



**BC Timber Sales**  
**Provincial Sustainable Forest Management Plan**  
**SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE® (SFI®)**  
**2010-2014 Standard**



**Updated: December 15, 2011**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

BC Timber Sales (BCTS) is fully committed to responsible and sustainable forest management of the lands where it conducts its operations. This Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) document describes how BCTS will meet the objectives of the 2010 - 2014 SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE® (SFI®) Standard on those management units certified to the SFI standard. BCTS is committed to meeting the performance measures and indicators contained within these objectives and upholding the following principles of the 2010-2014 SFI Standard, as applicable:

1. Sustainable Forestry
2. Forest Productivity and Health
3. Protection of Water Resources
4. Protection of Biological Diversity
5. Aesthetics and Recreation
6. Protection of Special Sites
7. Responsible Fibre Sourcing Practices in North America (*not applicable to BCTS*)
8. Avoidance of Controversial Sources including Illegal Logging in Off-Shore Fibre Sourcing (*not applicable to BCTS*)
9. Legal Compliance
10. Research
11. Training and Education
12. Public Involvement
13. Transparency
14. Continual Improvement



BCTS is currently certified to the ISO 14001: 2004 Environmental Management System (EMS) Standard. The EMS will act as the primary mechanism used to ensure this SFMP will be successfully implemented, monitored and measured.

This SFMP is designed to assist BCTS in maintaining SFI certification on management units certified to the SFI standard as outlined in Appendix B. BCTS Business Areas (BAs) have Roles and Responsibilities Matrices that provide the specifics on how each indicator is met and lists the parties responsible for meeting obligations related to the SFI performance measures and indicators.

## 1.1 Background

BCTS was originally established in 2003 as part of the BC Ministry of Forests and Range. The mandate of BCTS is to sell crown timber competitively and establish a benchmark for timber pricing on Crown lands within the Province of British Columbia (BC). Through 12 Business Areas and an operational presence in 33 locations, BCTS manages some 20 percent of the provincial Crown allowable annual cut. Approximately 92% of the commercial timber produced in BC comes from public lands, also known as Crown lands. Forest management of these lands involves interacting with both the government and the public. Processes involving land and resource management plans and local land use plans bring interest groups together to identify forest values and management objectives for a particular area of land. Subsequently, operational plans describe those forest values and guide implementation of related management objectives.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative Program provides parameters (objectives, performance measures, and indicators) that are described within the SFI Standard. They are used to measure success in determining achievement in meeting the SFI Standard. The BCTS SFMP addresses the parameters contained within the SFI Standard and identifies the programs, plans and activities that support them. The SFI Program is overseen by the Sustainable Forestry Board (SFB), which is an independent board responsible for maintaining and enhancing the SFI Standard certification procedures. The SFB contains members from conservation and environmental organizations, regulatory agencies, professional forestry organizations, logging professionals and landowners. For more information on the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, visit the SFI website at: <http://www.sfiprogram.org/>

## 1.2 Scope

This SFMP applies to sustainable forest management planning and practices (roads, harvesting and silviculture) conducted by BCTS corporate and business area staff and through agreements with BCTS timber sale licensees, permittees and contractors.

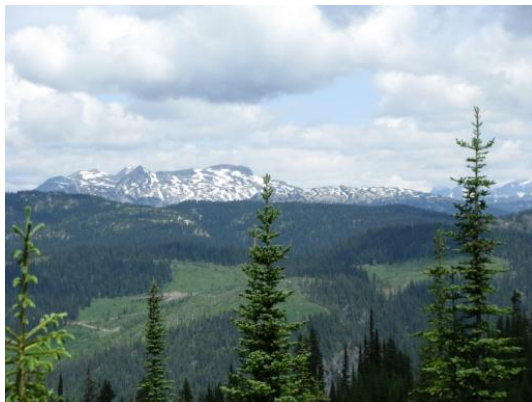
A map showing the location of BCTS Business Areas can be found in Appendix A. A table listing the applicable BCTS Business Areas and management units certified to the SFI standard can be found in Appendix B.

## 2 FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

### 2.1 OBJECTIVE 1: Forest Management Planning

***To broaden the implementation of sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of the best scientific information available.***

Long term harvest levels are calculated through the Timber Supply Review process. The BCTS apportionment of the allowable annual cut (AAC) is assigned by the Minister for each management unit. Timber Supply Reviews are carried out periodically by the Province using the most up to date inventory information and considering current management practices.



The AAC is determined as a result of extensive analyses, including growth and yield modeling, socio-economic factors, forest health factors and sustainable long term harvest levels. Assumptions are also made considering activities such as planting, stand tending and other activities that enhance the long term sustainability of the forest. These activities are tracked after entering them into the Cengea Forest - Resources and RESULTS databases. BCTS

contributes to the timber supply analysis by participating in both industry and government led timber supply review processes.

The volume of timber harvested compared to the AAC is monitored through an annual review of the Stumpage & Royalty receipts produced by the Province. Business Areas track apportionment and volume sold, harvested and billed (stumpage) on an annual basis. This information is tracked to ensure trends are monitored and actual harvest levels are sustainable

### 2.2 OBJECTIVE 2: Forest Productivity

***To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, soil conservation, afforestation and other measures.***

BCTS commits to reforesting/regenerating all harvested areas. Related to this performance measure, BCTS must comply with the legal standards that are in place for regeneration timeframes as specified by the Chief Forester of BC. This standard is

consistent with the SFI Objective 2. The maximum regeneration delay specified by the applicable legal standards may exceed 5 years, based on the site factors that apply and if natural regeneration methods are suitable. Generally, all sites that are prescribed for artificial regeneration are planted within 2 years after harvest and prior to the establishment of competing brush. Sites, for which natural regeneration is relied upon, are assessed for regeneration success prior to the expiry of the regeneration delay period and stocking is supplemented through planting as necessary.

A reforestation prescription is written based on approved stocking standards which are based on the Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification system and are included in the Forest Stewardship Plans for each Business Area. The reforestation prescription forms part of the Silviculture Plan that is contained within the Site Plan. Site Plans are prepared by professional foresters for every planned harvest block. The approved stocking standards specify the preferred and acceptable species for the site and the time period required to achieve adequate reforestation. This period, known as the regeneration delay period, must be consistent with the applicable legal standard and is measured from when harvesting commences, not the completion of harvest as in the SFI standard.



BCTS is committed to reforest blocks as soon as possible following harvest and to maintain a consistent level of stocking in order to ensure long term forest productivity. Successful regeneration is maintained by undertaking scheduled surveys to assess treatment needs. Treatment needs may include brushing and weeding, conifer release, and/or forest health treatments.

These types of treatment activities generally use manual brushing methods. The use of chemical herbicides by BCTS is limited; however, where they are used applications are conducted according to approved Pest Management Plans developed by Business Areas that use chemical herbicides.

The Site Plan contains the limits on allowable soil disturbance for permanent and temporary access on harvest blocks. The soil disturbance limits are monitored through the Environmental Management System and are established to minimize detrimental soil disturbance and maintain soil productivity. If operational or final inspections identify that these limits are exceeded, rehabilitation efforts are undertaken by

licensees to comply with target disturbance levels. At the landscape level, soil conservation is managed by minimizing the total amount of road required to enable forest harvesting activities. This is done through the development of total chance plans, operating plans, access management plans, /or through road deactivation and rehabilitation planning. It is through these activities that BCTS seeks to minimize the amount of road required for successful operations.

Forest health information is obtained through forest health surveys, silviculture, surveys, pest mapping and District-level annual forest health plans (where available). This information is incorporated into Site Plans and used to schedule harvesting, determine block layout, and plan post harvest site treatments (e.g. stumping). Where timber harvesting is not feasible, the application of other measures to reduce the risk of spread is considered. Fire preparedness is addressed through the environmental Emergency Response Plan (eERP) that is prepared by licensees and contractors.

### 2.3 OBJECTIVE 3: Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources

***To protect water quality in rivers, streams, lakes and other water bodies.***

BCTS is committed to maintaining water quality through following the results and strategies stated within each Business Areas' FSP(s) and by following the Environmental Management System (EMS). These FSPs are consistent with current provincial legislation and applicable higher level plans. Criteria for carrying out activities around streams, wetlands and riparian areas are addressed within FSPs and EMS. Wet Weather Shutdown Procedures have been developed by some BAs where they are needed for local operating conditions. The procedures are provided to timber sale licensees, road and bridge contractors, and silviculture contractors and reviewed at pre-work conferences.



Protection requirements for community watersheds, riparian areas, streams, lakes and other significant water bodies are identified and evaluated by professionals during operational planning. This is documented in Site Plans, Harvest Plans and associated maps. Riparian Reserve Zones and other areas to protect significant water bodies are marked in the field using BA Marking Standards. The timber sale contract package includes operational plans and maps as well as the pre-work checklists and templates provided through the EMS. All of this information is reviewed during the pre-work

conference and monitored during site inspections as a precautionary measure to avoid accidental encroachment on significant water bodies.

## 2.4 OBJECTIVE 4: Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value

***To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species.***

BCTS operations are consistent with all relevant legislation, government orders, and higher level plans regarding wildlife habitats and biodiversity. This consistency is focussed at both the landscape and stand level. At the landscape level, habitats that are significant for biodiversity objectives are identified, e.g. Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA), Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR), and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs). Landscape level targets are established for various attributes and BCTS collaborates with other land managers to ensure consistency with these targets across the landscape.

At the stand level, field reconnaissance is completed to determine the forest cover types to be managed and to identify wildlife habitats that may be of concern or require special management. For each block harvested, a percentage of the area must be retained as Wildlife Trees as specified in the FSP. These Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRAs) must be identified and mapped to ensure their integrity over the long term. Some Business Areas also utilize the Retention silviculture system which results in the identification of Retention Patches, individual or groups of trees, to provide for biodiversity values at the stand level.



To ensure the protection of endangered species, Business Areas have provided information to staff, licensees, and contractors on Species at Risk in and around their operating areas, including lists of species that may be encountered and how these species can be identified. The FSP prepared by each Business Area include results and strategies to address

species identified in government orders applicable to their operating areas and may also address species that have been identified by the Ministry of Environment as requiring special management pending future designation.

## 2.5 OBJECTIVE 5: Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits

***To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.***

The operating areas for some Business Areas have known scenic areas with established Visual Quality Objectives in Timber Supply Areas and Visual Quality Classes



in Tree Farm Licence areas. BAs address these designations through the commitments described in the FSPs for their operating areas and by completing Visual Impact Assessments or Visual Assessment Packages to achieve these commitments.

Maximum block sizes have been established in the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. This acts to minimize the visual impact of cut blocks over the landscape. Where applicable, higher level plans and Natural Disturbance Unit guidelines also contain

patch size distribution targets that may allow some blocks to exceed the maximum limit, based on the current size and distribution of blocks in a particular landscape unit. When a cut block is planned to exceed the maximum size limit, the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* stipulates the conditions under which this can be done and a rationale will be written as part of the Site Plan. Average cut block size is tracked and monitored through the Cengea Forest - Resources database.

Green-up requirements outlined in the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* are used to determine the availability of adjacent blocks for harvest and whether to allow further harvesting in visually sensitive landscape units.

BCTS must identify established recreation sites and trails (managed by the Province) in their FSPs and must follow established objectives for those sites where they exist. BCTS provides recreation opportunities for the public within Business Area operating areas as part of the Forest Stewardship Plan commitments to the established legal objectives set for recreation sites and trails. Business Areas may also provide or improve access to recreation sites.

## 2.6 OBJECTIVE 6: Protection of Special Sites

***To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically, or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities.***

Sites of ecological or historical significance are protected by federal and provincial legislation. These sites include parks and protected areas, ecological reserves and various provincial and national historic sites. The areas are shown on map databases maintained by the Province. BCTS has online access to the databases and they are utilized in operational planning. Outside of these existing protected sites, BCTS conforms to operational strategies involving protecting sites of special ecological or geological significance. For example, sites containing karst limestone topography or rare ecosystems are assessed and protected from development.

Sites of cultural significance, that are known to have existed prior to 1846, are protected by the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA); post 1846 sites are also protected if they are designated under the HCA. BCTS makes use of Archaeological Overview Mapping completed by the Province and other proponents and may also conduct their own Archaeological Impact Assessments and Archaeological Overview Assessments to determine the possibility of locating culturally significant sites during field reconnaissance. Site-specific cultural information can also be found within reports produced from Traditional Use Studies carried out by individual First Nations for the Province and from provincial websites. Business Areas have developed detailed processes to be followed if sites of potential significance are identified during operational planning or field reconnaissance and processes for the exchange of cultural heritage information.

The EMS Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs) require that operators stop work and contact their project supervisor or the BCTS representative if a previously unidentified cultural, resource feature, value or sensitive area is found.

## 2.7 OBJECTIVE 7: Efficient Use of Forest Resources

***To promote the efficient use of forest resources.***

Timber Sale License (TSL) documents describe requirements for waste assessment. Timber merchantability specifications are provided in the Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual and, where required under the TSL document, blocks are waste surveyed at the completion of harvest and any waste in excess of the maximum allowable is billed to the license holder.



Innovative Timber Sale Licences (ITSLs) encourage higher levels of utilization by requiring that bidders pay for all volume from the cruise and do not have requirements for waste surveys. TSL holders are also required to comply with coarse woody debris retention requirements specified in *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* Section 68 and applicable FSP results and strategies. EMS harvest inspections ensure conformance with all requirements. BAs communicate periodically with licensees and other clients to gather market information for the development of Timber Sale Schedules.

### 3 FIBER SOURCING

#### 3.1 OBJECTIVES 8 – 13: Fiber Sourcing

***Fiber sourcing from sources within the United States and Canada.***

BCTS does not purchase timber from outside sources. These objectives, related performance measures and indicators of the SFI standard are not applicable to BCTS activities.

### 4 FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT AND FIBER SOURCING

#### 4.1 OBJECTIVE 14: Legal and Regulatory Compliance

***Compliance with applicable federal, provincial and local laws and regulations.***

For all areas in which it operates, BCTS has approved Forest Stewardship Plans (FSPs) prepared within the framework of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. FSPs are consistent with all laws and regulations applicable to forestry and the environment. The BCTS Environmental Policy and provincial SFM Policy demonstrate BCTS' ongoing commitment to all relevant legislation and other requirements to which it subscribes. BCTS is part of the BC provincial government and must adhere to all federal and provincial social legislation and policies.

All non-conformances or non-compliances by licensees, permittees and contractors are documented during BCTS inspections. All significant non-conformances and all non-compliance issues (plus all potential non-compliance issues) are tracked. Tracking is done in the Cengea Incident Tracking Systems (ITS) and the EMS system. BCTS staff are responsible for creating action plans to address issues and tracking the progress of licensees, permittees and contractors in rectifying the issues. BCTS is committed to reporting all potential non-compliances to the appropriate enforcement agency.



All forest activities are also monitored and tracked by outside agencies such as the Compliance & Enforcement Branch, the Forest Practices Board, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

BCTS staff are aware of all legal and other requirements that apply to their roles and responsibilities. The primary online source

of this information is the “Quick scribe” (EnviroFor) service that BCTS subscribes to and, in addition, staff are provided with a list of web links to sites where acts and regulations may be found. Information on legal and other requirements is contained in various operational checklists that staff provide to licensees, permittees and contractors.

#### **4.2 OBJECTIVE 15: Forestry Research, Science, and Technology**

***To support forestry research, science, and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.***



BCTS supports the activities of provincial forest research programs and assists in the implementation of operational research trials if requested. At the provincial and regional level, BCTS participates in programs to promote expertise in forest health, the geosciences and silviculture. In addition, BCTS accesses effectiveness evaluation results and extension materials from the provincial Forest and Range Evaluation Program (FREP). FREP conducts effectiveness monitoring of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and related regulations and the implementation

of FSP commitments to address the legislation.

Initiatives that BCTS participates in that directly support ongoing forest research include the provincial forest research programs, the Western Canada Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee (WCSIC), effectiveness evaluations, and development support of Cengea Forest - Resources- the BCTS forest management information system.

#### **4.3 OBJECTIVE 16: Training and Education**

***To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs.***

BCTS has EMS Training Matrices, which specify the training requirements for staff, licensees, permittees and contractors. Awareness training for new staff takes place during the new employee orientation period and ongoing awareness training is scheduled where required. BCTS fosters a proactive process of mentoring licensees, permittees and contractors to achieve results that support BCTS’ EMS and SFI

commitments. Information on training resources is provided to licensees and contractors as per the EMS and key information is communicated at pre-work meetings. Licensees, permittees and contractors are required to train their crews and maintain training records. When required, additional information is provided by BCTS Field Staff. Training is also delivered to staff and information provided to licensees and contractors when there are new legislation requirements and/or changes to the EMS checklists, Environmental Operating Procedures or Environmental Field Procedures documents.

BCTS provides training materials and related documentation through publicly accessible websites for each Business Area.

BCTS is a member of WCSIC, represented by the BCTS Certification Officer. The Business Area Certification Standards Officers provide information to their Business Areas on important issues from the WCSIC through communication from the BCTS Certification Officer.

#### **4.4 OBJECTIVE 17: Community Involvement in the Practice of Sustainable Forestry**

***To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry and publicly report progress.***



BCTS is motivated to ensure that the public is knowledgeable about sustainable forest management. BCTS encourages this by initiating and participating in various forestry related events in the communities where it operates. These events include National Forest Week, local trade shows, field tours and other extension efforts.

Forestry related literature is available to the public at each District / BA office front counter. Educational and informative

material is also available on the main BCTS website at:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/>. Information on wildlife habitat, species at risk or endangered species may be found on the Ministry of Environment website at: <http://www.gov.bc.ca/env/>.

The BCTS Certification Officer is a member of the Western Canada Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee (WCSIC). The committee's responsibilities are to perform local outreach and education activities that promote sustainable forestry, the SFI program, and SFI Standard compliance. Further information is available at <http://wcsic.ca/>. The Certification Standards Officers in each Business Area maintain contact with the BCTS representative on the WCSIC to stay informed of concerns and issues involving SFI.

BCTS welcomes inquiries from the public regarding its sustainable forest management activities. The main BCTS SFM certification web page and the certification web pages for each Business Area contain a Certification Public Comment Form. Any inquiry from the public is entered on this form and sent to the BA and to the BCTS Certification Officer. This information is tracked by the EMS. Prompt responses to these inquiries ensure consistency with the SFI Standard.

In addition, BCTS supports SFI Inconsistent Practices reporting. More information on SFI Inconsistent Practices reporting is available through links provided on BCTS SFI-certified Business Area websites.

#### **4.5 OBJECTIVE 18: Public Land Management Responsibilities**

***To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.***

BCTS has a mandate to sell timber in a competitive marketplace. All timber is sold through an open bid process. All planning, harvesting and road construction is consistent with legal requirements in applicable Land and Resource Management Plans and other pertinent higher level plans. These plans are prepared with input from the public and are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are consistent with management objectives and use the most up-to-date information. Where higher level plans do not exist, government agency and stakeholder input is sought through information sharing processes. These processes also ensure an array of interest and values are considered during operational planning. Business Areas participate in Timber Supply Area Steering Committees, LRMP committees, and on EBM working groups, where active in their operating areas.



During the preparation of Forest Stewardship Plans, Business Areas are responsible for sharing and receiving information from First Nations groups, stakeholders and the general public. Information from First Nations involves areas of traditional use and areas of spiritual or cultural significance. As committed to in the FSP, all proposed harvesting and road construction is shared with potentially affected First Nations. This commitment is made to ensure that any significant potential impacts are identified and measures are taken to mitigate those impacts. The results of this information sharing are then incorporated into various operational plans. Records of the information sharing process are tracked electronically to record that the ongoing consultation process has taken place.

#### **4.6 OBJECTIVE 19: Communications and Public Reporting**

***To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.***

BCTS is committed to providing a public report prepared by a certification body to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of certification, recertification or a surveillance audit to the 2010-2014 SFI Standard. The public report shall include as a minimum, the following:

- a. description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;
- b. description of substitute *indicators*, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;
- c. the name of *Program Participant* that was audited, including its SFI representative;
- d. a general description of the *Program Participant's* forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;
- e. the name of the *certification body* and *lead auditor* (names of the *audit team* members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the *audit team* and *Program Participant*);
- f. the dates the certification was conducted and completed;
- g. a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of evidence of conformity and nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and
- h. the certification decision.

The public report will be posted on the SFI Inc. website and be available for public review.

As part of SFI certification, BCTS shall report annually on progress and accomplishments to SFI Inc. through the BCTS Certification Officer. The system for record keeping for the purposes of annual reporting will be maintained by the BCTS Certification Officer and copies of past reports will be retained to be used in demonstrating progress and improvement in meeting the objectives of the SFI Standard.

#### **4.7 OBJECTIVE 20: Management Review and Continual Improvement**

***To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and to monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.***

BCTS will demonstrate its commitment to continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry by following the continual improvement principles contained in its EMS and SFI programs. An effectiveness evaluation program forms part of the EMS process. This involves tracking the effectiveness of corrective actions and operational controls with the aim of continuously improving our environmental performance. In addition, some BAs have a local continuous improvement process with various teams that are responsible for continuous improvement of business processes.



BCTS conducts internal audits through the ISO 14001 certified EMS system. An SFI audit protocol has been developed to ensure adherence to the SFI 2010-2014 Standard.

Progress in achieving the SFI Standard objectives and performance measures is conveyed to management during the annual Management Review Process. Following this review, changes and

improvements necessary to continually improve SFI conformance are identified and passed on to appropriate staff members for incorporation into the BCTS SFI procedures. Any changes to these procedures are then communicated to staff, licensees, permittees and contractors to ensure all parties concerned are kept current with the most up-to-date information.

## APPENDIX A

### Map of BCTS Business Areas

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/maps/>

## APPENDIX B

### BCTS Business Area Management Units (Register of SFI Sites)

Business Area	Management Unit	Prorated Forest Area under Management (ha)
<b>Babine</b>	Lakes TSA 14	218,077
	Bulkley TSA 3	158,108
<b>Cariboo-Chilcotin</b>	Quesnel TSA 26	271,603
	Williams L. TSA 29	736,269
	TFL 52 - West Fraser	24,062
<b>Chinook</b>	Fraser TSA 30	172,845
	Mission TFL - TFL 26	376
	Soo TSA 31	163,610
	NSFLP TFL - TFL 38	31,906
	Haida Gwaii TSA – TSA 26	206,448
<b>Kamloops</b>	100 Mile H. TSA 23	236,277
<b>Kootenay</b>	Arrow TSA 01	173,529
	Boundary TSA 02	211,565
	Kootenay L. TSA 13	295,150
	TFL 03 - Springer Ck	5,885
	TFL 23 - Interfor	111,481
	Cranbrook TSA 05	249,011
	Invermere TSA 09	159,955
<b>Okanagan-Columbia</b>	Golden TSA 07	196,974
	Revelstoke TSA 27	104,252
	Shelter Bay portion of Cascadia TSA	73,506
	TFL 55	17,675
	TFL 56	15,284
<b>Peace-Liard</b>	Dawson Creek TSA	468,761
<b>Prince George</b>	No management units currently certified to SFI	



Business Area	Management Unit	Prorated Forest Area under Management (ha)
<b>Seaward-tlasta</b>	Pacific TSA	38,996
	Kingcome TSA	252,449
	Mid Coast TSA	370,072
<b>Skeena</b>	Cassiar TSA	100,077
	Kalum TSA	101,601
	Kispiox TSA	244,594
	Nass TSA	437,608
	North Coast TSA	346,199
	TFL 1 - Tsimshian Res	126,403
	TFL 41 - West Fraser	398,495
<b>Strait of Georgia</b>	Arrowsmith TSA	44,433
	Sunshine C. TSA	171,794
	Strathcona TSA	119,091
	TFL 19 - WFP	13,600
	TFL 25 (Blk 3)- WFP	50,688
	TFL 39 (Blk 1,2)- WFP	81,036
	TFL 43 (Bute Inlet)- Kruger	0
	TFL 44 - WFP	75,882
	TFL 45 - Interfor	0
	TFL 46 - Teal Cedar	16,183
	TFL 54 - Interfor	7,296
	TFL 57 - lisaak	20 (See Note 1)
<b>Stuart-Nechako</b>	No management units currently certified to SFI	

Note 1: TFL 57 has an area-based AAC of 381 hectares per year. The BCTS apportionment in TFL 57 is 13,410 m<sup>3</sup>/yr

## APPENDIX C

### PROVINCIAL SFI SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>BA</b>	<b>Business Area</b>
<b>AAC</b>	<b>Allowable Annual Cut</b>
<b>WCSIC</b>	<b>Western Canada SFI Implementation Committee</b>
<b>BCTS</b>	<b>BC Timber Sales</b>
<b>BMP</b>	<b>Best Management Practices</b>
<b>C&amp;E</b>	<b>Compliance &amp; Enforcement</b>
<b>DFAM</b>	<b>Defined Forest Area Management</b>
<b>EBM</b>	<b>Ecosystem Based Management</b>
<b>EFP</b>	<b>Environmental Field Procedure</b>
<b>EMS</b>	<b>Environmental Management System</b>
<b>EOP</b>	<b>Environmental Operating Procedure</b>
<b>FERIC</b>	<b>Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada</b>
<b>FSP</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Plan</b>
<b>G&amp;Y</b>	<b>Growth &amp; Yield</b>
<b>Cengea Forest - Resources</b>	<b>Forest Management Information System</b>
<b>GIS</b>	<b>Geographic Information System</b>
<b>ISO</b>	<b>International Standards Organization</b>
<b>LBIP</b>	<b>Land Based Investment Program</b>
<b>LRMP</b>	<b>Land &amp; Resource Management Plan</b>
<b>MFML</b>	<b>Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands</b>
<b>MNRO</b>	<b>Ministry of Natural Resource Operations</b>
<b>OGMA</b>	<b>Old Growth Management Area</b>
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status Tracking System</b>
<b>SFB</b>	<b>Sustainable Forestry Board</b>
<b>SFI</b>	<b>Sustainable Forestry Initiative</b>
<b>SFMP</b>	<b>Sustainable Forest Management Plan</b>
<b>SOP</b>	<b>Standard Operating Procedure</b>
<b>TSA</b>	<b>Timber Supply Area</b>
<b>TSL</b>	<b>Timber Sale License</b>
<b>TSR</b>	<b>Timber Supply Review</b>
<b>UWR</b>	<b>Ungulate Winter Range</b>
<b>WTRA</b>	<b>Wildlife Tree Retention Area</b>