element 2.2 for details.

Indicator 5.1.1 Quantity and quality of timber and non-timber benefits produced in the DFA

Element: 5.1 Timber & non-timber benefits				
<i>Manage the forest sustainably to produce an acceptable and feasible mix of timber and non-timber benefits. Evaluate timber and non-timber forest products and forest-based services.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Forest benefits	A consistent range of forest benefits is produced from the DFA	5.1.1 Quantity and quality of timber and non-timber benefits, products, and services produced in the DFA	Target 1 – The area harvested does not exceed the key profile targets for the cut control period Target 2 – At least 7 campsites are maintained between June 15 and Sept. 15 each year Target 3 – EBITDA is positive at the bottom of the market cycle	Variable (see below)

History

New broad Core Indicator in SFMP 11. It incorporates pre-existing Indicators # 33, 34, and 39.5 from SFMP 10.

Target 1 – Profile Targets

Justification

Specific harvest profile targets established for the term of SFM Plan 10 and continued in SFM Plan 11 are given in the table below. Additionally, WFP organizes its harvest priorities and patterns with consideration to the following items:

- Application of ecosystem-based forestry practices,
- Salvage of damaged or diseased timber where economically practical,
- Harvest over-mature stands first,
- Increase the proportion of second growth harvested over the next 25 years, and
- Disperse harvest areas to address spatial constraints and patch-size objectives

Indicator targets for the TFL 37 harvest profile

Profile Type	Profile Class	Key Targets ¹	Acceptable Annual Ranges
Logging Type	Ground/Cable		
	Helicopter	5%	Minimum 3%
	HemBal-Helicopter ³	4%	Minimum 2%
Economic Operability	Economic		
	Marginal Uneconomic NP or NF ²	8%	Minimum 4%
Stand Type	Old Growth		
	Second Growth Immature NP or NF ²	24%	Maximum 30%
Tree Species	Hw/Hm		
	Ba		
	Cw	11%	Maximum 14%
	Fdc	10%	Maximum 13%
	Yc	9%	Maximum 12%
	Other		
AAC	Volume charged (m ³)		

1. Key harvest profile targets are based on those identified through the 20-year plan analysis for the period 2007 to 2016. Data does not include BCTS.
2. NP or NF are areas classified as Non-Productive or Non-Forest
3. The target and acceptable annual range was updated to reflect October 2006 AAC determination which included 37,000 m³/year of HemBal-Helicopter out of an AAC of 889,415 m³ (excludes BCTS but includes First Nations portion).

Current Status & Interpretation

The table below summarizes actual harvest profiles for a 5-year period (2007- 2011). These profiles generally reflect:

- i) stand type (stand age category),
- ii) logging type (type of harvesting and yarding methods),

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- iii) economic operability (market prices, planning, engineering and logging costs, government stumpage, etc.), and
- iv) tree species (based on forest cover inventory).

Each year, actual harvested areas are evaluated against these targets. The key targets shown in the table are minimums and are based on those identified through the 20-year plan analysis for the period 2007 to 2016.

RESULTS

PROFILE TYPE	PROFILE CLASS	AREA & VOLUME HARVESTED	% OF TOTAL HARVESTABLE AREA	KEY TARGETS	ACCEPTABLE ANNUAL RANGES
Logging Type	Ground/Cable	5520.3 ha	94%		
	Helicopter	137.7 ha	2%	5%	Minimum 3%
	HemBal - Helicopter	193.9 ha	3%	4%	Minimum 2%
	NP or NF	0 ha	0%		
Economic Operability	Economic	5368.6 ha	92%		
	Marginal	438.5 ha	7%	8%	Minimum 4%
	Uneconomic	44.9 ha	1%		
	NP or NF	0 ha	0%		
Stand Type	Old Growth	3792.6 ha	65%		
	Second Growth	1475.7 ha	25%	24%	Maximum 30%
	Immature	583.6 ha	10%		
	Np or NF		0%		
Tree Species	Hw/Hm	2,167,335 m ³	51%		
	Ba	615,440 m ³	14%		
	Cw	540,770 m ³	13%	10%	Maximum 14%
	Fdc	541,826 m ³	13%	10%	Maximum 13%
	Yc	351,105 m ³	8%	9%	Maximum 12%
	Other	58,872 m ³	1%		
	Volume Charged (m³)	4,275,349 m³			

1 Key harvest profile targets are based on those identified through the 20-year plan analysis for the period 2007 to 2016. Data does not include BCTS.

2 NP or NF are areas classified as Non-Productive or Non-Forest.

3 The target and acceptable annual range was updated to reflect October 2006 AAC determination which included 37,000 m³/year of HemBal-Helicopter out of an AAC of 889,415 m³ (excludes BCTS but includes First Nations portion).

Portions of this target were not met. Within the category of logging type, economic operability and tree species the values were below target. Within the category of logging type Englewood is below the target (2%) and below the minimum of 3%. However, in 2012 a total of fourteen (14) blocks were included within the heli-program. Four (4) out of the fourteen (14) blocks were harvested but not flown from roadside/landings. This volume will be flown and area reported out within the 2013 Annual Report. If the full area is totaled within this Annual Report it would increase the harvest area to 179.6ha and we would be meeting the 3% target. Within the Economic Operability category

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Englewood is harvesting 7% of the marginal stands and is below the target of 8%, however it is within the allowable variance. Lastly, within the category of tree species the harvesting of yellow cedar species is at 8% and the target is 9%. To be noted again is the fact that the harvesting of yellow cedar is increasing and is trending towards the target. This target was not met largely for reasons of economics. The forest economy in 2006 started to decline, and went into further move severe decline in 2007-2008. Englewood Forest Operations realized this decline and responded within the capacities they could to maintain the operations. This is also reflected within the negative EBITDA for 2007-2009. 2011-2012 was the start-up of the heli-program and it is increasing both size and momentum incrementally respecting economics. Within the 2013 harvest plan Englewood is committed harvesting the residual heli-volume from 2012 of which will be reported within the 2013 Annual Report.

Strategies & Implementation

Planners prepare their annual harvest and development plans by first considering the current harvest profile status and associated targets. Western’s strategy with regards to its harvest level is to harvest the full extent of its annual allowable cut. In adverse market conditions, production levels have been significantly reduced below the AAC and focus has been on harvesting areas with a positive margin.

Forecasts

Harvest profile targets are developed through the timber supply analysis and twenty year plan processes. As new information and changes in management strategies are incorporated into these analyses, harvest profile targets may be adjusted.

Based on past performance and given the apparent return of more buoyant markets, it is anticipated that the targets will be met consistently within the next 2 years.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed based on a spatial exercise, where harvested areas are summarized according to the profiles and assumptions used in the timber supply analysis. Accordingly, the following details apply:

- Harvested areas are spatially intersected against the profiles listed below.
- Areas are summarized for each cutblock.

Harvest profiles for stand type, logging type and economic operability are calculated as follows:

Calculation		% HA PROFILE = HA PROFILE / HA HARVESTED
Variables	% HA PROFILE	Percentage of the harvested area ¹ of cutblocks corresponding to each harvest profile over a 5-year period.
	HA PROFILE	Total harvested area of each profile over a 5-year period.
	HA HARVESTED	Total harvested area ¹ over a 5-year period.
Notes	1 Harvested area is spatially tracked through cutblock depletion records, where areas are considered to be loaded out.	

The harvest profile for tree species is calculated as follows:

Calculation	% M3 PROFILE = M3 PROFILE / M3 HARVESTED	
Variables	% M3 PROFILE	Percentage of the harvested volume ¹ of cutblocks corresponding to each harvest profile over a 5-year period.
	M3 PROFILE	Total harvested volume of each profile over a 5-year period.
	M3 HARVESTED	Total volume ¹ over a 5-year period.
Notes	1 Inventory volume is spatially identified through cutblock depletion records, where areas are considered to be loaded out, and summarized based on current volume information derived from the forest cover and used in the timber supply analysis.	

Monitoring

Actual harvest profiles are summarized in the SFM annual report through a spatial GIS analysis of areas harvested and the various profile indicators. Operations enter the key production information in CENFOR and LIMS.

Target 2 – Campsites Maintained

Justification

Providing and maintaining campsites in more remote but locally popular locations helps meet local demand for recreational pursuits in a natural setting. In the event that it must undergo substantial modification or relocation, the target number of campsites may be reduced to six.

Current Status & Interpretation

WFP supports recreation opportunities by constructing, maintaining and monitoring the use of designated recreation sites. WFP's sites are provided free of charge to the public. WFP currently maintains 7 campsites containing 78 designated camper units with overflow capacity to 136 units.

All campsites are going to be assessed for danger trees in the spring of 2012 before the major camping season begins. All campsites were maintained during the 2012 season.

Strategies & Implementation

WFP maintains seven campsites containing one hundred thirty-six campsite pads. Campsites are supplied with tables, garbage cans, fire rings, and toilet facilities. Garbage collection and site maintenance is funded by WFP. Potential hazards (e.g., danger trees) are removed, and notices of fire hazard are posted as required.

Forecasts

The timber supply analysis for the Nimpkish DFA removes approximately thirty two hectares from the THLB for recreation sites. At this time, WFP does not foresee a need for additional campsites.

Details/ Data Set

A description of the current recreation sites maintained is shown in the table below. The recreation sites have remained the exact same for the last two reporting years.

Recreation sites maintained by WFP:

Recreation Site	Details	Number of camper units, Features
Nimpkish Lake	4.5 ha	Campsite with 28 pads; pebble beach; windsurfing
Kinman Creek	15.0 ha	Campsite with 32 pads; pebble beach; windsurfing
Anutz Lake	1.6 ha	Campsite with 19 pads; sandy beach; boating; hiking
Atluck Lake	3.4 ha	Campsite with 16 pads; pebble beach; boating; hiking
Woss Lake	4.4 ha	Campsite with 27 pads; sandy beach; fishing; boating; walking
Lower Klaklakama (North)	0.7 ha	Campsite with 7 pads; rocky beach; fishing
Lower Klaklakama (South)	2.5 ha	Campsite with 7 pads; rocky beach; fishing
TOTALS	32.1 ha	136 pads

Monitoring

WFP's campsite maintenance activities are summarized annually in the SFM annual report. New recreational features are identified as opportunities arise.

Target 3 – EBITDA

Justification

Forest harvesting activities provide the largest economic benefits for many rural communities in BC and sustaining these economic benefits is one of the keys to community stability. SFM plans and practices have the potential to substantially impact the economic value of timber products from an area. The success of WFP contributes in part to the stability in North Island Communities. Accordingly, this objective ensures a fair return on investment for WFP.

As a public company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, WFP reports its corporate results annually to its shareholders. WFP is committed to being globally competitive by building a strong and healthy company. The Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) are a direct measure of WFP's success in achieving this objective.

Assessing the sustainability of economic benefits to the North Island from WFP's Englewood Forest Operation requires an indicator that reflects the general financial health of the company. Earnings from the Nimpkish DFA contributes towards WFP as a whole, which is a large company involving a diverse set of operations. Although there are many approaches for assessing a company's health, Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) provides a good overall picture of the company's financial performance. Results for this indicator are reported annually to illustrate the company's health thus WFP's overall global competitiveness.

The target is to show a positive EBITDA year after year. The variance is 1 year of negative EBITDA. Any extended period of negative results would bring in question the sustainability of the business and ultimately engender major restructuring.

Current Status & Interpretation

The company EBITDA component of this indicator was met in 2012. The EBITDA has been on a positive incline since 2009 after showing a negative for 3 years. Over the past few years, Western has undergone a number of re-organizations and changes in structure and management strategy in an effort to improve its financial health. The return to a positive EBITDA in 2010 and its continuance through 2012 can be at least partly attributable to those changes.

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Strategies & Implementation

To address the string of years with negative EBITDA, a series of corporate restructuring and reorganization was conducted in the last three years. A new senior team was put in place and new business directions were put in place. For Timberlands, a new focus was placed on harvesting areas with a positive economic margin.

Forecasts

Forecasting of future markets and the economy can be found in the financial annual report. There are no long-term forecasts with regards to this indicator. However, Company EBITDA has returned to positive from 2010 and continues to remain positive for the foreseeable future.

Details/ Data Set

Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) is reported regularly for the whole company in its various public financial reports. The EBITDA reported in annual reports were as follows.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EBITDA (in mm\$)	\$138.2	(\$13.8)	(\$42.4)	(\$34.8)	46.9	61.8	50.6

EBITDA is and continues to remain positive since 2010.

Monitoring

EBITDA is value tracked through the company annual reports. It is an accounting measure created for broad performance evaluation and reporting purposes.

Indicator 5.2.1 Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability

Element: 5.2 Communities & Sustainability

Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Community sustainability	Support community sustainability	5.2.1 Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability	Target 1 - Level of capital spending is greater than \$0 annually. Target 2 – Report the annual total value of goods & services spent in North Island communities	1 year at \$0 None

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with SFMP 11.

Target 1 – Capital Spending

Justification

Any healthy and viable business in the long term contributes to community stability by providing a steady level of employment and business opportunity to the communities they exist. To remain competitive and viable over time, businesses must re-invest regularly in the equipment, facilities and infrastructure they use.

This target provides a measure of the health of the company as well as its commitment to sustainability in the community. To account for periods of extreme economic difficulty and market downturns, a variance of 1 year at no capital investment is allowed.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Total Capital Spending on the North Island
2010	\$1,805,151
2011	\$1,962,267
2012	\$2,511,009

Total Capital Spending has been slowly increasing within the last two years. The Operation has been able to maintain the level of investment necessary to ensure its long term operating viability is maintained. This target has been met.

Strategies & Implementation

Because capital spending has taxation implications, Operations follow a strict set of rules and criteria in the identification of capital projects. These procedures have been developed by the company finance department to align with the requirements of taxation laws.

Forecasts

The target level is thought appropriate because it is not possible to set an alternate fixed capital spending amount as this is purely a business decision that can vary with circumstances and needs from year to year. Given that substantial capital spending continued during the recent difficult economic environment, the target is expected to continue to be amply met.

Details/ Data Set

The capital expenditures done at the Englewood Operations in the last 4 years is summarized in the following table:

Year	Plant & Equipment Spending	Infrastructure Spending	Total Capital Spending
2008	\$335,813.	\$2,223,200.	\$2,559,013.
2009	\$878,718.	\$1,738,565.	\$2,617,283.
2010	\$262,351.	\$1,542,800.	\$1,805,151.
2011	\$603,081	\$1,359,186	\$1,962,267
2012	\$1,253, 788	\$1,257,221	\$2,511,009

Monitoring

Annually, the amount spent in these two categories of capital expenditures is reported by the Operations Forester.

Data from the financial system JDE is used for reporting purposes:

- Plants & Equipment – JDE Code 2849
- Capital Roads (include bridges) – Various JDE Codes (in summary report)

Target 2 – Local Spending

Justification

The value of goods and services WFP purchases from businesses located in the communities in and around the DFA provides support to those businesses that in turn contribute to the diversity of amenities available to all residents. As such, it represents a direct contribution to the sustainability of local communities. No variance is proposed as this is a reporting target.

Current Status & Interpretation

In 2012, Englewood purchased an estimated total of \$18,863,254 in goods and services from businesses located primarily in Port McNeill, Port Hardy, Woss and Campbell River. The amount

represents over 2/3 of all Englewood’s expenses in those categories during the year. This clearly underlines the significant economic activity generated by the Nimpkish DFA in local communities.

Strategies & Implementation

For Western, its primary strategy is to be a successful and viable business in the global market. Towards that goal, all Operations endeavor to obtain the goods and services they need at the most competitive price they can. This often provides local enterprises with a competitive advantage over others. Mostly, it is goods that cannot be produced locally at a competitive price that are purchased elsewhere.

Forecasts

The level of local purchases depends on many factors that cannot be predicted reliably or can change rapidly. They include the condition of global markets, the local availability of specific goods and services and the financial state of the company. However, Englewood remains committed to report on this target. No variance is proposed as this is a reporting target.

Details/ Data Set

The approximate distribution of expenditure by community for 2010-2012 is illustrated in the graph below.

Year	Port McNeill	Woss	Campbell River	Other North Island	Non Local (South Island)
2010	25%	1%	26%	16%	32%
2011	29%	2%	17%	29%	23%
2012	24%	1%	33%	19%	23%

The source information is un-audited data from the JDE financial system and is based on the date of invoicing. The amounts used for the analysis include all sales tax (i.e., PST, GST or HST). The distribution is based on the location of the store or dealership the purchases were made from.

Monitoring

The goods and purchases made by Englewood are all documented through invoices. The invoices are processed and tracked through the JDE financial system. A summary report provides the base un-audited data for the target.

Indicator 5.2.2 Level of investment in training and skills development

Element: 5.2 Communities & Sustainability

Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Employee skills	Develop employee skills	5.2.2 Level of investment in training and skills development	Target 1 - Annually, 100% of WFP employees receive the defined training (EMS and other) Target 2 – Report annual investment in apprenticeship program.	<= 15% (i.e. down to 85%) for employee training None

Target 1 – Employees Training

History

New Core Indicators in 2010 for SFMP 11.

Justification

The level of annual employee training provided characterizes the bulk of Western's training investment. The 15% variance for the WFP employees subjected to the defined training is to account for exceptional circumstances (e.g., sickness, leave of absence) that prevent some employees from attending training sessions and for the more common missing of single or small elements of their required training.

Current Status & Interpretation

The results for 2010-2012 are as follows:

Year	Personnel (Staff + Employees) Requiring Training	Training Missed	Percent Trained (%)
2010	201	18	91%
2011	206	22	89%
2012	207	21	90%

The target for training requirements was not met but was within the variance. It has increased from last year. This indicator is trending back towards the target of 100%. To be able to reach the 100% target the data entry must be complete at least quarterly, and deficiencies should be reported to each of the supervisors to allow for efficiencies to be gained. This continues to be a work in progress and is something the division is working towards.

Strategies & Implementation

The core elements of the required training for employees are described in the Timberlands EMS according to general employee positions. Further specialized training requirement for specific employees (e.g., fire fighting, TDG, Safe Work Practices) is defined in the training record databases (e.g., INTRAC) maintained by the Operation. Often, the bulk of the defined training is carried out early in the year at the beginning of production operations following the winter shutdown period.

Forecasts

It has proven difficult for the Operation to meet its 100% training commitment over the past years. This has been mostly due to resource and timing issues. It is expected that the target will continue to be challenging to achieve but that the persistent efforts and attention focused on the process will produce improvement over time.

Details/ Data Set

The training requirement for each employee is defined by the Operation and may include EMS training, Safety training and specialized training such as TDG training, spill response and fire fighting training. Personnel are considered trained only when all required courses for the position are completed. Englewood conducts training needs assessments to verify achievement of target.

Monitoring

The Operations are responsible to maintain training records for all their employees. Training records are the basis for training needs assessments that indicate if all defined training requirements have been met. The Operations Administrators are responsible for tracking this information.

Target 2 – Apprenticeship Investments

History

New Core Indicators in 2010 for SFMP 11.

Justification

Apprenticeships represent investments made in developing specialized skill sets. They are primarily trade oriented however in 2012 a new program was developed by Western Forest Products (supported by WorkSafeBC and BCFSC) and administered in the Englewood Forest Operation to train young workers to understand the basic logging skills and fundamentals. Investments in apprenticeships and skills help support the development of local talents in skill sets which can be used long term throughout the community. As this is a reporting target, no variance is provided.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Apprentice Investments	Specialization
2010	4	Mechanics-equipment maintenance
2011	5	Mechanics-equipment maintenance
2012	5	4 Apprentice Mechanics 1 High School work experience student in the equipment maintenance department specializing in welding.

This target was met. In addition to the apprentice programs in 2012 six (6) students were trained to understand basic logging skills and fundamentals in the NEW Logging Fundamentals Training program.

Strategies & Implementation

The support of apprenticeships for mechanics is a cost effective strategy to develop and maintain a pool of local talent to facilitate transitions within the work force due to changing demographics. The specific number of placements varies with the anticipated work load based on the economic outlook and the availability of candidates.

The Logging Fundamentals Training program was developed to facilitate six (6) students each session, with one (1) successful session in 2012 and three (3) sessions planned for 2013, continuation of the program will be reevaluated after completion of the 2013 final session.

Forecasts

Based on past experience, it is anticipated that apprentices will remain a part of the workforce for the foreseeable future due to the changing company demographics.

Details/ Data Set

The table below shows the number of apprenticeships directly supported by WFP since 2008.

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Apprentice #	3	5	4	5	4 Mechanics + 6 Logging Fundamentals Students+1 High School Student=11

The Maintenance Department remains the primary user of apprenticeship positions for developing tradesmen.

Monitoring

Annually, the Operations Administrator gathers the information on apprenticeship from the Payroll Clerk for inclusion in the SFM Annual Report.

Indicator 5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment

Element: 5.2 Communities & Sustainability				
<i>Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Full-time jobs on the DFA	There are stable full-time jobs provided from the forest resource on the DFA	5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment	Target 1 - The number of full time Company and contractor employees from local communities in the DFA is reported. Target 2 - Contractors will harvest at least 50% of the total annual timber volume harvested that is attributed to Schedule B lands. Target 3 - Report number of non-forestry businesses associated with the Nimpkish DFA	None None None

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08. It incorporates pre-existing indicators # 41, 42 and 44.

Target 1 – Full Time Employment from Local Communities

Justification

The number of full-time employees supported by the Nimpkish DFA at least partially affects the stability of North Island communities. Most full time employees locate their families within the region, which creates a demand for a more diverse set of amenities. Although WFP is not the only employer of full-time personnel in the region, it is easily the largest employer operating within the Nimpkish DFA. Accordingly, this indicator provides a means to quantify the impact that company and government policies have on local employment.

WFP's employment levels are a function of its ability to generate income. This is governed primarily by the AAC and global market demand. Specific targets and variances for this indicator are not applicable as WFP can neither significantly influence markets, nor control where employees and their families must reside.

Current Status & Interpretation

In total, WFP employed 208 full time employees and 278 contract employees in 2012. The numbers for the contract employees has increased considerably. The data was collected though different means for this Annual Report and represents a more accurate total as the companies were solicited directly. Thirty (30) tree planters are reported within 2012 that reside south of the Comox Valley.

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More accurate information was received from the major harvesting contractors; both H&D and Lemare Lake Logging provided their own values.

The distribution of WFP employees and contractor employees by community for the 2010-2012 years is shown in the table below. Over half of the full time company and contractor employees reside within or adjacent to the Nimpkish DFA. The trend has shown a general increase in the number of contractors that Englewood has had in their employ.

Community	Number of Full Time Company Employees (2010)	Number of Full Time Company Employees (2011)	Number of Full Time Company Employees (2012)	Number of Full Time Contract Employees (2010)	Number of Full Time Contract Employees (2011)	Number of Full Time Contract Employees (2012)
North of Port McNeill	7	7	12	6	0	26
Port McNeill	78	78	71	42	77	56
Woss	65	65	64	5	4	3
Sayward	8	8	9	4	0	4
Campbell River	27	27	26	21	33	47
Comox Valley	20	20	21	17	10	6
South of Comox Valley	3	3	5	2	0	123
Alert Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold River	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	208	208	208	97	124	278

The summary data for the last 6 years shows a relatively steady state and no real change in that trend:

Community	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
North of Port McNeill	6.2%	6.8%	5.1%	4.3%	2.1%	9.3%
Port McNeill	36.3%	38.1%	40.7%	39.3%	46.6%	20.14%
Woss	23.7%	22.1%	21.8%	23.0%	20.7%	1.07%
Sayward	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%	2.4%	1.44%
Campbell River	17.2%	14.6%	15.0%	15.7%	18.07%	16.9%
Comox Valley	10.4%	12.2%	12.1%	12.1%	9.03%	2.16%
South of Comox Valley	2.6%	2.7%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	44.24%
Alert Bay	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Gold River	-	-	-	-	-	1.08%

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Strategies & Implementation

WFP's employment levels are a function of its annual strategies for generating revenue, the market for logs, the AAC and changes in government policy, such as the recent *Forest Revitalization Act*. As each of these influences is dynamic, specific employment levels are determined as WFP prepares its annual harvest plans and budget each fall. Additionally, WFP has no internal policy to dictate where employees must reside.

Forecasts

Periodic forecasting of employment levels is done internally as annual timber harvesting plans are prepared. Forecasting this indicator over a longer period is considered meaningless because of the myriad of issues involved around harvest patterns, value of standing timber, costs associated with timber harvest and government policy. Nonetheless, WFP remains committed to reporting performance on this target.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is based on information collected from WFP's Human Resources department and Stump to Dump Contractors for the number of employees from local communities. The tallies are for regular full time employees only. Mailing addresses are used to distinguish part time residences from permanent residences.

Monitoring

Annually, figures for this indicator are accessed through the mailing addresses in WFP's employee records and similar information is solicited from WFP's stump-to-dump contractors. This information is summarized in the SFM annual report.

Target 2 – Volume Harvested by Contractors

Justification

Current legislation and part 14.00 of license agreement obligates WFP to ensure that each year at least 50% of the annual timber harvested from Schedule B land involves independent logging contractors. For the B.C. coast, the annual timber volume can be harvested under any combination of full contracts, each of which provides for a term of at least 5 years, and phase contracts, each of which provides for a term of at least 2 years. No variance applies as this is considered a legal requirement.

Current Status & Interpretation

In 2012 the total volume contracted was 552,278m³ compared to 414,794m³ in 2011. This has been on a progressive incline since 2009. The volume harvested on schedule "B" lands was 785,122m³ and similarly to the total volume contracted has been on a progressive incline since 2009. This indicates 140.7% compliance for 2012.

Indicator results for contractor clause compliance

Year	Total Harvested Volume Attributed to Schedule B Lands (m ³)	Total Volume Contracted (m ³)	Percent Compliance of Total Volume Contracted
2001	636,154	396,225	125%
2002	900,026	531,620	118%
2003	777,693	413,129	106%
2004	819,954	417,314	102%
2005	890,307	531,756	120%
2006	602,254	384,642	128%
2007	518,376	333,296	128.6%
2008	409,787	248,827	121.4%
2009	477,506	300,899	126%
2010	654,097	435,834	133.3%
2011	675,664	414,794	130.4%
2012	785,122	552,278	140.7%
Average	678,912	413,385	123%

Strategies & Implementation

WFP harvests timber with a combination of company employees and various arrangements with contractors. The specific distribution of company and contractor harvest is established as WFP prepares its annual harvest plans and budget each fall.

Forecasts

Periodic forecasting of the annual contractor harvest is done internally as annual timber harvesting plans are prepared. Forecasting this indicator over a longer period is considered meaningless because decisions around harvest distribution depends on internal and government policy, which are both unpredictable in the long term. However, based on past performance and the fact that it is related to a legal requirement, it is anticipated that Englewood will continue to meet this target.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed based on procedures outlined in the *Timber Harvesting Contract and Subcontract Regulation* as it relates to the British Columbia *Forest Act*. The total timber volume attributable under contract is the sum of the volume attributable to full and phase contractors. Compliance with the contractor clause is calculated according to the steps shown in the following table:

Contractor clause performance calculation

Steps	Contractor Clause Performance Calculation
1.	TFL #37 AAC that is harvested by or on behalf of WFP (m ³)
2.	AAC attributable to schedule "A" lands (m ³)
3.	AAC attributable to schedule "B" lands (m ³) that is harvested by or on behalf of WFP
4.	Volume of timber harvested (m ³) Scaled and billed volumes
5.	Harvested volume attributed to Schedule "A" Lands (m ³) #2 / #1 x #4
6.	Harvested volume attributed to Schedule "B" Lands (m ³) #3 / #1 x #4
7.	Total volume contracted (m ³) Full + phase volumes
8.	Total volume contracted as % of schedule "B" harvested (%) #7 / #6 x 100
9.	% Compliance of total volume contracted #7 / #6 / 0.5 x 100

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Note: All items refer to the AAC volume attributed to WFP and does not include BCTS or First Nation's portion of the TFL 37 AAC.

The AAC attributable to Schedule A & B lands (Steps 2 and 3 above) is determined via the "Schedule B prorate". The current Schedule B prorate is 80%. The pro-rate is based on the percentage of the total AAC that is derived from the timber harvesting landbase (THLB) within Schedule B (Crown) lands (785,122m³) divided by the AAC for the licence (980,453 m³). Eventually, as TLs within the TFL are completely reverted to Schedule B lands, only the Crown Grant lands will remain as Schedule A and the total prorate will increase to approximately 0.950. Of course, this assumes no further changes to the forest tenure system.

The table below shows the total volume of AAC for TFL 37 that is attributable to Schedule A lands as well as WFP's portion of the current (2008) allocation of AAC for Schedule B lands.

WFP's portion of AAC in TFL 37 as of 2012

Schedule Lands within TFL37	Attributable AAC Volume (2008)	Attributable AAC Volume (2011)	Attributable AAC Volume (2012)
Schedule A	197,676m ³	168,099m ³	195,331m ³
Schedule B	646,087 (WFP Portion only)	675,664 m ³ (WFP Portion only)	785,122m ³ (WFP Portion only)
Total Licensee (WFP) AAC	843,763m ³	843,763 m ³	843,763m ³

Monitoring

As timber is harvested it is scaled and both WFP and the MoF track the volumes. These scaled volumes are used, among other things, to monitor WFP's consistency with contractor harvest compliance. Results are summarized for each calendar year in the SFM annual report.

Target 3 – Non-Forestry Businesses

Justification

Community stability on North Island is ideally achieved through diversification of its economic base by allowing communities to better withstand shocks in one sector of the economy. While the forest industry does not control or even directly influence other sectors of local economies, the sustainability of communities, in terms of amenities, is tied to their ability to provide a diversity of work opportunities. Thus the ability of the forest industry to attract and keep a skilled workforce is linked to the diversity of the local economy. Specific targets and variances are not applicable for this indicator as WFP is not able to directly influence the number of non-forestry related businesses. Current Status & Interpretation

The table below details the non-forestry businesses identified within the Nimpkish DFA during 2010-12.

Indicator results for non-forestry businesses within the Nimpkish DFA.

Category	Number of Non-Forestry Businesses (2010)	Number of Non-Forestry Businesses (2011)	Number of Non-Forestry Businesses (2012)	Comments
General Amenities (store, gas station)	1	1	1	Woss General Store
Services	2	2	2	Towing Company; Contract Cleaners
Accommodation	2	2	2	Rugged Mountain Hotel; Rice Creek RV Park
Restaurant	2	2	2	Lucky Logger Pub(1/2 year), Kawasa Café
Cedar Salvage	2	2	2	Dakard and J & B
Waste wood (chips, Phoenix Sea Soil)	2	2	2	North Island Power Chip, Phoenix Sea Soil
Lumber Mill	1	1	1	Georgia Forest (edge grain)
Art	1	1	1	Gordon Pynm
Outdoor Recreation	2	2	2	Mt. Cain Ski hill & River Rafting
Guiding/Hunting	2	4	4	Fishing Charters; Hunting Guide
Trapping	2	2	2	Bill Tatton and Bill Silky
Product Services – cosmetics	1	2	2	Avon/Epicure
Accounting	-	1	1	Accounting Business
Small Engine Repair	-	1	1	Small Engine Repair
Total:	20	25	25	

The summary data for the last five years indicates an increasing trend in the number of non-forestry businesses within the Nimpkish DFA:

Business Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
General Amenities (store, gas station)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Services	1	1	1	2	2	2
Accommodation	1	1	1	2	2	2
Restaurant	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cedar Salvage	2	2	2	2	2	2
Waste wood (chips, Phoenix Season)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lumber Mill	1	1	1	1	1	1
Art	0	0	1	1	1	1
Outdoor Recreation	2	2	2	2	2	2
Guiding/Hunting	1	1	1	2	4	4
Trapping	2	2	2	2	2	2
Product Services – cosmetics	0	0	0	1	2	2
Accounting	0	0	0	1	1	1
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total:	15	15	16	20	25	25

Strategies & Implementation

Generally, businesses will develop within communities as associated amenities are available and economic opportunities become favourable. From time to time throughout the year, WFP's operations may directly or indirectly encounter non-forestry businesses associated with the Nimpkish DFA. Although some businesses are quite public through advertising, many others are obscure from observation and some are rather secretive to maintain a low profile and secure a market advantage. Consequently, besides being a very dynamic exercise, an accurate number of non-forestry businesses is difficult to secure. With this said WFP Englewood is committed to buying local and supporting the local economy when it is practicable to do so.

Forecasts

The number of non-forestry businesses associated with the Nimpkish DFA is beyond WFP's control and there are no effective forecasting tools to predict future trends of these businesses. Consequently,

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forecasting of this target is not appropriate. Nonetheless, Englewood remains committed to report on this target

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed based on known businesses operating within the Nimpkish DFA. WFP maintains a contact list as ongoing reference. Specific targets and variances are not applicable for this indicator as WFP is not able to directly influence the number of non-forestry related businesses. While WFP tries to support local business, it does not always remain the most economically viable option. It is not appropriate to set targets for this indicator as the economic climate ie: external markets dictate how WFP manages their expenditures.

Monitoring

Throughout the year, WFP internally tracks these businesses through various sources including, but not limited to: enquiries to the Port McNeill Chamber of Commerce and Mt. Waddington Regional District, telephone directory, internet and mostly through local knowledge and word-of-mouth. Results are then summarized in the SFM annual report.

Indicator 5.2.4 Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy

Element: 5.2 Communities & Sustainability				
<i>Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Aboriginal economic opportunities.	Support Aboriginal economic opportunities in and around the DFA.	5.2.4 Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy	Target 1 - Report the number of First Nations Peoples employed by WFP and its contractors. Target 2 - Report the number and description of protocol, joint venture, and benefit agreements in use between WFP and local First Nations	None None

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08. It incorporates pre-existing indicators # 48 and 49.

Target 1 – First Nation Employment

Justification

Economic and employment opportunities derived from the forest resource are important to First Nations. This indicator is intended to report First Nations employment within the Nimpkish DFA, directly involved in harvesting operations. Several years of reporting should identify trends and assist in future dialogue between WFP and First Nations.

Specific targets and variances are not applicable for this indicator as WFP can neither influence its contractors' personnel, nor control the availability of qualified First Nations personnel.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	First Nations Employed with Western	First Nations Employed with Western Contractors	Department
2010	3	2	Railway/Planning
2011	4	3	Railway/Planning/Road Crew/Shake and Salvage Crew
2012	5	Not accurate numbers	Planning (1) Railway (2) Yarding and Loading (2)

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Five (5) First Nations persons worked for WFP in 2012. They worked in the capacities of Planning (1) Railway (2), Yarding and Loading (2). In addition to this three (3) 'Namgis First Nations were involved in a CMT survey crew and one (1) was part of a Banding crew that was hired in limited duration when the banding program commenced. The information collected regarding First Nations working for contractors is very hard to track. In addition it is sensitive information. Therefore there is no report out for that information.

Strategies & Implementation

Although WFP is an equal opportunity employer, successful candidates must possess qualifications and skills required for the vacant position. Good candidates for entry-level positions will indicate that they possess a valid driver’s license and valid first aid certification.

Englewood maintains direct communications with First Nations in order to identify opportunities for employment.

Forecasts

Based on past performance and the increasing profile and influence of First Nations within the forest industry, it is anticipated that First Nation employment levels will be maintained and increase over time within the DFA.

With the completion of the treaty processes, it is further anticipated that potential employment will likely not be limited to direct employment with WFP or its contractors but will also materialize from business opportunities flowing out of those processes.

Details/ Data Set

The table below show the number of First Nation Employees working on the DFA for WFP and its contractors over the past years.

Year	FN Employees WFP (#)	FN Employees Contractors (#)
2005	6	0
2006	6	14
2007	6	14
2008	4	14
2009	1	6
2010	3	2
2011	4	3
2012	5	Do not have accurate numbers

There has been a progressive decline in the data since 2008 with respect to hiring by contractors. This is largely due to the level of record keeping internally around contractor information. Due to the sensitivity of the information it is tracked very loosely and does not reflect the most accurate information.

Monitoring

To the best of their knowledge, WFP’s direct line supervisors and contractors identify full time First Nations employees. These results are summarized annually in the SFM annual report.

Target 2 –Agreements With First Nations

Justification

Economic and employment opportunities derived from the forest resource are important to First Nations. This indicator summarizes the agreements made between WFP and First Nations.

No variance is applicable.

Current Status & Interpretation

WFP established four agreements with the 'Namgis First Nations in 2005. Three of these agreements still exist in 2012.

These are described as follows.

- First Nations crew contracted to conduct cultural heritage inventory surveys on selected planned cutblocks. Locations of artifacts are located with GPS and a report is submitted to WFP.
- 'Namgis sponsored a contract for Nimpkish Cedar Products (previously J & B Forest Products Ltd.) to conduct cedar salvage operations in TFL 37. This is still active in 2012, just under a different name.
- Harvesting Non-replaceable forest license volume-WFP had an agreement to the 'Namgis for employment. This led to one 'Namgis First Nation working within the Grade and Railroad crew and a shake and shingle contractor in 2011.

In 2011, WFP signed an MOU with the 'Namgis First Nation to define the interests of both Parties. In 2012, a Strategy Agreement was finalized that positively changed the way information is shared in addition to creating a framework for further addressing the interests of both parties. Further to the relationship WFP harvests, sorts, provides firewood, and carving logs to which the 'Namgis barges from the Beaver Cove Dryland sort to Alert Bay. This amount totaled 100m³ in 2012.

Strategies & Implementation

Western endeavors to negotiate mutually beneficial business arrangements directly with willing First Nations. As the need arises, WFP and First Nations jointly develop such agreements. There is no limit to the number of these arrangements and discussions exploring various opportunities occur on a fairly regular basis.

Forecasts

The importance and scale of business arrangement with First Nations may continue to increase with Governments efforts to negotiate treaty settlements.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed based on a review of the formal agreements with First Nations. The Operations Planner, contact person for all FN initiatives, maintains a record of these on file.

Monitoring

First Nations agreements for each calendar year are tracked by a WFP's Operations Planner and are reported in the SFM annual report.

Indicator 6.1.1 Evidence understanding of Aboriginal title and rights

Element: 6.1 Aboriginal and treaty rights				
<i>Recognize and respect Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights. Understand and comply with current legal requirements related to Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Aboriginal title and rights.	Aboriginal title and rights are understood.	6.1.1 Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights	Information sharing meetings held with each FN at least annually with discussion topics ranging beyond operational plans.	FN missed in a 12 month period because inactive in that territory.

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08.

Justification

This indicator provides a measure of success at coordinating and managing activities to avoid infringement of Aboriginal rights, and provides a measure of information sharing activity, in support of CSA SFM principles. It is noted that this indicator does not constitute consultation, and is not part of a consultation process. Consultation is done Government to Government with each Band, whereas this indicator groups all Bands and is voluntary on behalf of the company

An important component of this indicator is the wide ranging topics discussed during Information Sharing meetings. The discussions going beyond those associated with normal operational planning provides the best evidence that WFP staff understand the nature of Aboriginal titles and rights.

The Nimpkish DFA is located almost entirely within the 'Namgis First Nation territory. Additionally, small areas in the south and north central portions are within the Mowachaht/Muchalaht and the Tlowitsis First Nations' territories. Often no operation occurs in those small parts for long stretches of time. The variance is meant to allow for a reduced frequency of information sharing meetings for Nations that are not directly affected or involved by Englewood operations.

Current Status & Interpretation

Within 2012 ongoing communication occurred with the 'Namgis First Nations.

First Nation	Meeting Dates	Meeting Topics
'Namgis	February 8 th , 2011 March 22 nd , 2011 April 26 th , 2011 July 6 th , 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty Negotiations • Business Arrangements • Employment • Forest Strategy Agreement • Recreation • Cultural Heritage Resources • Habitat Restoration • Social and Environmental Research
'Namgis	January 31 st , 2012- 'Namgis and MARR-Port McNeil District Office March 1st, 2012- Port McNeil- Blackbear Resort May 10 th , 2012-Alert Bay July 12 th , 2012-Campbell River August 22 nd , 2012-Small Technical Meeting Woss November 16 th , 2012- Campbell River	Meetings all pertained to discussions on Working Agreements including Forests Strategy Implementation and Business Relationships.

Strategies & Implementation

The principal strategy for Englewood is to maintain free ranging and open lines of communications with all the First Nations with territory included within the DFA. A main component of this strategy is the information sharing meetings held with each First Nation. There is no set frequency for such meetings. They tend to occur once a year to update each First Nation on WFP's plans but they have occurred more frequently, particularly with the 'Namgis when needed and/or requested.

Alternatively, meetings focused on various aspects of WFP's relationships with each Nation can and have been convened by either party.

Forecasts

Given the continued focus of the BC Government in reaching settlements with First Nations, it is anticipated that information sharing meetings and other communication meetings between WFP and First Nations will continue to occur. These meetings form the primary means to coordinate efforts and ensure the rights of all parties are understood and respected.

Details/ Data Set

Meetings minutes are normally created to document discussions held and decisions made and action items to follow up. These minutes are kept on file at the Operations by the Senior Operations Planner and provide the evidence to report on this target.

Monitoring

There is no special monitoring process for this target. The records of information sharing meetings are reviewed and summarized annually in the SFM Report.

Indicator 6.1.2 Efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans by Aboriginal communities

Element: 6.1 Aboriginal and treaty rights <i>Recognize and respect Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights. Understand and comply with current legal requirements related to Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Aboriginal understanding of plans.	Aboriginal understanding of plans is increased.	6.1.2 Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans	All operational plans are accessible for review by local First Nations.	None.

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08. It incorporates pre-existing indicators # 45.

Justification

This indicator provides a measure of WFP's efforts at coordinating and managing activities to avoid infringement of Aboriginal rights, and provides a measure of information sharing activity, in support of CSA SFM principles. It is noted that this indicator does not constitute consultation, and is not part of a consultation process. Consultation is done Government to Government with each Band, whereas this indicator groups all Bands and is voluntary on behalf of the company. This indicator is a demonstration of the opportunity given all affected First Nations to review proposed plans and referrals and provide comment.

This indicator is intended to demonstrate WFP's efforts to provide the Aboriginal communities with the key information concerning its plans in order to gain their acceptance of those plans.

A number of Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations' policies provide the framework for plan reviews with First Nations. In that context, no variance is provided.

Current Status & Interpretation

The Nimpkish DFA is located almost entirely within the 'Namgis First Nation territory. Additionally, small areas in the south and north central portions are within the Mowachaht/Muchalaht and the Tlowitsis First Nations' territories. However, new line work provided by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MFLNRO) in 2010 showed that bands represented by the Laich-Kwil-Tach Treaty Society may also have small portions of the DFA within their territorial claims. Additional information was provided in 2012 by MFLNRO, based on new territorial assertion that indicates the Kwakiutl Traditional Territory overlaps portions of the Beaver Cove area of TFL 37.

On an annual basis, or more frequently as required, WFP reviews, shares information with and seeks input on specific cutblocks with all these First Nations. Within individual block consultation (layout phase) a number of correspondences (average 4 per block) via email/phone are completed between the planner and First Nation to ensure clarity of the information is received.

The table below details the opportunities documented for First Nations in 2012 to review operational plans.

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Appendix 2: Detailed Indicator & Results
The current version is available on the Western intranet site.

Indicator results for First Nation plan reviews

Plan	Submission Date	Approval Date	First Nation Consulted	Date of Meeting (Invitation)
Monthly Operational Information and Information Summaries (62 Blocks)	N.A.	N.A.	'Namgis	January-December 2012, 12 in total.
Development Referral Package 2 Blocks	N.A.	N.A.	Laich-Kwil-Tach Treaty Society - We Wai Kai & Wei Wai Kum	April 30 th , 2012, (invitation to review)
Development Referral Package 4 Cutblocks	N.A.	N.A.	Nanwakolas-Tlowitsis	April 30 th , 2012 (invitation to review)
Development Referral revision Package: 8 Cutblocks	N.A.	N.A.	Nanwakolas-Tlowitsis	May 13, 2012 (invitation to final cutblock review)
Development Referral Package 2 Cutblocks	N.A.	N.A.	Nanwakolas-Tlowitsis	August 12 th , 2012 (invitation to review)
Development Referral revision Package: 2 Cutblocks	N.A.	N.A.	Nanwakolas-Tlowitsis	August 24, 2012 (invitation to final cutblock review)
Development Referral revision Package: 1 Cutblock	N.A.	N.A.	Nanwakolas-Tlowitsis	November 5, 2012 (invitation to final cutblock review)
Development Referral Package: 1 blocks	N.A.	N.A.	Quatsino	November 4 th , 2011 (invitation to review)
Development Referral Package: 2 Cutblocks	N.A.	N.A.	Mowachaht/Muchalaht	August 12, 2012 (Invitation to Review)
Development Referral Package: 3 blocks	N.A.	N.A.	Kwakiutl	October 3 th , 2012 (invitation to review)

Strategies & Implementation

The traditional territory determines which First Nations are contacted so that appropriate review and discussion can occur. Referral is conducted for all proposed new development.

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WFP seeks active partnerships primarily with the 'Namgis First Nations to build community relationships and to promote understanding and acceptance of forest MPs. On an annual basis, or more frequently as required, WFP reviews, confers with and seeks input on specific cutblocks with all First Nations.

Forecasts

Given the growing influence and profile of Aboriginal communities through the Treaty process, it is expected that efforts to gain understanding and support of Plans will continue and possibly increase at least until final settlement is reached.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is assessed based on a review of the documented communications with First Nations' reviews of Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP) and amendments, Pesticide Management Plans (PMP), Management Plans (MPs), SFM Plans and Development Referrals (DR). As most plans are in place for 5-year periods and more, annually the opportunities to review plans are more frequently in the nature of Development Referrals than of the legal overarching plans.

Measured as a percentage, the indicator is determined by dividing the number of First Nations contacted by the total number of Plans by type.

The table below summarizes the efforts made to refer all plans to First Nations for review, comments and explanation.

Year	Plans By Type	#	First Nation Contacted						Opportunity for Review (100%)
			Laich-Kwil-Tach Treaty Society	'Namgis	Mowachaht / Muchalaht	Kwakiutl	Quatsino	Tlowitsis	
2007	Development Referrals	4		4					100
	Forest Development Plan	5		2	2			1	100
2008	Development Referrals	20		16	3			1	100
2009	Development Referrals	5		3				2	100
2010	Development Referrals	6	2	2	1			1	100
2011	Development Referrals	8	2	3	1			2	100
2012	Development Referrals	35	2	12	2	1	1	5	100

Monitoring

Monitoring of First Nation's consultation is an ongoing process with the Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations also being a key player in the process. WFP maintains records of communications regarding the review of Plans. This data is summarized annually in the SFM annual report.

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Indicator 6.1.3 Level of management/ protection of culturally important areas

Element: 6.1 Aboriginal and treaty rights				
<i>Recognize and respect Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights. Understand and comply with current legal requirements related to Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Areas where culturally important practices and activities occur	Areas where culturally important practices and activities occur are managed for or protected	6.1.3 Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting, fishing, gathering) occur	Identified areas where culturally important practices and activities occur are managed 100% of the time	None

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08. It incorporates pre-existing indicators # 47.

Justification

This new target is intended to give a measure of success at identifying and managing culturally important resources and values and to avoid infringement of Aboriginal rights. The provincial Cultural Heritage Act provides guidance on assessing, identifying and managing archaeological sites. Based on Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA) completed by government, the DFA has been categorized into areas based upon archaeological site potential. By this process, WFP identifies the planned cutblocks for which formal assessments for the presence of Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs) are proposed. A CMT is a tree that has been altered by native people as part of their traditional use of the forest.

Information Sharing Meetings to review planned cutblock and road development are conducted between WFP and affected First Nations within the DFA. At these meetings, affected First Nations will be asked for input on areas of fishing, hunting, gathering and/or other CHRs (Cultural Heritage Resource). Through these meetings, the list of proposed CMT assessments is reviewed. In this way, the need for CMT assessment is confirmed. In addition, the specific cutblocks where a more intensive Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) might be necessary is identified.

As required, AIA are completed to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the proposed development area. AIA identify and assess all impacts on archaeological resources that might result from the development, and recommend alternatives for managing unavoidable adverse impacts. AIA require archaeological features known to exist or have a high potential to exist within or adjacent to the proposed development, are completed by an archaeologist and, an Archaeological Impact Assessment report prepared with copies to the Provincial Archaeology Branch, Western and the First Nation.

It is through these processes that areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting, fishing, gathering) occur or have occurred are identified and best management strategies are developed and agreed upon with the First Nations. No variance is applicable.

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Current Status & Interpretation

A total of twelve (12) cutblocks harvested during 2012 required management for cultural features. A range of management prescriptions was applied to each and are summarized in the table below.

Cutblock	Cultural Heritage Survey	Feature Retained	Fall & Yard Away From Feature	Buffer around Feature	Windfirm around Feature	Avoid Piling around Feature
BC195	AIA	✓	-	✓	-	-
KC133	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
LG060	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
ME044	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
NE017	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
NE117	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
NE118	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
NE124	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
NS039	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
NS112	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
WP129	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
WP131	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
WS004	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓

100% of areas where cultural practices occurred were managed in 2012.

Strategies & Implementation

WFP's planners review the location of all proposed cutblocks relative to an archaeological potential map. If the proposed cutblock is located within an area designated with high archaeological potential, or if any observed features are identified during cutblock reconnaissance, an assessment/survey is planned and conducted.

Once the specific areas and/or cultural resource affected are identified, WFP develops management strategies that would best protect the integrity of the site or resource. It is WFP's strategy to do so in dialogue with the First Nation involved to ensure values and rights are respected.

The normal practice is to change cutblock design to provide 100% protection to the resource involved. Occasionally a lesser level of protection is considered subject to the approval/endorsement of the First Nation when protection is not possible. This would occur primarily for the reasons of worker safety. Additional care to ensure features are not damaged is normally taken during the falling and yarding phases of operations.

Forecasts

CMTs and other Cultural Heritage Resources are protected through legislation and WFP is committed to continued appropriate management of such features in cooperation with First Nations, therefore no deviation from this target is anticipated.

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Details/ Data Set-

The performance against this target is determined by tallying the management strategies developed for all the cutblocks harvested in the year that contained known CMTs or other CHR.

The strategies are recorded in the cutblock files and form part of site plan for each cutblock.

Monitoring

Cultural/Archaeological Surveys are tracked in a database (Forest Ops) and considered as site plans and harvesting instructions are prepared. Cutblock Site Plans that contained cultural features and prescriptions are reviewed in relation to annual logging activities. The applicable management strategies are summarized in the SFM annual report.

Indicator 6.2.1 Aboriginal knowledge of identified sources/ values that are culturally important-

Element: 6.2 Respect for Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses				
<i>Respect traditional Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses as identified through the Aboriginal input process.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Aboriginal knowledge	Aboriginal knowledge provided is used and respected	6.2.1 Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values	100% of requested assessments by First Nations are completed prior harvesting.	None

History

This target is newly created in 2010 to support the new Core Indicator in the Z809-08 SFM Plan.

Justification

This new target is intended to give a measure of success at identifying and managing culturally important resources and values. The provincial Cultural Heritage Act provides guidance on assessing, identifying and managing archaeological sites. Based on Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA) completed by government, the DFA has been categorized into areas based upon archaeological site potential. By this process, WFP identifies the planned cutblocks for which formal assessments for the presence of Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs) are proposed. A CMT is a tree that has been altered by native people as part of their traditional use of the forest.

During Information Sharing meetings between WFP and affected First Nations within the DFA, First Nations will be asked for input on areas of fishing, hunting, gathering and/or other CHRs (Cultural Heritage Resource-see further definition in the Abbreviations and Definitions section of the report). Through these meeting, the list of proposed CMT assessments is reviewed. In this way, the need for CMT assessment is confirmed. In addition, the specific cutblocks where a more intensive Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) might be necessary is identified.

As required, AIA are completed to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the proposed development area. AIA identify and assess all impacts on archaeological resources that might result from the development, and recommend alternatives for managing unavoidable adverse impacts. AIA require archaeological features known to exist or have a high potential to exist within or adjacent to the proposed development, are completed by an archaeologist and, an Archaeological Impact Assessment report prepared with copies to the Provincial Archaeology Branch, Western and the First Nation.

No variance is proposed as this follows a recognized process that has a legal basis.

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Appendix 2: Detailed Indicator & Results
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Current Status & Interpretation

A total of 42 cutblocks harvested during 2012 were subject to a request by First Nations for assessment. The table below lists where assessments were requested. All assessments were completed prior to harvesting. This target was met.

Indicator results for cultural features

Year	Cutblocks Requiring Assessments	Assessment type	Percent Consistent (%)
2010	BC077, BC101, BC107, DA228, DA313, FE003, ME014, ME040, ME048, NE108, NE110, NS006, NS009wf, NS023, NS024, NS029, NS045, NW103, NW108	CMT/CHR	100%
2011	BC005, BC007, BC125, BC135, BC206, BC208, KC120, ME004, ME009, ME045, NA003, NA228, NE117, NE120, NE122, NS10AWF, NS008, NS015, NS020, WS007, WS019, WS028, NS075, BC099, ME198, ME026, ME042, ME028, WP107, WP108, WP110, WP115, WP120, WP131, NA130, NW580, DA415, KH570, MQ005, MQ425A, MU300, MQ250	CMT/CHR	100%
2012	BC133, BC203, DA246, DA248, DA317, KC003, KC019, KC133, KC140, LG060, LG304, ME004A, ME042H, ME044, ME045, ME050H, ME198, NA003, NA007, NA228, NA301, NA403, NE017, NE028, NE059, NE117, NE118, NE120, NE124, NS015A, NS031, NS039, NS065, NS075, NS099, NS109, NS112, WP129, WP131, WS004, WS013, WS230	CMT/CHR	100%

Strategies & Implementation

WFP's strategy is to attempt to identify in advance all development areas (roads and cutblocks) where an assessment for culturally important resources and values is warranted. Through Information Sharing meetings, the need and depth or extent of the assessments is confirmed.

WFP carries out all agreed upon assessments. Normally CMT/CHR assessments are carried out by members of the First Nation involved while a qualified Archeologist will be retained for carrying out an AIA.

Alternatively, when the need and type of assessment cannot be agreed on or when the wood values in an area do not support the cost of a requested AIA, WFP will cancel the specific plan or delay implementation until market conditions improve and make an assessment feasible.

Forecasts

No change in Government policies and regulation is anticipated in this area. The need for assessing for Cultural Heritage Resource is expected to continue. WFP expects to continue meeting this target based on its current practice and past performance.

Details/ Data Set

The requested and/or needed Archaeological Survey and Assessment are recorded and tracked in the individual cutblock planning files.

Monitoring

A review of the cutblock files provides the information for the Operations Foresters to report performance in the SFM Plan Annual Report.

Indicator 6.3.1 Cooperation with forest-dependent groups to strengthen and diversify the local economy

Element: 6.3 Forest community well-being & resilience				
<i>Encourage, co-operate with, or help to provide opportunities for economic diversity within the community.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Other forest users	Support other forest users	6.3.1 Evidence that the organization has cooperated with other forest-dependent businesses, forest users and the local community to strengthen and diversify the local economy	Yearly, maintain local access to at least 3 minimum categories of raw material types, when Englewood Operation is operating	-1 material type

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with SFMP 11. It incorporates pre-existing indicator #40.5.

Justification

Local mills that process logs or special products for secondary manufacturing contribute to community stability on North Vancouver Island. In order to support local diversification, there are 3 main types of raw material that is derived historically from the Nimpkish DFA and currently made available for local purchase at fair market prices:

- (1) low value/non merchantable logs used for supplying Northland Power Inc.’s Chipping facility in Beaver Cove,
- (2) post harvest salvage material that is manufactured locally into special forest products (such as shingle and shake blocks) and
- (3) low value cedar logs (ie company log sorts such as Cedar Utility Shingle and/or Cedar Pulp Camp-run) that are sold to various local buyers.

To account for market fluctuations in demand, a variance of 1 material type category is allowed in a given year.

Current Status & Interpretation-

Year	Amount of Volume Recovered by Northland Power Chips (m ³)	Amount of Volume Recovered by Special Forest Products (m ³)	Amount of Log Sales (m ³)
2010	28,997	472	1,841
2011	12,291	527	1,303
2012	1679.35	501	2180

Indicator results for local log sales

Community	Volume Sold Locally in 2010 (m ³)	Volume Sold Locally in 2011 (m ³)	Volume Sold Locally in 2012 (m ³)
Port McNeill	40	126	115
Port Hardy	1221	110	47
Sointula	580	1067	444
Total	1841	1303	606

This target was met in 2012. The amount of volume recovered by Northland Power Chips (NPC) was significantly lower than previous years due to a shift in focus to harvesting the full Annual Allowable Cut. The focus will shift back to delivering increased fiber opportunity for chip material to the Northland Power Facility in 2013. The amount of volume sold locally decreased considerably due to demand for product. The demands in 2012 were lower than in 2011. The amount of volume recovered by special forest products (shake and shingle products) has decreased but is higher than previous years and the amount of log sales (low value cedar) has increased. 2013 is the first year of the cut control period and will likely see an increase in the amount of fiber recovery for NPC and cedar salvage recovered due to a stabilization of salvage contractors and as a renewed fiber optimization focus by the operation.

Strategies & Implementation

Following primary harvesting, cutblocks are assessed to determine their suitability for recovering other raw material such as special forest products and chipper salvage material. Normally, the blocks are assessed in detail by either a Northland representative (for chipper salvage material) or other approved contractors (for special forest products). When specific cutblocks are requested by external sources, plans are then formulated by WFP and the blocks are issued for recovery activities. Local Log sales generally occur at Beaver Cove dryland sort when sufficient volumes of lower value logs exist and are requested.

Forecasts

Local demand for raw material is beyond WFP’s control and there are no effective forecasting tools to predict future market demand. Nonetheless, there is no expectation that current long standing company policies to make available material to other users will change in the near future.

Details/ Data Set

Low value/non merchantable logs destined for Northland Power’s Chip facility are made available when primary harvesting has been completed in cutblocks, and as they are requested by a Northland representative. A target volume is not appropriate for this product due to ever changing variables such as Northland’s supply needs, WFP cutblocks that are available at any given time, and available cutblocks that are economic for Northland to operate in (which would include such items as proximity to Beaver Cove, volume of material within the block and current stumpage rates).

Post harvest salvage material is made available to local salvagers as they request it on an individual cutblock basis. Cutblocks are not made available for special forest products (sfp) salvage recovery until after the residue and waste surveys have been completed. The rates charged for this type of material are based on market conditions. A target volume is not appropriate for this product due to the highly variable nature of its supply. The material that is made available for sfp is primarily a by-product of logging and is dependant upon how much harvesting occurs within any given year and utilization efforts in the primary harvesting phase. Generally, the availability of this product is in short supply on TFL 37.

WFP’s ability to distribute logs into the local market is largely determined by company sawmilling requirements, trade agreements and market conditions. Lower value logs (ie such as shingle grade) however, are sold to local buyers based on the inter-relationship of three factors: (1) availability of product (2) demand by local buyers and (3) agreement upon fair market price. WFP recognizes the importance of supplying this type of product to support the local economy (Regional District of Mount Waddington). Setting an annual target volume for this product is not appropriate due to various factors including supply and market demand. WFP Englewood Operation is committed to filling local requests for the purchase of lower valued logs where possible and based on the above mentioned factors.

Maintaining access to the 3 categories of raw material is assessed as follows:

Local Access to Raw Material	Assessment Criteria
Categories 1 & 2 (Chipper Salvage Wood and Special Forest Products)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pertinent Cutting Permits (CP's) are active (2) Contracts or Agreements are in place and current (3) Cutblocks are issued for chipping and/or salvage activities when requested by external parties (and when deemed appropriate by WFP).
Category 3 (Local Log Sales)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No written complaints are received by NWAC or WFP Management regarding restriction of local access to low value logs.

Monitoring

The amount of volume utilized as chipper salvage material is tracked via queries in MFLNRO’s Harvest Billing System (HBS) on Northland’s designated scale site (796). Volume attributed to Timbermark 37/94 (according to HBS) over the past few years is as follows:

Year	Timbermark 37/94 Volume (m³)	Timbermark 37/97 volume (m³)
2004	30,187	685

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2005	36,163	793
2006	21,048	61
2007	14,168	336
2008	4418	271
2009	109	37
2010	0	521
2011	0	548
2012	0	414

All data has been taken from Ministry Forest Land and Natural Resource Operations (MFLNRO) Harvest Billing System (HBS)

For SFMP information purposes, volume recovered under SFP salvage permit will be reported annually.

The volume of local log sales is tracked via corporate log supply databases such as LIMS. For SFMP information purposes, volume of local log sales will be reported annually (by community).

Indicator 6.3.2 Cooperation with workers to improve safety standards and procedures

Element: 6.3 Forest community well-being & resilience

Encourage, co-operate with, or help to provide opportunities for economic diversity within the community.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Worker safety	There is an active worker safety program	6.3.2 Evidence of cooperation with DFA-related workers and their unions to improve and enhance safety standards, procedures and outcomes in all DFA-related workplaces and affected communities	Implement & maintain Occupational Health and Safety Committee	None

History

This is a new Core Indicator and Target for the Z809-08 SFMP.

Justification

The safety committee addresses all elements. Maintaining an effective Occupational Health and Safety Committee is a requirement under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations of WorkSafe BC. No variance is applicable.

Current Status & Interpretation-

The Englewood Occupational Health and Safety Committees meet once a month when the Operation is operating. Minutes including a Corrective Action Log are produced and distributed.

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Year	Number of Occupational Health and Safety Committee Minutes (e.g. monthly, if operating).	Goal of Program met (Y/N)
2010	9	Yes
2011	12	Yes
2012	10	Yes

In 2012 a total of 10 meetings were held. There were curtailments due to weather in August and September. The total number of meetings within a year is variable due to weather and markets. 2012 was an exceptionally dry year with sustained temps that required shutdowns due to heat. Through the Months of August and September the fire weather indices, most especially the build-up index in combination with high temperature and low humidity caused multiple interruptions to planned production and thus operational curtailment.

Strategies & Implementation

Maintain SAFE Company registration through the BC Forest Safety Council. Investigate, track and report incidents; review findings with OH&S Committees and employees.

Maintain Safe Work Procedures (SWP) and WFP Safety Policies; these are reviewed at least yearly and following any related incident.

Forecasts

Conduct regular (monthly) OH&S Committee meeting. WFP has maintained a safety committee for many years. The committee's functions and effectiveness can be shown to have evolved and improved over the years. An effective safety committee is an integral component of an effective safety program. Given WFP's strong commitment to an effective safety program, no change in policy is anticipated and safety committees are expected to continue, improve and evolve over time.

Details/ Data Set

Meeting minutes of OH&S Committee within the Operations health and safety plan.

Monitoring

The Operations Administrators will provide an annual summary of Operation's OH&S Committee meetings (i.e. minutes). WFP Safety Advisory staffs are in place and provide advice and support to the Operation. A company wide Incident Investigation Process and tracking system (SITRUS) is also in effect to ensure learning from incidents are communicated throughout the Timberlands.

Indicator 6.3.3 Worker safety program implementation and review

Element: 6.3 Forest community well-being & resilience				
<i>Encourage, co-operate with, or help to provide opportunities for economic diversity within the community.</i>				
Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Worker safety	Worker safety improves over time	6.3.3 Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved	Maintain SAFE Company certification and WFP Safety System	None

History

This is a new Core Indicator and Target for the Z809-08 SFM Plan.

Justification

This indicator provides evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented. A worker safety program can be demonstrated through SAFE Company Certification with the BC Forest Safety Council and an effective Company safety program. An effective safety program is one that not only meets the requirements necessary to achieve and maintain SAFE Company certification, but also can be considered effective in continually improving worker safety through regular reviews and adaptation.

Current Status & Interpretation

SAFE Company Certification has been around since 2007 and has been a WFP Safety Policy since then. All contractors working for WFP in Timberlands are required to maintain valid SAFE Company Certification through the BC Forest Safety Council and valid and current registration with WorkSafe BC.

An external SAFE Company Re-Certification Audit was conducted at a sample of Forest Operations in 2012 which that resulted in the maintenance of the Certification status. WFP's current Forest Safety Council Certificate number is 9070161.

Strategies & Implementation

Each Operation is responsible for implementing the Company safety program and continuing to meet the requirements of SAFE Company certification. The program is applicable to staff, union and contract workers. Elements include the Safety Policy, Safety Standards, Safety Standard Audits, Safe Work Procedures, Safety Inspections, Incident Investigations, Corrective Action Log, Safety statistics collected and reviewed monthly and the WFP Safety Advisors. WFP Health and Safety advisors assist the Operations in maintaining and improving the safety program.

WFP's goal is to continually reduce its medical incident rate (MIR). MIR reduction can be directly linked to an effective safety program.

Forecasts

Since Safety is a core value of WFP, no change in the policy to maintain the SAFE Company Certification though the BC Forest Safety Council is anticipated.

Details/ Data Set

SAFE Company certification and audit results. WFP Safety Advisory staff reports.

Monitoring

The Operations Administrators will provide evidence of continued Certification with the BC Forest Safety Council (i.e. Internal and External Audits).

Indicator 6.4.1 Level satisfaction with the public participation process

Element: 6.4 Fair and Effective Decision Making

Demonstrate that the SFM public participation process is designed and functioning to the satisfaction of the participants and that there is general public awareness of the process and its progress

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
SFM public participation process	SFM public participation process works well	6.4.1 Level of participant satisfaction with the public participation process	Overall positive results from an annual NWAC member survey	NWAC member survey completed every 2 nd year

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08. It incorporates previous indicator 53 from the Z809-08 SFM Plan.

Justification

This target provides a measure of the success of the Public Advisory Group process. The CSA Z809-08 SFM Standard contains a requirement for the Public Advisory Group process to create and maintain a mechanism to measure participants' satisfaction with the public participation process. A survey of the NWAC members is being carried out in early 2012 at the year's first NWAC meeting and will be reported out in the 2012 Annual Report.

The results of the survey will serve to identify areas of strength as well as those for improvement. The variance is to allow for the possibility that circumstances may affect the timing and or appropriateness of a survey in a given year.

Current Status & Interpretation

A survey of NWAC members was conducted in 2012 that indicated overall satisfaction with the process.

The overall results for the surveys returned show that 94% of the answers were in the "Very Satisfied" category with the rest in the "Somewhat Satisfied" category.

Overall the comments were very positive about the meetings. The results identified some responses for the NWAC members to consider including: adding new reps to better represent the interests of the TFL, coordinating a meeting of all the Island PAG's every 2-3 years, preparing an article annually seeking public input, and some other comments related to timing of speakers and possible presentations.

Strategies & Implementation

A survey is being prepared using examples from other WFP advisory groups.

Forecasts

Based on the fact that the NWAC has been in effect since 1999 and has remained an effective public input process supported by voluntary participants, and that in that time all issues have been resolved to the satisfaction of the participants, it is expected that the results of annual surveys will remain generally positive over time.

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Monitoring

The Operations Planner will ensure a public satisfaction survey is conducted once a year. The Operations Planner will tally and summarize the results of the NWAC member survey and include the results in the SFMP annual report.

Indicator 6.4.2 Capacity development and meaningful participation

Element: 6.4 Fair and Effective Decision Making

Demonstrate that the SFM public participation process is designed and functioning to the satisfaction of the participants and that there is general public awareness of the process and its progress

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Public capacity to meaningfully participate.	Develop/improve public participation capacity over time.	6.4.2 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general	The list of educational opportunities provided annually to the public is reported.	None

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08 SFMP. Core Indicators 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 also support this indicator and target.

Justification

This indicator provides a measure of efforts at increasing public awareness and understanding of forest management issues and addressing public concerns. All occasions for interactive exchanges with the public at large represent opportunities to expand public awareness and capacity to make educated evaluations and decisions regarding forest resource management issues. As a reporting target, no variance is offered.

Current Status & Interpretation

A summary of from 2010-2012 is provided below. The “Trees Clean the Air” presentation was organized as part of National Forestry Week. Public Education continues to be maintained and this target has been met.

Date	Event	Group
May, 2010	• Economic Development Presentation	NWAC
July, 2010	• Watershed Management Presentation	NWAC
September, 2010	• “Trees Clean the Air” Presentation	Woss School
	• Green Energy Initiatives Presentation	NWAC
October, 2010	• Species Diversity Presentation	NWAC
February, 2011	• Presentation of SFMP 11 by Michel de Bellefeuille-explanation of carbon calculation	NWAC
June 16, 2011	• MARR and Treaty Negotiations	NWAC
September 2011	• “Trees Clean The Air” Presentation	Woss School
November 2011	• Karst Presentation	NWAC

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April 4th, 2012	Presentation by Jim Stafford on Cultural Values and Resources Locally	NWAC
June 5th, 2012	Caving Presentation-Peter Curtis	NWAC
November 13th, 2012	Trail Presentation-Jeanne Matthews and Bev Weber	NWAC
September 26-27th, 2012	Bigger PAG Meeting-Stillwater Division-various speakers-two day workshop	NWAC

Strategies & Implementation

Within the Advisory Committee process, presentations from outside experts are a key component of the efforts made to advance knowledge and capacity of participants.

Outside the NWAC process, regular scheduled events such as National Forestry Week provide other core opportunities for direct interactions with members of the general public at any level. Other occasions are usually generated from specific requests or inquiries for tours by interested parties or customers and for speaking engagements (e.g., schools). WFP endeavors to meet or facilitate all reasonable requests.

Forecasts

Based on past requests and events, it is anticipated that a number of opportunities for improving public knowledge and capacity to participate in public input processes will continue to present themselves and to be accommodated by WFP.

Details/ Data Set

This indicator is determined by tallying the number of expert presentations, Community visits and other public education opportunities completed in a calendar year along with a description of what was discussed.

Monitoring

The Operations Planners will summarize the number of expert presentations, Community visits and other public education opportunities completed in a calendar year along with a description of what was discussed from NWAC minutes and files and report the results in the annual SFM Report.

Indicator 6.4.3 Capacity development and participation for Aboriginal communities

Element: 6.4 Fair and Effective Decision Making

Demonstrate that the SFM public participation process is designed and functioning to the satisfaction of the participants and that there is general public awareness of the process and its progress

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Aboriginal capacity to meaningfully participate.	Develop/improve aboriginal participation capacity over time	6.4.3 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities	Target 1 – The list of efforts to engage the Aboriginal Communities in the SFM Process annually. Target 2 – The number of training positions made available to First Nations is at least 1 per year.	None 0 for 1 year.

Target 1 – Efforts to Engage First Nations

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08. It incorporates parts of pre-existing indicators # 46 from the Z809-02 SFM Plan.

Justification

In order to effectively incorporate Aboriginal rights and interests into SFM plans, a process should be established to identify, address, and protect Aboriginal rights, uses, cultural resources, and values. Protocol agreements between WFP and First Nations represent the core of such process. In addition, the participation of First Nations in the NWAC process provides an additional opportunity to have meaningful participation. The list of WFP's efforts in these areas provides part of the evidence for this Indicator. As a reporting target, a variance is not proposed.

Current Status & Interpretation

Date	First Nation Group	Participation in NWAC Meetings
May 26 th , 2010 July 7 th , 2010 September 16 th , 2010 October 27 th , 2010	'Namgis	3 of 4 meetings
February 9 th , 2011 March 17 th , 2011 June 16 th , 2011 November 8 th , 2011	'Namgis	4 of 4 meetings
April 4 th , 2012 June 5 th , 2012 October 9, 2012 November 13 th , 2012 September 26-27 th , 2012	'Namgis	2 of 5 meetings- staff transition

The three (3) local First Nations were afforded the opportunity to participate in the NWAC in 2012 through invitation to each NWAC Meeting.

The 'Namgis First Nation participated in the NWAC and attended 2 of the 4 meetings in 2012.

The meetings were held in Port McNeill on April 4th, June 5th, October 9th, and November 13th. There was a larger PAG meeting held in Powell River on September 26-27th, 2012 for all divisional Public Advisory Group Members. Typically, invitations to attend were sent to all members of NWAC and all First Nations two weeks in advance of the meeting date.

Strategies & Implementation

In addition to the regular consultation with First Nations described under indicator 6.1.2 (Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans), the three local First Nations remain as invited participants of the NWAC with each notification of upcoming NWAC meetings. Efforts will continue to contact and involve Aboriginal forest users and communities in SFM planning.

WFP maintains the Nimpkish Woodlands Advisory Committee as a supplementary means to provide meaningful First Nations input into resource activities in Nimpkish DFA.

Forecasts

WFP expects to typically host 2 or 3 NWAC meetings a year and will continue to encourage and invite First Nations to participate on the NWAC. Based on past performance, it is expected that the 'Namgis First Nation will continue to have a representative participate in NWAC. However it is not possible to predict if the other First Nations will ever choose to participate.

Details/ Data Set

Monitoring

Operations Foresters will plan for and track this target, this will be completed through meeting minutes from Nimpkish Woodlands Advisory Committee (NWAC) meetings and other NWAC correspondence.

Target 2 – First Nation Training Positions

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08.

Justification

An aspect of capacity building is the building of skill set that can facilitate employment within the Forest Industry. As employment level within the aboriginal community is a major concern for First Nations, WFP’s efforts made to further capacity development within their community are valuable. As this is a new target with no history of performance, a variance of one year without a position available is used to help account for the possibility that willing and able candidates cannot be identified and/or that poor market conditions preclude the availability of such position.

Current Status & Interpretation

Englewood had five training positions filled by First Nation workers within the Planning Department (1), Yarding and Loading (2) and Railway Department (2) during 2012. This has been an increase within the Englewood Operation over 2011.

In addition to the direct WFP employment there are 3 ‘Namgis First Nations kept busy on a CMT Survey Crew. There was also a banding crew (1) when our banding program commenced.

Strategies & Implementation

WFP continues to engage with the ‘Namgis Community Leaders in developing renewed relationships and expand their capacity as a means to solidify their economic status.

Forecasts

It is expected that entry level positions and opportunities can continue to be made available over the long term. However, the availability of candidates from the First Nations cannot be predicted. Also, the isolated location of the main First Nation community on Cormorant Island presents challenges in logistic for long term employment within the Operation.

Details/ Data Set

Year	First Nation	Department
2010	2	Railway
2011	4	Railway (1) Planning (2) and Grade (1)
2012	5	Planning (1) Yarding and Loading (2) Railway (2)

Monitoring

The Administrator Supervisor tracks and reports the number of positions made available on an annual basis.

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Indicator 6.5.1 Educational outreach

Element: 6.5 Information for Decision-making

Provide relevant information and educational opportunities to interested parties to support their involvement in the public participation process, and increase knowledge of ecosystem processes and human interactions with forest ecosystems.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Public education and knowledge	Increase/develop public education and knowledge over time	6.5.1 Number of people reached through educational outreach	At least 25 people are reached annually through educational outreach events.	1 year < 25

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08.

Justification

The target quantifies the level of the Operation's success at reaching and teaching members of the public about Forest Management issues. As a new target, the variance of 1 year under the target number helps account for the uncertainty about the willingness of the public to participate in any given opportunity.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Events	Description	Number Reached	Target met
2010	National Forestry Week -Woss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 school presentation-"Trees Clean the Air" 	12	Yes
2010	National Forestry Week -Port McNeill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Career in Forestry (grade 10 and primary students) Forestry tour (hike, tree planting, and logger sports competition) 	650 students 200 students	
2010	NWAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 expert presentations-"Economic Development", Watershed Management", "Green Energy Initiatives" and "Species Diversity". 	45	
2011	National Forestry Week - Woss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 school presentation-"Trees Clean the Air" 	5	
2011	National Forestry Week – Port McNeill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Career In Forestry (grade 10 and primary students) Forestry tour (hike, tree planting and logger-sports competition) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 650 students 200 students 	
2011	NWAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 expert presentations SFMP 11 presentation, MARR and Treaty Negotiations, Karst Presentation. 	45	

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Year	Events	Description	Number Reached	Target met
2012	NWAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 expert presentations SFMP 12 presentations. First Nations Traditional Use (Jim Stafford), Caving, and Trail Presentation 	45	Yes
2012	National Forestry Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Tour (cone picking, tree planting, Woss River Trail hike) September 27th, 2012. 	7	Yes
2012	Earth Day Community Cleanup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woss Cleanup on Earth Week-April 24th, 2012 	15	Yes

In 2012, a total of 50 persons were reached during direct educational outreach events and an additional 850 students were reached as part of a region-wide program for National Forestry Week in which Englewood staff was involved. The target was met.

In addition, four newsletters were digitally sent to past and present Englewood employees with hardcopies followed up in the yard office. The newsletters are mainly safety focussed but also contain some operational and SFM related information.

Strategies & Implementation

Within the Advisory Committee process, presentations from outside experts are a key component of the efforts made to advance public education and knowledge over time.

Outside the NWAC process, regular scheduled events such as National Forestry Week provide other core opportunities for direct interactions with members of the general public at any level. Other occasions are usually generated from specific requests or inquiries for tours by interested parties or customers and for speaking engagements (e.g., schools). WFP endeavors to meet or facilitate all reasonable requests.

Forecasts

Based on past requests and events, it is expected that opportunities to increase public knowledge and understanding of Forest Management over time will continue to be identified and accommodated by WFP. The use of the newsletters may also be expanded over time to incorporate more SFM information.

Details/ Data Set

Part of the information is based on attendance or sign-up sheets such as attendance records for NWAC meetings when appropriate.

Monitoring

Operations Planners plan for and track this target.

Indicator 6.5.2 Availability of information on issues of concern to the public

Element: 6.5 Information for Decision-making

Provide relevant information and educational opportunities to interested parties to support their involvement in the public participation process, and increase knowledge of ecosystem processes and human interactions with forest ecosystems.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Relevant information for the public.	Relevant information is provided.	6.5.2 Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public	1) SFMP Annual Report will be advertised annually and maintained on website; 2) FSP will be advertised annually and maintained on website, and a summary of any non confidential public comments received from FSP advertising or open houses will be prepared; 3) A summary of Corporate Monitoring and Research Projects and Alliances will be maintained annually	None None 1 year missed

Target 1 – SFM Report Availability

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08.

Justification

The annual SFM Report summarizes WFP's performance against the targets established in the SFMP. As such it is a key source of information for the public on the wide ranging set of criteria. A variance is not appropriate for this target and none is proposed.

Current Status & Interpretation

The latest Englewood SFM Report is for 2012 and is dated March 2012. It is available from the WFP Internet site at: http://www.westernforest.com/company/environment/certification_CSA.php

The 2012 Report is expected to be available in early 2013.

Strategies & Implementation

WFP's main communication strategy is to employ its world wide website to make its SFM Report available to the general public. Alternatively, electronic copies can be provided in response to specific requests.

Forecasts

Given that the CSA Standard requires this information to be made available to the public, it is expected that the web will continue to be used for this purpose for the foreseeable future.

Details/ Data Set

Refer to Current Status for latest data.

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Monitoring

The Certification Forester ensures SFM Reports are posted on the Intranet as they are completed and become available. The Operation is responsible to prepare the Report on a timely basis under the coordination of the Senior Operations Planner.

Target 2 – FSP Advertising

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08.

Justification

The Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is a legal document that outlines general information on the required results and strategies applied to operational plans. Combined with a summary of non-confidential comments received during the planning process, the FSP provides substantial information on specific operational issues associated with development of the forest resource. A variance is not appropriate for this target and none is proposed.

Current Status & Interpretation

The current North Vancouver Island FSP incorporates all of the Englewood Operation and is available from the WFP website at: <http://www.westernforest.com/company/stewardship/planning.php>.

There was not an open house meeting held in regards to the FSP in 2012. The FSP was advertised in the North Island Gazette Thursday December 27th, 2012.

Strategies & Implementation

WFP's main communication strategy is to employ its world wide website to make all FSPs available to the general public. It is a voluntary practice in response to concern that with the abolition of Forest Development Plans (FDP), less information would be available to the public.

In addition, newspaper ads are also published from time to time to remind the public that the plan exists and remain available for review and comments.

Forecasts

As this is a simple and cost effective means to make plans readily available to the general public, a change in the WFP policy to post all its legally required plans to its website is not anticipated.

Details/ Data Set

Refer to Current Status for latest data.

Monitoring

The Senior Forest Planner is responsible to ensure the latest applicable Forest Stewardship Plan is available from the WFP website.

Target 3 – Research Summary

History

New Core Indicator in 2010 with CSA Z809-08.

Justification

A summary report on research projects WFP is corporately involved with provides another gamut of specialized information for the public on a wide range of topics of interest. Many of the research

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projects covered support the Adaptive Management program of the company's Western Forest Strategy. A variance is not appropriate for this target and none is proposed.

Current Status & Interpretation

The latest Summary Report on monitoring and research projects for 2012 is detailed by active and ongoing projects. It is available by request through Kelly McMahon, Area Planner Englewood Forest Operations. It is available upon request. Some of the ongoing and active projects include:

Variable Retention Adaptive Management, Salal Cedar Hemlock Integrated Research Program (SCHIPR), Yellow Cedar Clonal Trials, Seed Orchard Pest Management, Pollination Dynamics, Old – growth speckle-bellied Lichen, Silviculture Practices for Climate Change, Species At Risk, Species Accounting System, Breeding Birds, Regeneration Research, Growth and Yield, and Espacement Trials.

Strategies & Implementation

WFP's main communication strategy is to employ its world wide website to make all FSP available to the general public. It is a voluntary practice that is proven to be very cost effective.

Forecasts

As this is a simple and cost effective means to make information readily available to the general public, a change in the WFP policy to post summary information such as the report on monitoring and research projects to its website is not anticipated.

Details/ Data Set

Refer to Current Status for latest data.

Monitoring

The Strategic Planning Biologist updates the Summary report on Monitoring and research projects and ensures it is posted on the Internet.

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HARD COPIES OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE UNCONTROLLED.

Appendix 2: Detailed Indicator & Results
The current version is available on the Western intranet site.

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Abbreviations & Definitions

AAC	(Allowable Annual Cut): The annual rate of timber harvesting specified for an area of land by the chief forester of the BC Ministry of Forests. The chief forester sets AACs for timber supply areas (TSAs) and Tree Farm Licences (TFLs) in accordance with Section 8 of the Forest Act.
AM	(Adaptive Management) A learning approach to management that incorporates the experience gained from the results of previous actions into decisions. It is a continuous process requiring constant monitoring and analysis of the results of past actions that are used to update current plans and strategies.
Anadromous	Anadromous fish are those that begin life in freshwater, but leave to spend part of their life rearing in the ocean before returning to freshwater to spawn as sexually mature adults. Anadromous salmonids include coho salmon, chinook salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, steelhead (rainbow) trout, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char and bull trout. ¹⁴
BCTS	(British Columbia Timber Sales) An independent organization within the B.C. Ministry of Forests created to develop Crown timber for auction to establish market price and capture the value of the asset for the public. The vision of BC Timber Sales is to be “An effective timber marketer generating wealth through sustainable resource management”.
BEC	(Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification) A hierarchical classification scheme having three levels of integration; regional, local and chronological; and combining climatic, vegetation and site factors. The hierarchical classification includes Biogeoclimatic Zone ⇒ sub-zone ⇒ variant ⇒ site series.
BEC Variant	A subdivision of a biogeoclimatic subzone. Variants reflect further differences in regional climate and are generally recognized for areas slightly drier, wetter, snowier, warmer or colder than other areas in the subzone.
BEC Zone	A geographic area having similar patterns of energy flow, vegetation, and soils as a result of a broadly homogenous macroclimate. British Columbia has 14 biogeoclimatic zones, of which the CWH (Coastal Western Hemlock), and MH (Mountain Hemlock) are found in the Nimpkish Valley.
Biodiversity	(or biological diversity) The variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. ⁴
BEO	(Biodiversity Emphasis Option) The VILUP outlines a range of three options for emphasizing biodiversity at the landscape level: high, intermediate and low. Each option is designed to provide a different level of natural biodiversity and a different risk of losing elements of natural biodiversity. In reality, these options are points on a continuum, and in between lie a range of options that may be selected depending on the relative priority allocated to biodiversity conservation and timber production in an area.

Blue-listed Species	In British Columbia, the designation of an indigenous species, sub-species, or population as being vulnerable or at risk because of low or declining numbers or presence in vulnerable habitats. Included in this classification are populations generally suspected of being vulnerable, but for which information is too limited to allow designation in another category.6
Botanical Forest Products	Non-timber based products gathered from forest and range land. There are seven recognized categories: wild edible mushrooms, floral greenery, medicinal products, fruits and berries, herbs and vegetables, landscaping products, and craft products.1
CCFM	(Canadian Council of Forest Ministers) A task force formed in 1995 to guide the development and implementation of criteria and indicators towards sustainable forest management in Canada.
CDC	(Conservation Data Centre) The British Columbia Conservation Data Centre (CDC) (see Blue-listed and Red-listed Species). The staff specialists at the CDC, in co-operation with scientists and specialists throughout the province, have identified those vertebrate animals, vascular plants and plant associations communities in the province, which have become most vulnerable. Each of these rare and endangered species and plant communities associations has been assigned a global and provincial rarity rank according to an objective set of criteria established by The Nature Conservancy of the United States , and a status on the provincial Red or Blue lists .
CHR	(Cultural Heritage Resource)- <i>The Forest Act</i> defines a cultural heritage resource as "an object, a site or the location of a traditional societal practice that is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people." Section 10 of the <i>Forest Planning and Practices Regulation</i> (FPPR) further refines the definition of a cultural heritage resource under the <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> (FRPA). The FPPR states the following objective set by government: "to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are: 1. the focus of a traditional use, by an aboriginal people, and that are of continuing importance to that people; and 2. not regulated under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> ."
CMI	(Change Monitoring Inventory) A permanent plot design that allows for the repeated measuring of forest attributes at defined locations to provide status and trend data.
CMT	(Culturally Modified Tree) A tree that has been altered by native people as part of their traditional use of the forest. Non-native people also have altered trees, and it is sometimes difficult to determine if an alteration (modification) is of native or non-native origin. There are no reasons why the term "CMT" could not be applied to a tree altered by non-native people. However, the term is commonly used to refer to trees modified by native people in the course of traditional tree utilization.
Compliance	The conduct or results of activities in accordance with legal requirements.
Conformance	Meeting non-legal requirements such as polices, work instructions or standards.

COSEWIC	The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife In Canada (COSEWIC) determines the national status of wild Canadian species, sub-species and separate populations suspected of being in danger. It bases its decisions on the best up-to-date scientific information available.
CWD	(Coarse Woody Debris) The larger dead and mostly down woody material that is in various stages of decomposition. Sound and rotting logs and stumps that provide habitat for plants, animals and insects and a source of nutrients for soil development. Material generally greater than 8–10 cm in diameter.
dbh	(Diameter at Breast Height) The outside-bark stem diameter of a tree measured at breast height, 1.3 metres above the high side of the ground.
DFA	(Defined Forest Area) A specified area of forest, including land and water (regardless of ownership or tenure) to which the requirements of the CSA SFM system standard apply.
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) is a non-GAAP metric that can be used to evaluate a company's profitability. EBITDA = Operating Revenue – Operating Expenses + Other Revenue. Its name comes from the fact that Operating Expenses do not include interest, taxes or amortization. EBITDA is not a defined measure according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), and thus can be calculated however a company wishes.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plants, animals, and micro-organisms and their non-living environment interacting as a functioning unit. The term “ecosystem” can describe small-scale units, such as a drop of water, as well as large-scale units, such as the biosphere. ⁴ Ecosystems are commonly described according to the major type of vegetation, for example, forest ecosystem, old growth ecosystem, or range ecosystem.
Ecosystem Group	A prerequisite for ecosystem representation analysis and interpreting results is to classify mapped ecosystems into a manageable number of groups. An ecosystem group is one or more site series of relatively similar plant communities characteristics that also consider ecosystem abundance and sensitive plant communities.
EFZ	(Enhanced Forestry Zone) The government's announcement of the VILUP characterised three types of resource management zones (RMZs). Among these, EFZs are designated as priority use areas suitable for intensive resource development (typically forestry), with due consideration to other resource values.
Element	A concept used to define the scope of each CCFM SFM criteria. Each CCFM SFM criterion contains several elements. The CSA SFM elements were derived from national-scale elements developed by the CCFM for more specific local applications. The elements serve to elaborate and specify the scope of their associated criterion.

EMS	(Environmental Management System) An Environmental Management System is a set of standards established by the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO 14001). This process includes commitment, public participation, preparation, planning, implementation, measuring and assessing performance, and review and improvement of a management system. The incorporation of feedback loops into the process allows for ongoing enhancement of the integrity and performance of the management system, and is designed to lead to continual improvement.
Ecosystem-Based Management	A management approach that recognizes the natural variability of an ecosystem and attempts to emulate these natural responses with man-made disturbances, while managing forests for a range of values. Specific practices maintain ecosystem principles into planning at the landscape level.
EMU	(Ecosystem Management Unit) Stratification of a forest area into zones based on a combination of ecological processes and higher-level plan objectives. These designations facilitate the implementation of ecosystem-based management.
EPRP	(Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan) A plan detailing how a company intends to prepare for (e.g., equipment location, who to call, etc.) and respond to (i.e., actions to be taken) emergency incidents.
FDP	(Forest Development Plan) An operational plan guided by the principles of integrated resource management (the consideration of timber and non-timber values), which details the logistics of timber development over a period of usually five years. Methods, schedules, and responsibilities for accessing, harvesting, renewing, and protecting the resource, are set out to enable site-specific operations to proceed.
Forecast	An explicit statement of the expected future condition of an indicator.
Forest	An ecosystem dominated by trees and other woody vegetation growing more or less closely together, its related flora and fauna, and the values attributed to it.
FPC	(Forest Practices Code) The Code is a term commonly used to refer to the Forest Practices Code of BC Act, the regulations made by Cabinet under the act and the standards established by the chief forester. The term may sometimes be used to refer to field guides as well. It should be remembered that unlike the act, the regulations and standards, field guides are not legally enforceable.
FRA	(Forest and Range Agreement) Interim agreements between the MoF and eligible First Nations designed to provide for "workable accommodation" of aboriginal interests that may be impacted by forestry decisions during the term of the agreement, until such time as those interests are resolved through treaty. These agreements provide the Ministry with operational stability and assist First Nations to achieve their economic objectives by providing revenue and direct award of timber tenure.
FRPA	(Forest and Range Practices Act) This act and its regulations govern the activities of forest and range licensees in B.C. The statute sets the requirements for planning, road building, logging, reforestation, and grazing.

Free growing	Young trees that are as high or higher than competing brush vegetation with one metre of free-growing space surrounding their leaders. As defined by legislation, a free growing crop means a crop of trees, the growth of which is not impeded by competition from plants, shrubs or other trees. Silviculture regulations further define the exact parameters that a crop of trees must meet, such as species, density and size, to be considered free growing.
FSP	(Forest Stewardship Plan) An operational plan that explicitly states the results or strategies licensees will implement to address government-set objectives for key forest values, such as soil, water, fish, wildlife, and biodiversity within riparian areas. This plan may be in place for up to five years.
GHG	(Green house gas). A gas, such as water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), that absorbs and re-emits infrared radiation, warming the earth's surface and contributing to climate change.
GIS	(Geographic Information System) Computer systems designed to allow users to collect, manage, and analyse large volumes of spatially referenced information and associated attribute data.
GMZ	(General Management Zone) The government's announcement of the VILUP characterised three types of resource management zones (RMZs). Among these, GMZs are designated as priority use areas to be managed for a variety of resource uses, such as forestry, mining, grazing, tourism, guide outfitting, and recreation.
HCI	(Hydrologic Condition Index) - A coarse-filter approach for providing a relative index to assess the potential impacts that climate, watershed character and manage may have on increased water flows that will ultimately affect water-related values.
HLB	(Harvestable Landbase) A term used in ecosystem representation analysis that represents the productive forest areas, including lightly managed areas that contributes to, and are available for, long-term timber supply. HLB is defined by reducing the total landbase according to specified management assumptions classified as the non-harvestable landbase (NHLB).
HLP	(Higher Level Plan) Defined in the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a plan formulated pursuant to Section 4(c) of the Ministry of Forests Act and designated as a higher level plan by the district manager in accordance with direction from the chief forester; • a management plan designated as a higher level plan by the chief forester for tree farm licences and by the regional manager for other agreements under the Forest Act, • an objective for a resource management zone; • an objective for a landscape unit or sensitive area; • an objective for a recreation site, recreation trail or interpretive forest site, and; a plan or agreement declared to be a higher level plan by the ministers or the Lieutenant Governor in Council under this or any other act.
Indicator	A variable that measures or describes the state or condition of a value.

ITS	(Issue Tracking System) A component of WFP's EMS. It is used to record and track environmental incidents that have the potential for becoming a non-compliance with legal requirements or a non-conformance with WFP's operational procedures.
IWMS	(Identified Wildlife Management Strategy) Those species at risk that the deputy minister of Environment, Lands and Parks or a person authorised by that deputy minister, and the chief forester, agree will be managed through a higher level plan, wildlife habitat area or general wildlife measure.
Karst	The broad term for soluble rocks, often including cave systems. Karst on Vancouver Island is typically formed in limestone and exhibits surficial features such as sinkholes, springs, cave entrances and grikes (M. Davis, BC Speleological Federation, pers. comm.). Underground drainages form cave systems and can transport water from one surface drainage to another, sometimes passing under surface ridges and drainage divides.
Long-term	At a minimum, twice the period in years of the average life expectancy of the predominant tree species up to a maximum of 300 years.
LU	(Landscape Units) An area of land and water used for long-term planning of resource management activities. It is important for designing strategies and patterns for landscape level biodiversity and for managing other forest resources. A landscape unit may be used by the District Manager to establish objectives for any propose permitted under section 2 of the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act.
LUP	(Landscape Unit Plan) The Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act enables the Ministry of Forests to initiate landscape unit plans that cover individual watersheds or groups of watersheds at 1:20 000 to 1:50 000 scale. The purpose of these plans is to provide direction on biodiversity, old growth forest retention, wildlife habitat maintenance and timber harvesting.
MoELP	(Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks) Past provincial government agency responsible for various areas currently addressed by the MWLAP.
MoF	(Ministry of Forests) BC Provincial government and ministry responsible for the management and protection of the province's forest and range resources for the best balance of economic, social, and environmental benefits to British Columbia. In June 2005, the BC Government realigned ministerial responsibilities. The MoF used in this document is now managed under the Ministry of Forests and Range.
Monitor	Repeated observation, through time, of selected objects and values in the ecosystem to determine the state of the system. In particular, it entails the comparison of objects (e.g., organisms) and processes (e.g., stream flow) before and after management actions to determine the effect of those actions upon the ecosystem.
MP	(Management Plan) A detailed long-term plan required for Tree Farm Licences that involves inventories and management objectives for managing forest and other resources.

MSRM	(Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management) The lead provincial government agency responsible for planning, policies and resource information in support of the sustainable economic development of Crown land, water and resources. In June 2005, the BC Government realigned ministerial responsibilities. Responsibilities of the MSRM referred to in this document are now managed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.
MWLAP	<p>(Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection - formerly the MoELP) The lead provincial government agency responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection of water, land and air quality including climate change and environmental emergencies, • Environmental stewardship of biodiversity, including wildlife, fish and protected areas, • Park and wildlife recreation management, including hunting, angling, park recreation, and • Wildlife viewing, Environmental monitoring and enforcement including the Conservation Officer Service, and State of Environment reporting. <p>In June 2005, the BC Government realigned ministerial responsibilities. Most responsibilities in the MWLAP used in this document are now managed under the Ministry of Environment, while integrated land management responsibilities are now under the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.</p>
NCLB	(Non-Contributing Landbase) A term used in timber supply analyses that represents the productive forest area, including all partially constrained areas that are constrained from harvest due to some regulatory or physical impediment to harvesting (e.g., old growth management areas, ungulate winter ranges, wildlife habitat areas, physically inoperable areas, riparian reserve zone).
NDT	(Natural disturbance type) An area that is characterized by a natural disturbance regime, such as wildfires, which affects the natural distribution of seral stages. For example areas subject to less frequent stand-initiating disturbances usually have more old forests.
NHLB	(Non-Harvestable Landbase) A term used in ecosystem representation analyses that represents the productive, forested lands areas that are greater than 90% constrained from harvest due to some regulatory or physical impediment to harvesting (e.g., old growth management areas, ungulate winter ranges, wildlife habitat areas, physically inoperable areas, riparian reserve zone).
NICC	(North Island - Central Coast) An organizational unit of the BC MoF called a forest district, that encompasses Nimpkish Valley on Vancouver Island in the south to Princess Royal Island in the north and stretches from the Pacific Ocean to Tweedsmuir Provincial Park.
NRMB	(Nimpkish Resource Management Board) A partnership of stakeholders committed to the well being of salmon stocks on Northern Vancouver Island (http://www.nrmb.net/).
NSR	(Non-Satisfactorily Restocked) Productive forest land that has been denuded and has failed, partially or completely, to regenerate either naturally or by planting or seeding to the specified or desired free growing standards for the site.

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NVAF	(Net Volume Adjustment Factor) Within the ground-sampling phase of a VRI, NVAF sampling is a mandatory component that is integral in the calculation of inventory adjustment factors. NVAF sampling collects data on a number of selected trees to account for errors in the estimates of net tree volume. It is calculated from the ratio of actual to estimates of sample tree volumes and is applied as a correction to VRI ground sample volumes. This data, used in conjunction with the original ground sampling data, provides an unbiased estimate of the net volume in the project area.
NWAC	(Nimkish Woodlands Advisory Committee) An ongoing committee of individuals representing by a broad range of interests relating to the Nimkish DFA, established to facilitate the public participation process under the CSA SFM system standard.
Objective	A broad statement describing a desired future state or condition of a value.
OGMA	(Old Growth Management Area) Defined in the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act Operational Planning Regulation as an area established under a higher level plan which contains or is managed to replace structural old growth attributes. Old growth forests on BC's coast are characterised by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two or more tree species of variable sizes and spacing; • Large live trees; • Patchy understory; • A deep, multi-layered crown canopy with gaps; • Standing dead trees (snags) and coarse woody debris of variable sizes.
OSB	(Oriented Strand Board) A type of mat-formed panel with oriented face and back-strands and possibly cross-oriented core strands, and made of strands whose length is at least twice their width.
PMP	(Pest Management Plan) A plan that describes: (a) a program for controlling pests or reducing pest damage using integrated pest management, and (b) the methods of handling, preparing, mixing, applying and otherwise using pesticides within that program.
Preferred and Acceptable Species	Preferred and acceptable tree species are those commercial tree species that are suited to the growing conditions of the site, and are identified in the Silviculture Prescription.
PAs	(Protected Areas) Areas such as provincial parks, federal parks, wilderness areas, ecological reserves, and recreation areas that have protected designations according to federal and provincial statutes. Protected areas are land and freshwater or marine areas set aside to protect the province's diverse natural and cultural heritage.
RDMW	Regional District of Mount Waddington.
Red-listed Species	In British Columbia, the designation of an indigenous species, sub-species, or population as endangered or threatened because of its low abundance and consequent danger of extirpation or extinction. Endangered species are any indigenous species threatened with imminent extinction or extirpation throughout all or a significant portion of their range in BC Threatened species are any indigenous species that are likely to become endangered in BC if factors affecting that vulnerability are not reversed.

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Regeneration Delay	The maximum time allowed in a prescription, between the start of harvesting in the area to which the prescription applies, 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.
RISC	(Resource Inventory Standards Committee) A multi-agency responsible for establishing standards for natural and cultural resources inventories, including collection, storage, analysis, interpretation and reporting of inventory data.
RMZ	(Resource Management Zone) A division or zone of the planning area that is distinct from other zones with respect to biophysical characteristics, resource issues or resource management direction. RMZs are drawn on a map to describe general management intent. These zones are further defined in the VILUP using descriptive objectives and strategies to explain future land use and resource management activities.
Rotation	The planned number of years between the formation and regeneration of a tree crop or stand and its final cutting at a specified stage of maturity.
SARA	(Species at Risk Act) The Act is a key federal government commitment to prevent wildlife species from becoming extinct and secure the necessary actions for their recovery. It provides for the legal protection of wildlife species and the conservation of their biological diversity.
Selection silviculture system	A silviculture system that removes mature timber either as single scattered individuals or in small groups at relatively short intervals repeated indefinitely, where the continual establishment of regeneration is encouraged and an uneven-aged stand is maintained. As defined in the Code's Operation Planning Regulation, group selection removes trees to create openings in a stand less than twice the height of mature trees in the stand.
Seral Stage	Any stage of development of an ecosystem from a disturbed, unvegetated state to a climax plant community. (FP Code)
SFM	(Sustainable Forest Management) Management to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems, while providing ecological, economic, social, and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations.
SFM plan	(Sustainable Forest Management Plan) A plan that directs tactical and operational plans and practices, as the outcome of the strategic planning for a DFA.
Site Degradation	Productive forest land significantly degraded or permanently lost to forest production.
Site Index	An expression of the forest site quality of a stand, at a specified age, based either on the site height, or on the top height (height of the largest diameter tree on a 0.01 ha plot, providing the tree is suitable), which is a more objective measure (FPCode). The measure of the relative productive capacity of a site for a particular tree species, based on height at a given reference or base age (50).

Site Series	Variation in site conditions encountered within a biogeoclimatic unit is accommodated within the site classification of BEC. The site series describes all land areas capable of supporting specific climax vegetation. This can usually be related to a specified range of soil moisture and nutrient regimes within a subzone or variant, but sometimes other factors, such as aspect or disturbance history, are important determinants as well. A classification of site series for most of the biogeoclimatic units of the province has been developed by the BC Ministry of Forests and is presented in regional field guides. ¹²
SMZ	(Special Management Zone) The government's announcement of the VILUP characterised three types of resource management zones (RMZs). Among these, SMZs are designated as priority use areas for sensitive management of wildlife, old growth, visual, recreation and other non-timber resources.
Snag	Standing dead tree or part of a dead tree.
SP	(Site Plan or Silviculture Prescription) Site plans describe standards units for soil disturbance and stocking standards, and show how the results and strategies in approved FSPs apply to the site. Site plans are not approved by government.
SPAR	(Seed Planning and Registry System) A web-based information management system supported by the MoF that provides clients with direct on-line access to a provincial registry of forest tree seed and a comprehensive seedling ordering system for meeting annual reforestation needs.
Stand Level	The level of forest management at which a relatively homogeneous land unit can be managed under a single prescription, or set of treatments, to meet well-defined objectives.
STR	(Single Tree Retention) An area occupied by single, or very small groups of trees that are located in a cutblock where the trees could directly impact on, or be directly impacted by, a forest practice carried out in the cutblock. These are established to meet ecosystem-based tree retention targets.
Strategy	A coordinated action set designed to meet established targets.
Target	A specific statement describing a desired future state or condition of an indicator. If possible, targets should be clearly defined, time-limited and quantified.
TAUP	(Total Area Under Prescription) The Total net area to be reforested (NAR) plus the area of no-planned reforestation (NPR) on a cutblock. This includes all areas considered non-productive and areas that will not be reforested due to a unique reason (e.g., WTP).
TEM	(Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping) Stratification of a landscape into map units, according to a combination of ecological features, primarily climate, physiography, surficial material, bedrock geology, soil, and vegetation. TEM is a methodology that requires direct air photo interpretation of ecosystem attributes by a mapper(s).

TFL	(Tree Farm Licence) A stewardship agreement based on a sustained yield, land-based management unit. This includes the right to harvest a specified volume of timber annually and the obligation to carry out all phases of forest management on behalf of the Ministry of Forests. The licence has a term of 25 years and is replaceable every 10 years.
THLB	(Timber harvesting landbase) A term used in timber supply analyses that represents the productive forest area, including portions of all partially constrained areas that contributes to, and is available for, long-term timber supply. THLB is defined by reducing the total landbase according to specified management assumptions classified as the non-contributing landbase (NCLB).
Timber	Timber means trees, whether standing, fallen, living, dead, limbed, bucked or peeled (Forest Act).
Timber supply analysis	An assessment of future timber supplies over long planning horizons (more than 200 years) by using timber supply models for different scenarios identified in the planning process.
Timber supply review	The timber supply review program regularly updates timber supply in each of the 37 TSAs and 34 TFLs areas throughout the province. By law, the chief forester must re-determine the AAC at least once every five years to ensure AACs are current and reflect new information, new practices and new government policies.
TL	(Timber licence) An area-based tenures which revert to the government when merchantable timber on the area has been harvested and the land reforested. Many of these licences have been incorporated into tree farm licences.
TSM	(Terrain Stability Mapping) A method to categorise, describe and delineate characteristics and attributes of surficial materials, landforms, and geological processes within the natural landscape. Terrain stability mapping is a method to delineate areas of slope stability with respect to stable, potentially unstable, and unstable terrain within a particular landscape. Terrain stability map polygons indicate areas or zones of initiation of slope failure.
Twenty year plan	A TFL licensee submits an operational timber supply projection that indicates the availability of timber by setting out a hypothetical sequence of harvesting over a period of at least 20 years, consistent with proposed management objectives. The main purpose of the plan is to demonstrate whether or not the harvests projected in the base case over the next 20 years are spatially feasible, taking into account constraining factors such as Code requirements, timber harvesting landbase deductions and the volume assignments per hectare on each entry.
Value	A DFA characteristic, component, or quality considered by an interested party to be important in relation to a CSA SFM element or other locally identified element.
VIA	(Visual Impact Assessment) An evaluation of the visual impact of resource development proposals on forest landscape.

VILUP	(Vancouver Island Land Use Plan) The regional land use plan and higher-level plan for Vancouver Island (in effect since December 2000) that includes broad management objectives for resource management zones and specific targets for some resources.
VRI	(Vegetation Resources Inventory) A photo-based, two-phased vegetation inventory program consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I - Photo Interpretation involves estimating vegetation polygon characteristics, from existing information, aerial photography, or other sources. No sampling is done in Phase I. • Phase II - Ground Sampling provides the information necessary to determine how much of a given characteristic is within the inventory area. Ground samples alone cannot be collected in sufficient numbers to provide the specific locations of the land cover characteristics being inventoried.
Waste Wood	The volume of timber left on the harvested area that should have been removed in accordance with the minimum utilisation standards in the cutting authority. It forms part of the allowable annual cut for cut-control purposes.
Waterbody	Any land covered by water.
WHA	(Wildlife Habitat Area) A mapped area of land that is necessary to meet the habitat requirements of one or more species of identified wildlife.
Wildlife Habitat Feature	A significant mineral lick or wallow, an active nest of a bald eagle, osprey or great blue heron, or any other feature agreed to by the district manager and a designated environment official.
Wildlife Tree	Any standing dead or live tree with special characteristics that provide valuable habitat for the conservation or enhancement of wildlife - Wildlife Tree Committee of British Columbia
Windthrow	A tree or trees uprooted by the wind.
WTP	(Wildlife tree patch) At a stand level, this is synonymous with WTR (wildlife tree retention).
WTR	(Wildlife tree retention) An area occupied by wildlife trees that is located in a cutblock or in an area that is contiguous to a cutblock where the wildlife trees could directly impact on, or be directly impacted by, a forest practice carried out in the cutblock.